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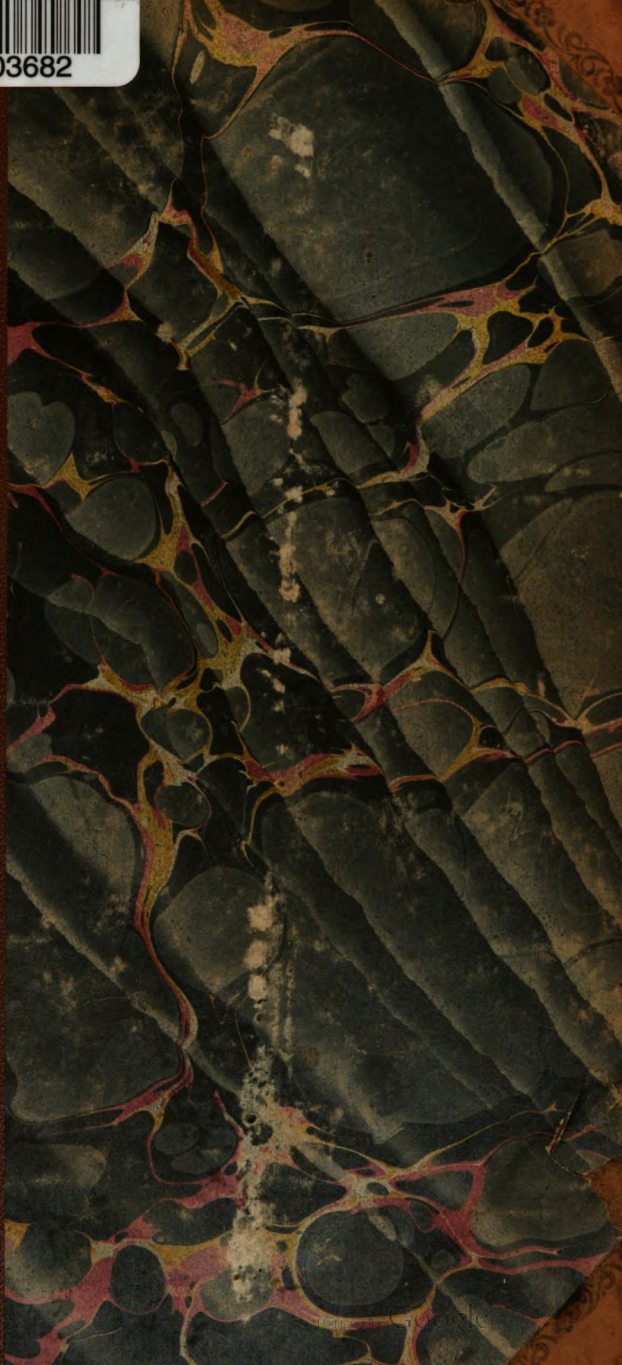
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THE  
AMERICAN ALMANAC  
AND  
REPOSITORY  
OF  
USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,  
FOR THE YEAR  
1837.

BOSTON:  
PUBLISHED BY CHARLES BOWEN.

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## PREFACE.

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THE eighth volume of the American Almanac, which is now presented to the public, contains the usual quantity and variety of matter. For information relating to the astronomical department, the reader is again referred to the Preliminary Observations of Mr. Paine. Explanations relating to various other topics treated of, may be found in different parts of the work.

This volume of the Almanac, besides the usual register of the national and state governments, an American and foreign obituary, and chronicle of events, contains, among various other matters, a valuable treatise on the "Use of Anthracite Coal," an account of "Public Libraries," a "Statistical View of the Population of the United States," a series of tables relating to the "Cultivation, Manufacture, and Foreign Trade of Cotton," and Meteorological notices of Seasons and the Weather; but the subject more especially treated of under the Individual States, is that of **INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT**, particularly **CANALS** and **RAILROADS**. This is a subject which has of late engrossed a great deal of attention in the United States. Within a few years, extraordinary changes with respect to travelling and the facilities of intercourse between the different parts of the country, have taken place; and many further important improvements are now in progress. A brief general view of these changes may be seen in the Preliminary Observations prefixed to the notices of the Individual States.

The limits of the Almanac are such as to require every thing to be treated of in a very brief manner; but it is desirable that each state should receive due attention. The notices of some of the states will be found to be very imperfect; for, although efforts have been made to procure the necessary information in relation to each, yet we have, in some cases, relied on the attention of gen-

tlemen who have disappointed our expectations; and where there has been no culpable want of diligence, no apology is necessary for unavoidable defects.

In the next volume of the Almanac, we propose to give some further details on the subject of internal improvement, with a view to supply some of the defects of this; some account of pauperism in the several states; and also more statistical information in relation to foreign countries, than we have found room for in this volume.

To our respected correspondents, who have kindly forwarded information for this work, we return our grateful acknowledgments, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. We trust they find a partial reward for their good offices in the consciousness of having contributed to the formation of a book of "Useful Knowledge."

*Cambridge, Massachusetts,*

*September 10th, 1836.*

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As the Names in the *American Obituary* are placed in alphabetical order, for the sake of convenient reference, they are not inserted in the Index.

## PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT.

ALL the calculations in this Almanac have been adapted to **MEAN** solar time. — On account of the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit, and the inclination of the Ecliptic to the Equator, the motion of the Earth in Right Ascension is not uniform, and, consequently, the solar days are not equal, but about half are a little more, and about as many a little less than 24 hours. A clock, therefore, regulated to **APPARENT** solar time must be frequently adjusted. To avoid this inconvenience the fiction of mean time has been invented, and, having already come into very general use, will probably soon entirely supersede the other. Its name is derived from the circumstance, that the length of a mean solar day, hour, &c., is the *mean* or average length of all the apparent solar days, hours, &c., in a tropical year.

The greatest difference between Mean and Apparent time occurs on the 2nd of November, viz. 16m. 17 sec.; and, the equation then being subtractive from Apparent time, the instant the Sun's centre is on the meridian, or bears exactly south, a clock regulated to Mean time should indicate 11h. 43m. 43 sec.; on the 11th February is the greatest additive equation, when the time of noon by the clock is 14m. 35 sec. after 12.

But Mean time is easily reduced to Apparent by applying the equation (pages 44 to 49) on the day in question, in a manner directly the reverse of that therein indicated.

The arrangement of the Calendar pages remains as in the Almanac for 1836, without alteration.

The time of twilight is computed on the supposition that it begins and ends when the distance of the Sun from the zenith is  $108^{\circ}$ ; the quantity usually assumed, but which is probably too great by two or three degrees.

The time of the Phases of the Moon is computed for the meridian of Washington, but may be easily reduced to that for any other meridian by adding or subtracting the difference of Longitude, according as the same is east or west of that city.

In the computation of the rising and setting of the Sun, for this Almanac, two corrections have been recently introduced. These corrections are, 1st, for the effect of refraction in causing him to appear above the sensible horizon, sooner in the morning and later in the afternoon than he actually is; and, 2ndly, for the interval between the rising or setting of his centre, and of his highest point; the instant of the appearance or disappearance of this point, and not (as heretofore) of his centre, being considered the time of his rising or setting. So that at the time indicated in the Calendar pages, as that of sunrise or sunset, his centre is  $90^{\circ} 50'$  from the zenith; his semidiameter being about  $16'$  and the horizontal refraction  $34'$ .

The amount of these corrections varies at every place with the declination of the Sun, and on the same day is different in different latitudes. At Boston, when greatest, they lengthen the interval between sunrise and sunset about 12 minutes; at New Orleans, nearly 9.

The *setting* of the Moon only, is given from the new to the full; and the *rising* only, from the full to the new moon. The letters *M. A. m. a.* found in these columns, and in other parts of the Almanac, are used to denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*. The time of the beginning and end of twilight, and of the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon being given in the Calendar pages, for five of our principal cities, situate in very different latitudes, the Almanac is in fact computed for nearly every place within the United States.

The planets are placed in the order of their mean distances from the Sun, and their declinations are computed for the moment of their passage over the meridian of Washington. The places of the four new planets, Vesta, Juno, Pallas, and Ceres, are given only when they pass the meridian within five hours of midnight; their distance from the Earth at other times being so great, as to render them invisible.

The time of High Water is corrected for the difference of the Right Ascension of the Sun and Moon, for the Moon's declination and her distance from the Earth. The time of the tide immediately *preceding* her southing only having been given, it should be corrected by the addition of half the difference when the time of the other tide is required.

It may be proper to remark, that notwithstanding the three corrections above mentioned, the observed time of high water, frequently, in calm weather, differs considerably, perhaps half an hour, from the computed. Indeed, until recently, astronomers seem to have been contented with the knowledge, that the flow and ebb of the sea were caused by the attraction of the Sun and Moon, and to have taken little pains to increase their acquaintance with these curious and interesting phenomena. But, as within a short time much attention has been turned to the subject, and many competent persons in Europe have undertaken to make careful observations for a series of years, on every tide, we are induced to hope that the causes of some of the anomalies, not only in the time of high water, but also in the rise of the tide, may be discovered, and their effects predicted. It is a source of deep regret that these European *savans* will not probably find any co-laborers in this country. Possessed as we are of an immense coast, and the second commercial nation on earth, it would seem that an accurate knowledge of the causes of the tides would be unto us of the highest importance; but there is too much reason to fear we shall do no more to advance this great work than we have done for Astronomy in general, viz. to declare ourselves the most enlightened people ever in existence, to fold our arms, and continue to be indebted to the noble nation from which we are descended, for their Nautical Almanac, without which hardly an American ship would go to sea.

On the 36th page will be found a list of those conjunctions of the Moon with the planets and stars of not less than the sixth magnitude, which may prove to be occultations in some part of our country. Whilst in the Calendar pages those conjunctions of the Moon with stars, which may be occultations in some part of the United States, are noted with an asterisk, instead of the usual symbol of conjunction.

The moment of the Immersion or Emersion of any star, however small, behind or from the dark side of the Moon, can be determined with precision; but, if the star is not very bright, great difficulty is experienced in satisfactorily ascertaining it, when the phenomenon takes place on the side that is enlightened.

The Catalogue of the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter (pages 37 and 38) contains only those visible in some part of the United States. The eclipses until the planet comes into opposition with the Sun, on the 1st of February, will happen on the west side, then until the conjunction on the 22d of August, on the east side, and afterwards again on the west, until the opposition on the 4th of March, 1838. From conjunction to opposition, the immersion of the first and second satellites are, generally, *only* visible, and from the opposition to conjunction, the emersions, only; but both the phenomena of the third and fourth satellites can sometimes be seen.

In the table of Latitude and Longitude of some of the principal places in the United States (page 40, &c.) will be found the latitude of a large number, as determined by the editor, by recent observations made by

himself; also the longitude of a few, deduced by him from observations made by others on the annular eclipse of February, 1831, or as ascertained by comparison of the place in question, by chronometers, with the capitol at Washington, the University of Virginia, Philadelphia, or Boston, the distance of which from the meridian of Greenwich is supposed to be correctly known. The longitude of the Capitol is the mean of the results, deduced from the observations on the annular eclipses of 1791, 1811, and 1831, and has recently been confirmed by the editor, by comparing it by chronometers with the University of Virginia and the city of Philadelphia. The unfortunate adoption, in the construction of several maps of this country, of the longitude of the Capitol (5h. 7' 42''), reported by an individual acting under the authority of a Resolve of Congress, has caused an error of 6½ minutes of a degree therein.

It will be noticed, that the positions of Charleston, Beaufort, S. C., and Savannah, differ very considerably from those hitherto assigned to those places. They were determined by the editor with great care in the autumn of 1834, at the time of a journey to the south, undertaken for the purpose of observing at Beaufort the total and central eclipse of the 30th of November of that year. The difference between the Longitude of St. Michael's church in Charleston, and of the State-House in Boston, was determined by *eight* chronometers. From the longitude of this church, that of the Exchange in Savannah, and of the Arsenal in Beaufort, were deduced, by using *four*. So that it may be hoped, that the Longitude of these places, as laid down in this table, are much nearer the truth than those usually assigned in the maps and charts of our coast.

The use of the Longitudes of these places, formerly supposed correct, produced great inconvenience, by causing an apparent change, of several seconds in the daily rates of all chronometers on board vessels arriving at, or from, Charleston, &c., after voyages of a few days' duration.

As the error was about *ten* miles, or forty seconds of time, one of these instruments received in Boston, New York, &c., in five days from Charleston or Savannah, would have apparently changed its rate of going, *eight* seconds; and *four* seconds, if the length of the voyage was ten days. But since the adoption of the Longitude published in this Table, this apparent change has not been discovered.

The most important light-house on the coast of New England is that in Truro, Massachusetts, generally known as the Highland or Cape Cod light; as from it vessels from Boston, Salem, &c., usually take their departure, and as it is generally first seen by them, on their return. It would seem, therefore, that its accurate position would have been long since ascertained; but by a large number of observations of northern and southern stars, made by the editor in the autumn of 1835, its *Latitude* was found to be  $42^{\circ} 2' 19''$  nearly, or about *three* miles less, than has hitherto been supposed. The possible consequences of such errors may be easily imagined.

The Ephemeris of the Sun (pages 44 to 49) is wholly taken from the English Nautical Almanac, and not from the Berlin Ephemeris as heretofore. It contains the Sun's Semidiameter, Horizontal Parallax and Declination; the Time (*mean*, which by the addition of 0.19 sec., will be converted into *sidereal*) occupied by the Semidiameter in culminating or passing the meridian, the Equation or reduction of apparent to mean time, to be applied to apparent time in the manner indicated at the head of the column, the Sidereal Time, and the Obliquity of the Ecliptic. The epoch of all is 0h. 0m., *mean* time, of the meridian of Greenwich.

The apparent places of 30 of the principal fixed stars (pages 50 to 55) will be found very useful for determining the time, or latitude; for which purpose, they are much to be preferred to the Sun, on account of the great effect frequently produced on the instrument, by the heat of the latter.

*Reduction of Meridional Altitudes.*

A Table has been published for several years, in the English Nautical Almanac, for facilitating the reduction of the Latitude of a place, from observations made on the Pole star, at any time during its revolution around the Pole; which Table, when great accuracy is not wanted, or a good table of Logarithms is not at hand, will be found convenient. But as exactness is sometimes required, it was thought the insertion of a correct and general rule for the reduction of the Latitude, from altitudes of any star, might be useful and acceptable.

Rule. To the log. co-sine of the star's distance from the meridian in degrees, add the tang. of its polar distance; the sum will be the tang. of an arc (A). To the co-sine of A add the secant of the polar distance and the sine of the star's corrected altitude; the sum (rejecting 20 in the index) will be the sine of an arc (B). Then the Latitude is the sum or difference of B and A, according as the star's distance from the meridian is greater or less than six hours; but, when the star does not pass between the zenith and the elevated pole, the supplement of their sum, and not their difference, is the Latitude.

## EXAMPLES.

On the 23d of July, 1836, when the distance of the star  $\alpha$  Ursæ Minoris from the meridian was 6h. 7m. 27.2sec. ( $91^{\circ} 51' 48''$ ), its corrected altitude, at the church in Harris Street, Newburyport, was  $42^{\circ} 44' 13.93''$ , and its Polar distance  $1^{\circ} 34' 6.46''$ . What is the Latitude of the church by this observation?

cos. $91^{\circ} 51' 48''$	8.5120914	cos. $0^{\circ} 3' 3.64''$	9.9999998
tang. 1 34 6.46	8.4374596	sec. 1 34 6.46	10.0001628
		sine $42^{\circ} 44' 13.93$	9.8316374
tang. A 0 3 3.64	6.9495510		
		sine B $42^{\circ} 45' 25.31$	9.8318000
then B + A (the star being more than six hours from the meridian) = $42^{\circ} 48' 28.95''$ , the Latitude.			

## Example 2d.

On the same evening, at the same place, when the star  $\alpha$  Aquilæ (Altair) was 10m. 7.3sec ( $2^{\circ} 31' 55''$ ) from the meridian, its corrected altitude was  $55^{\circ} 33' 37.72''$ , and its polar distance  $81^{\circ} 33' 32.87''$ ; required the Latitude.

log. cos.  $2^{\circ} 31' 55''$  + tang. polar distance = tang. A  $81^{\circ} 33' 3.60''$   
 cos. A + sec. polar distance + sine altitude = sine B  $55^{\circ} 38' 25.56''$

As the star does not pass between the zenith and the elevated pole, the supplement of the sum of A and B,  $42^{\circ} 48' 30.84''$ , is the Latitude.

The Latitude of this church, deduced from a large number of observations, is  $42^{\circ} 48' 29''$ .

*Boston, August 11th, 1836.*



**THE**  
**AMERICAN ALMANAC**  
**FOR**  
**1837.**

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**PART I.**



# THE AMERICAN ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

## 1837,

Being the latter part of the 61st, and the beginning of the 62d, year of the Independence of the United States of America ;

- " the 6550th year of the Julian Period ;
- " the latter part of the 5597th, and the beginning of the 5598th, year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews ;
- " the 2590th year (according to Varro) since the foundation of Rome ;
- " the 2584th year since the era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday the 26th of February of the 3967th year of the Julian Period, which corresponds, according to the chronologists, to the 747th, and, according to the astronomers, to the 746th year, before the birth of Christ ;
- " the 2613th year of the Olympiads, or the first year of the 654th Olympiad will begin in July, 1837, if we fix the era of the Olympiads at 775½ years before Christ, or at or about the beginning of July of the year 3938 of the Julian Period ;
- " the latter part of the 1252d, and the beginning of the 1253d (lunar) year since the Hegira, or Flight of Mahomet, which is supposed to have taken place on the 16th of July of the year 622 of the Christian era.

### I. THE CALENDAR

#### AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR.

##### SIGNS OF THE PLANETS, &c.

☉ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	♄ Ceres.
⊕ The Earth.	♁ Vesta.	♃ Jupiter.
☾ The Moon.	♂ Juno.	♄ Saturn.
☿ Mercury.	♂ Pallas.	♁ Herschel or Uranus.
♀ Venus.		

♌ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.

☐ Quadrature or differing 90° in " " "

♌ Opposition " 180° in " " "

♌ The ascending, ♍ the descending node.

An asterisk (\*) prefixed to the conjunction of the Moon with a star or planet, indicates that the star or planet *may* be eclipsed in some part of the inhabited portion of the United States.

The sign + is prefixed to the latitude, or declination, of the Sun, or other heavenly body, when *north*, and the sign — when *south*; but the former prefixed to the hourly motion of the Moon in Latitude, indicates that she is approaching, and the latter that she is receding from, the *north* pole of the ecliptic.

The letters *M. A., m. a.*, denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*.

### CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter, . . . . .	A	Solar Cycle . . . . .	26
Epaet . . . . .	23	Roman Indiction . . . . .	10
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number	14	Julian Period . . . . .	6550

### SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring signs.	{ 1. ♈ Aries.	Autumn signs.	{ 7. ♎ Libra.
	{ 2. ♉ Taurus.		{ 8. ♏ Scorpio.
	{ 3. ♊ Gemini.		{ 9. ♐ Sagittarius.
Summer signs.	{ 4. ♋ Cancer.	Winter signs.	{ 10. ♑ Capricornus.
	{ 5. ♌ Leo.		{ 11. ♒ Aquarius.
	{ 6. ♍ Virgo.		{ 12. ♓ Pisces.

### BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF THE SEASONS.

Sun enters ♐ (Winter begins)	1836,	Dec. 21st,							
" " ♈ (Spring " "	1837,	March 20th,							
" " ♋ (Summer " "	"	June 20th,							
" " ♎ (Autumn " "	"	Sept. 22d,							
" " ♐ (Winter " "	"	Dec. 21st,							

Sun in the Winter Signs									
" " Spring									
" " Summer									
" " Autumn									
" north of Equator (Spring and Summer)									
" south " (Winter and Autumn)									

Length of the tropical year, commencing									
at the winter solstice 1836, and termi-									
nating at the winter solstice 1837,									
Mean or average length of the tropical year									

## MOVABLE FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH IN 1837.

Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 22d	Rogation Sunday	April 30th
Quinq. or Shrove "	Feb. 5th	Ascen. Day, or Holy Th.	May 4th
Ash. Wed. 1st day in Lent	" 8th	Whitsunday, or Pentecost	" 14th
Mid Lent Sunday	March 5th	Trinity Sunday	" 21st
Palm Sunday	" 19th	Corpus Christi day	" 25th
Easter Sunday	" 26th	Advent Sunday	Dec. 3d
Low Sunday	April 2d		

## JEWISH CALENDAR.

[The anniversaries marked with an asterisk (\*) are strictly observed.]

Year. Names of the Months.

5597	Thebet begins		Dec. 9, 1836.
"	" 10th	Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem	18, "
"	Sebat begins		Jan. 7, 1837.
"	Adar begins		Feb. 6, "
"	" 14th	Little Purim	19, "
"	Veadar begins		March 8, "
"	" 13th	Fast of Esther	20, "
"	" 14th	*Purim	21, "
"	" 15th	Schuscan Purim	22, "
"	Nisan begins		April 6, "
"	" 15th	*Beginning of the Passover	20, "
"	" 16th	*Second Feast or Morrow of the Passover	21, "
"	" 21st	*Seventh Feast	26, "
"	" 22d	*End of the Passover	27, "
"	Ijar begins		May 6, "
"	" 18th	Lag beomer	23, "
"	Sivan begins		June 4, "
"	" 6th	*Feast of Weeks or Pentecost	9, "
"	" 7th	*Second Feast	10, "
"	Thammus begins		July 4, "
"	" 17th	Fast for the Taking of the Temple	20, "
"	Ab begins		Aug. 2, "
"	" 9th	*Fast for the Burning of the Temple	10, "
"	Elul begins		Sept. 1, "
5598	Tisri begins	*Feast for the New Year	30, "
"	" 2d	*Second Feast for the New Year	Oct. 1, "
"	" 3d	Fast of Gedaljah	2, "
"	" 10th	*Fast of the Reconciliation or Atonement	9, "
"	" 15th	*Feast of the Huts or Tabernacles	14, "
"	" 16th	*Second Feast of the Huts	15, "



Year. Names of the Months.

5598	Tisri	21st	Feast of Palms or Branches	Oct. 20, 1837.
"	"	22d	*End of the Hut or Congregation	
			Feast	21, "
"	"	23d	*Rejoicing for the Discovery of the Law	22, "
				30, "
"	Marchesvan	begins		Nov. 29, "
"	Chisleu	begins		Dec. 23, "
"	"	25th	Consecration of the Temple	29, "
"	Thebet	begins		Jan. 7, 1838.
"	"	10th	Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem	

## MAHOMETAN CALENDAR.

Year. Names of the Months.

1252	Ramadan	begins	(Month of Fasting)	Dec. 9, 1836.
"	Schewall	"		Jan. 8, 1837.
"	Dsu'l-kadah	"		Feb. 7, "
"	Dsu'l-hejjah	"		March 9, "
1253	Moharrem	"		April 7, "
"	Saphar	"		May 7, "
"	Rabia I.	"		June 5, "
"	Rabia II.	"		July 5, "
"	Jomadhi I.	"		Aug. 3, "
"	Jomadhi II.	"		Sept. 2, "
"	Rejeb	"		Oct. 1, "
"	Shaban	"		" 31, "
"	Ramadan	"	(Month of Fasting)	Nov. 29, "
"	Schewall	"		Dec. 29, "

## HEIGHT OF THE GREATEST OR SPRING TIDES IN 1837,

Computed by the formula of Laplace (*Mécanique Céleste*, Vol. II. p. 289.)

New or full Moon.		Height of the Tide.		New or full Moon.		Height of the Tide.		
		d.	h.			d.	h.	
New Moon,	Jan.	6,	7 A	0.95	Full Moon,	July 17,	6 A 0.94	
Full "		21,	3 A	0.74	New "	Aug. 1,	7 M 0.74	
New "	Feb.	5,	5 M	1.03	Full "		16,	1 M 1.05
Full "		20,	9 M	0.85	New "		30,	10 A 0.84
New "	March	6,	3 A	1.09	Full "	Sept. 14,	8 M 1.12	
Full "		22,	2 M	0.93	New "		29,	3 A 0.90
New "	April	5,	2 M	1.04	Full "	Oct. 13,	6 A 1.07	
Full "		20,	9 A	0.95	New "		29,	6 M 0.90
New "	May	4,	2 A	0.89	Full "	Nov. 12,	6 M 0.91	
Full "		20,	2 M	0.90	New "		27,	9 A 0.86
New "	June	3,	3 M	0.75	Full "	Dec. 11,	9 A 0.77	
Full "		18,	9 M	0.88	New "		27,	9 M 0.87
New "	July	2,	4 A	0.70				

The unit of altitude at any place, is the rise at that place of that tide which arrives about a day and a half after the time of New or Full

Moon, the Sun and Moon at the moment of conjunction or opposition having been at their mean distance from the Earth and in the plane of the celestial equator.

The unit of altitude (which can be ascertained by observation only) at any place, multiplied by the quantities in the above table, will give the height of the spring tides at that place during the present year.

It will be seen that the tides of February 6th, March 8th, April 6th, August 17th, September 15th, and October 15th, will be the greatest of all, in 1837.

The actual rise of the tide, however, depends so much on the strength and direction of the wind, that it not unfrequently happens that a tide, which would, independently of these, have been small, is higher than another, otherwise much greater. But when a tide, which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position for producing a great elevation, is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great, sufficient perhaps to cause damage.

The following Table contains the Unit of Altitude of several ports and places on the coast of America, according to the best authorities.

The unit of altitude of the several places in the Bay of Fundy was ascertained by recent observations.

	feet.		feet.
Advocate Harbour (Bay of Fundy)	50	Cape Cod Light-house . . .	6½
Andrews, St. . . . .	25	“ “ Harbour . . .	11
Annapolis (N. S.) . . .	30	“ D'Or (Bay of Fundy)	50
Apple River . . . . .	50	“ Henlopen . . . .	5
Augustine, St. . . . .	5	“ Henry . . . . .	4½
Basin of Mines (Bay of Fundy)	60	“ Lookout . . . . .	9
Bay, Bristed . . . . .	8	“ May . . . . .	6
“ Broad . . . . .	9	“ St. Mary . . . . .	14
“ Buzzard's . . . . .	5	“ Sable . . . . .	9
“ Casco . . . . .	9	“ Split (Bay of Fundy)	55
“ Chignecto (north part of the Bay of Fundy)	60	CHARLESTON (S. C.) . . .	6
“ St. Mary's . . . . .	16	Cumberland (Basin Fort), head of the Bay of Fundy	71
“ Vert . . . . .	7	Digby (N. S.) . . . .	30
Beaver Harbour . . . .	7	Eastport . . . . .	25
Bell Island Straits . . .	30	Elizabeth Isles . . . .	5
Bloek Island . . . . .	6	“ Town Point . . . .	5
Boston . . . . .	11½	Florida Keys . . . . .	5
Cape Ann . . . . .	11	Gay Head (Vineyard) . .	5
“ Blomidon (Bay of Fundy)	60	George's River . . . .	9
“ Chat . . . . .	13	Georgetown Bar . . . .	4
		Gouldsbrough . . . . .	12

	feet		feet.
Green Islands . . . . .	16	Partridge Island (Bay of Fundy)	55
Gut of Annapolis . . . . .	30	Passamaquoddy River . . . . .	25
Gut of Cansor . . . . .	8	Penobscot River . . . . .	10
Halifax . . . . .	8	Plymouth . . . . .	11½
Hampton Roads . . . . .	5	Portland . . . . .	9
Hillsborough Inlet . . . . .	5	Port Homer . . . . .	8
Holmes's Hole . . . . .	5	" Hood . . . . .	6
John's, St. (N. B.) . . . . .	30	" Jackson . . . . .	8
" St. (N. F.) . . . . .	7	" Roseway . . . . .	8
Kennebec . . . . .	9	Portsmouth (N. H.) . . . . .	10
Kennebunk . . . . .	9	Prince Edward's Island . . . . .	6
Long Island Sound . . . . .	5	Providence . . . . .	5
Louisburg (C. B.) . . . . .	5½	Rhode Island Harbour . . . . .	5
Machias . . . . .	12	Richmond . . . . .	4
Marblehead . . . . .	11	Salem (Mass.) . . . . .	11
Mary's, St., Bar . . . . .	7	Sandwich Bay . . . . .	8
Monomoy Point . . . . .	6	Sandy Hook . . . . .	5
Moose River (Bay of Fundy)	30	Seven Isles Harbour . . . . .	31
" Island (Me.) . . . . .	25	Sheepscut River . . . . .	9
Mount Desert . . . . .	12	Shubenacadie River (B. of Fun.)	70
Mouths of the Mississippi . . . . .	1½	Simon's, St., Bar . . . . .	6
Nantucket (Shoal and Town)	5	" " Sound . . . . .	6
Nassau (N. P.) . . . . .	7	Townsend Harbour . . . . .	9
New Bedford . . . . .	5	Truro (Bay of Fundy) . . . . .	70
Newburyport . . . . .	10	Vineyard Sound . . . . .	5
New Haven . . . . .	8	Windsor (Bay of Fundy) . . . . .	60
Newport . . . . .	5	Wood's Hole . . . . .	5
NEW YORK . . . . .	5	Yarmouth (N. S.) . . . . .	12
Norfolk . . . . .	5		

## TIDE TABLE.

The following Table contains the difference between the time of high water at Boston, and at a large number of places on the American coast, by which the time at any of them may be easily ascertained, by *subtracting* the difference at the place in question from the time at Boston, when the sign — is prefixed to it; and by *adding* it, when the sign is +.

The time of high water, in the calendar pages, is of that tide which immediately *precedes* the southing of the Moon.

	h. m.		h. m.
Albany . . . . .	+ 4 12	Bay, Casco . . . . .	— 0 45
Andrews, St. . . . .	0 0	" Chebucto . . . . .	— 4 0
Annapolis (N. S.) . . . . .	— 0 30	" Genevieve, and } . . . . .	0 0
Annapolis (Md.) . . . . .	— 4 18	St. Barbe } . . . . .	
Augustine, St. . . . .	— 4 0	" Buzzard's . . . . .	— 3 50
Bay, Bristed . . . . .	— 3 45	" Narraganset . . . . .	— 3 53
" Broad . . . . .	— 0 45	" Pistolet . . . . .	— 4 45

	h. m.		h. m.
Bay, St. Mary's	- 2 0	John's, St. (N. B.)	+ 0 30
" Sandwich (N. S.)	- 2 30	" St. (N. F.)	- 5 0
" Schecatica	- 0 30	Kennebec	- 0 45
Bermuda Inlet	- 4 30	Kennebunk	- 0 15
Cape Ann	0 0	Louisburg	- 4 15
" Cansor	- 3 0	Machias	- 0 30
" Charles	- 3 45	Marblehead	0 0
" Chat	+ 0 30	Martha's Vineyard (W. P't.)	- 3 53
" Churchill	- 4 10	Mary's, St., Bar	- 4 0
" Cod	0 0	Monomoy Point	0 0
" Fear	- 3 30	Mount Desert	- 0 30
" Hatteras	- 2 30	Nantucket (town)	+ 0 30
" Henlopen	- 2 45	" (shoal)	+ 0 44
" Henry	- 3 50	Nassau (N. P.)	- 4 0
" Lookout	- 3 50	New Bedford	- 3 30
" St. Mary	- 2 30	Newburyport	- 0 15
" May	- 2 45	New Haven	- 0 14
" Romain (S. C.)	- 3 30	New London	- 2 36
" Sable (N. S.)	- 3 30	Newport	- 3 50
" Split	- 0 15	New York	- 2 21
CHARLESTON	- 4 00	Nootka Sound	+ 0 50
Cumberland (Basin Fort)	+ 0 30	Norfolk	- 3 0
Eastport	0 0	Ocracock Inlet	- 2 30
Elizabeth Town Point	- 2 36	Old Point Comfort	- 5 25
Florida Key	- 2 40	Philadelphia	+ 2 57
Fort St. John	- 2 30	Plymouth	0 0
Fryingpan Shoals	- 5 0	Portland	- 0 45
Gay Head	- 3 53	Portsmouth (N. H.)	- 0 15
Georgetown Bar	- 4 30	Port Campbell	- 2 30
Gouldsborough	- 0 30	" Hood	- 4 0
Gut of Annapolis	- 1 30	" Howe	- 3 0
Gut of Cansor	- 3 30	" Jackson	- 3 30
Halifax	- 4 0	" Roseway	- 3 15
Hampton Roads	- 3 30	" Royal	- 4 14
Harbour, Amelia	- 3 0	Providence	- 3 5
" Beaver	- 2 45	Quebec	- 5 30
" Nantucket	+ 0 30	Race Point	- 0 15
" Rhode Island	- 4 45	Richmond	+ 4 20
" Seven Isles	- 0 30	River, Apple	- 0 30
" Townsend	- 0 45	" St. Croix	0 0
Hillsborough Inlet	- 4 0	" Delaware, entrance	- 2 30
Holmes's Hole	- 1 20	" George's	- 0 45
Ice Cove	- 1 30	" Penobscot	- 0 45
Island, Anticosti, W. end	+ 4 0	" Sheepscut	- 0 45
" Bell, Straits of	- 2 15	Salem, Mass.	0 0
" Block	- 3 53	Salvador, St.	+ 4 15
" Button	- 4 40	Sandy Hook	- 4 38
" Elizabeth	- 2 50	Savannah	- 3 15
" Fox	- 0 45	St. Simon's Bar	- 4 0
" Green	- 2 50	" Offing	- 4 5
" Moose	- 0 0	" Sound	- 2 30
" Prince Edward	- 1 0	Sunbury	- 2 0
" Rhode	- 4 45	Tarpaulin Cove	- 2 38
" Sable	- 3 0	Vineyard Sound	- 0 30
" Seal	- 2 45	Windsor	+ 0 30
Janeiro, Rio	+ 5 0	Wood's Hole	- 2 50

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 48m.	6 30 a.	5 48m.	6 24 a.	5 48m.	6 29 a.	5 47m.	6 35 a.	5 44m.	6 42 a.
N. York,	5 46	6 32	5 46	6 26	5 46	6 31	5 45	6 37	5 42	6 44
Wash.	5 43	6 25	5 44	6 29	5 44	6 34	5 43	6 39	5 41	6 45
Charles.	5 35	6 33	5 36	6 37	5 37	6 41	5 36	6 46	5 35	6 51
N. Ori's.	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 40	5 34	6 44	5 33	6 49	5 32	6 54

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 6th, 11h. A.

Apogee, 20th, 7h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 6th day, 6h. 38.3m. A. Full Moon, 21st day, 9h. 37.0m. A.  
 First Quarter, 13th " 0 3.4 A. Last Quarter, 29th " 1 22.3 M.

Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T. High water. M. time.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 Su.		7 30	4 39	7 26	4 43	7 19	4 49	7 3	5 5	6 57	5 11	5 30m.	2 30m.	1 30m.
2 M.		30	39	25	44	19	50	3	6	57	12	6 19	3 57	2 18
3 Tu.		30	40	25	45	19	51	3	7	57	12	7 20	4 59	3 20
4 W.		30	40	25	45	19	51	3	7	58	13	8 37	6 16	4 37
5 Th.		30	41	25	46	19	52	3	8	58	14	9 41	7 20	5 41
6 F.		30	42	25	47	19	53	3	9	58	14	10 42	8 21	6 42
7 S.		30	43	25	48	19	54	3	10	58	15	11 40	9 19	7 10
8 Su.		7 30	4 44	7 25	4 49	7 19	4 55	7 3	5 11	6 58	5 16	0 29a.	10 8m.	8 29m.
9 M.		30	45	25	50	19	56	3	12	58	17	1 18	10 57	9 18
10 Tu.		30	46	25	51	19	57	3	13	58	18	2 10	11 49	10 10
11 W.		29	47	24	52	18	58	2	14	58	18	2 58	0 37a.	10 58
12 Th.		29	48	24	53	18	59	2	14	58	19	3 41	1 20	11 41
13 F.		29	49	24	54	18	5 0	2	15	58	20	4 25	2 4	0 25a.
14 S.		28	50	23	55	17	1	2	16	58	21	5 5	2 44	1 5
15 Su.		7 28	4 51	7 23	4 56	7 17	5 2	7 2	5 17	6 57	5 22	5 57a.	3 36a.	1 57a.
16 M.		27	53	22	58	17	3	2	18	57	23	7 10	4 49	3 10
17 Tu.		26	54	21	4 59	16	4	2	18	57	23	8 32	6 11	4 32
18 W.		26	55	21	5 0	16	5	2	19	57	24	9 40	7 19	5 40
19 Th.		25	57	20	2	15	7	1	20	57	25	10 29	8 8	6 29
20 F.		24	58	19	3	14	8	1	20	56	25	11 13	8 52	7 13
21 S.		23	4 59	19	4	14	9	1	21	56	26	11 51	9 30	7 51
22 Su.		7 23	5 0	7 18	5 5	7 13	5 10	7 1	5 22	6 56	5 27	. . .	10 5a.	8 26a.
23 M.		22	2	17	6	12	11	0	23	55	28	0 23m.	10 37	8 58
24 Tu.		21	3	17	7	12	12	0	24	55	29	0 58	11 9	9 30
25 W.		20	4	16	8	11	13	0	25	55	30	1 30	11 43	10 4
26 Th.		20	5	15	9	10	14	6 59	26	54	31	2 4	. . .	10 40
27 F.		19	6	14	10	10	15	59	27	54	32	2 40	0 19m.	11 16
28 S.		18	8	14	12	9	16	58	28	53	33	3 16	0 55	11 51
29 Su.		7 17	5 9	7 13	5 18	7 8	5 17	6 58	5 29	6 53	5 34	3 51m.	1 30m.	. . .
30 M.		16	10	12	14	8	18	57	30	52	35	4 29	2 8	0 29m.
31 Tu.		15	12	11	16	7	20	57	31	52	36	5 20	2 59	1 20

## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	D. c.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♄	0 48a.	-23 55	1 6a.	-21 53	1 20a.	-19 0	1 27a.	-15 40	1 17a.	-12 53
♅	9 41m	-20 6	9 49m	-21 19	9 57m	-23 11	10 5m	-23 40	10 14m	-23 44
♆	3 18	+15 59	2 53.	+16 25	2 25	+16 59	1 56	+17 43	1 25	+18 28
♇										
♈										
♉										
♊										
♋										
♌										
♍										
♎										
♏										
♐										
♑										
♒										
♓										
♈	2 35m	+16 35	2 9m	+16 46	1 43m	+16 59	1 17m	+17 18	0 50m	+17 27
♉	8 8	-14 7	7 46	-14 15	7 24	-14 21	7 2	-14 27	6 40	-14 31
♊	3 31a.	-11 33	3 5a.	-11 27	2 46a.	-11 21	2 23a.	-11 15	2 1a.	-11 8

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
S.	6 58m.	1 19m	1 17m	1 16m	1 10m	1 10m
2	7 47	2 31	2 27	2 25	2 15	2 13
3	8 40	3 45	3 40	3 36	3 22	3 19
4	9 39	5 3	4 59	4 51	4 34	4 29
5	10 43	6 24	6 17	6 10	5 50	5 43
6	11 50	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
7	0 57a.	5 27a.	5 33a.	5 39a.	5 58a.	6 7a.
8	1 50a.	6 51a.	6 56a.	7 0a.	7 15a.	7 23a.
9	2 57	8 11	8 15	8 18	8 28	8 24
10	3 49	9 28	9 30	9 32	9 37	9 41
11	4 38	10 43	10 43	10 43	10 44	10 43
12	5 28	11 50	11 49	11 48	11 46	11 46
13	6 7	...	...	...	...	...
14	6 52	0 58m	0 56m	0 53m	0 46m	0 43m
S.	7 38a.	2 6m	2 2m	1 59m	1 47m	1 45m
16	8 25	3 13	3 7	3 2	2 47	2 44
17	9 15	4 16	4 10	4 4	3 46	3 41
18	10 5	5 18	5 11	5 5	4 44	4 38
19	10 56	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
20	11 47	3 4.8.	3 51a.	3 58a.	4 18a.	4 28a.
21	8	4 45	4 52	4 58	5 16	5 25
S.	0 36m.	5 48a.	5 53a.	5 58a.	6 13a.	6 21a.
23	1 23	6 51	6 55	6 59	7 11	7 17
24	2 6	7 55	7 58	8 0	8 8	8 13
25	2 48	8 59	9 1	9 1	9 5	9 9
26	3 30	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 6
27	4 11	11 10	11 9	11 8	11 4	11 4
28	4 54	...	...	...	...	...
S.	5 39m.	0 17m	0 15m	0 13m	0 4m	0 3m
30	6 28	1 27	1 23	1 20	1 6	1 4
31	7 22	2 43	2 37	2 31	2 14	2 10

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Earth nearest the Sun. 1st Sun.  
♄ ♀ ♄. [after Christmas.♄ ♀ ♄. Thermometer — 40 at  
[Lebanon, N. Y. 1835.

Epiphany.

♄ ♀ ♄.

1st Sun. aft. Epiphany. Battle

♄ ♀ ♄. [of N. Orleans, 1815.

\* ♄ ♀ ♄. \* ♄ ♀ ♄.

\* ♄ ♀ ♄.

2d Sunday after Epiphany.

Battle at Cowpens, 1781.

♄ at greatest E. elong. 18° 37'.

\* ♄ ♀ ♄. U. S. Independence

[acknowledged by G. B. 1783.

♄ ♀ ♄. Septuagesima Sunday.

♄ ♀ ♄. Mars.

Conversion of St. Paul.

♄ stationary.

Sexagesima Sunday.

♄ ♀ ♄.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 38m.	6 50 a.	5 32m.	6 56 a.	5 26m.	7 3 a.	5 18m.	7 10 a.	5 9m.	7 17 a.
N. York,	5 37	6 51	5 21	6 57	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Wash.	5 26	6 52	5 31	6 58	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Charles.	5 21	6 57	5 27	7 1	5 23	7 6	5 17	7 11	5 10	7 16
N. Ori's.	5 29	6 59	5 25	7 3	5 21	7 8	5 16	7 12	5 11	7 15

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 4th, 11h. M.

Apogee, 17th, 2h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon,	5th day,	4h. 59.7m. M.	Full Moon,	20th day,	9h. 15.2m. M.
First Quarter,	12th "	4 30.2 M.	Last Quarter,	28th "	0 22.7 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash., &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W.	7 14	5 14	7 10	5 18	7 6	5 22	6 56	5 32	6 51	5 37	6 36m.	4 16m.	2 36m.
2	Th.	13	16	9	19	5	23	55	33	50	38	8 9	5 48	4 9
3	F.	11	16	8	20	4	24	54	34	49	39	9 30	7 9	5 30
4	S.	10	18	7	21	3	25	54	35	49	40	10 34	8 13	6 34
5	Su.	7 9	5 19	7 6	5 22	7 2	5 26	6 53	5 36	6 48	5 41	11 30m.	9 9m.	7 30m.
6	M.	8	20	5	23	1	27	52	37	47	42	0 18a.	9 57	8 18
7	Tu.	7	22	4	25	7 0	28	51	38	46	43	1 5	10 44	9 5
8	W.	6	23	3	26	6 59	29	50	39	45	43	1 47	11 26	9 47
9	Th.	5	25	2	27	58	30	49	40	44	44	2 28	0 7a.	10 28
10	F.	4	26	7 1	29	57	31	48	41	43	45	3 4	0 43	11 4
11	S.	2	27	6 59	30	56	32	47	42	42	46	3 40	1 19	11 40
12	Su.	7 1	5 28	6 58	5 31	6 55	5 33	6 46	5 43	6 42	5 47	4 17a.	1 56a.	0 17a.
13	M.	0	30	57	33	54	5 35	45	44	41	47	5 5	2 44	1 5
14	Tu.	6 58	31	55	34	53	36	44	45	40	48	6 16	3 55	2 16
15	W.	57	32	54	35	52	37	43	46	39	49	7 41	5 20	3 41
16	Th.	55	33	52	36	50	38	42	46	38	49	9 6	6 45	5 6
17	F.	54	34	51	37	49	39	41	47	37	50	10 9	7 48	6 9
18	S.	52	35	50	38	48	40	40	48	36	51	10 53	8 32	6 53
19	Su.	6 51	5 37	6 49	5 39	6 47	5 41	6 39	5 49	6 36	5 52	11 33a.	9 12a.	7 33a.
20	M.	50	38	48	40	46	42	38	50	35	52	...	9 ..	8 7
21	Tu.	48	40	46	42	44	43	37	50	34	53			78
22	W.	47	41	45	43	43	44	36	51					8
23	Th.	45	42	44	44	42	45	35						
24	F.	44	44	42	45	41	46							
25	S.	42	45	41	46	40								
26	Su.	6 40	5 46	6 39	5 47	6 38								
27	M.	38	48	37	49									
28	Tu.	37	49	36	50									

## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> °	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> °	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> °	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> °	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	<i>Dec.</i> °
0 25a.	—12 4	11 45m	—13 34	11 3m	—15 32	10 39m	—16 50	10 29m	—17 12
10 24m	—22 23	10 32	—21 38	10 40	—20 30	10 47	—18 59	10 54	—17 10
0 47	+19 24	0 14	+20 10	11 36a.	+20 57	11 3a.	+21 26	10 33a.	+21 47
0 19m	+17 44	11 43a.	+18 0	11 21a.	+19 14	10 53a.	+19 26	10 23a.	+18 37
6 14	—14 35	5 51m	—14 37	5 28m	—14 38	5 51m	—14 39	4 41m	—14 38
1 35a.	—10 59	1 13a.	—10 52	0 50a.	—10 45	0 23a.	—10 38	0 6a.	—10 30

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. h. m.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Mean Time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	8 21m.	3 55m	3 48m	3 42m	3 23m	3 17m
2	9 26	5 8	5 1	4 54	4 33	4 26
3	10 33	6 13	6 6	5 59	5 39	5 33
4	11 37	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
5	0 38a.	5 42a.	5 46a.	5 50a.	6 3a.	6 10a.
6	1 34	7 3	7 5	7 8	7 15	7 21
7	2 25	8 19	8 20	8 21	8 24	8 27
8	3 14	9 33	9 33	9 32	9 31	9 32
9	4 0	10 44	10 42	10 40	10 34	10 34
10	4 46	11 54	11 50	11 47	11 37	11 35
11	5 32	...	...	...	...	...
12	6 20a.	1 3m	0 58m	0 54m	0 39m	0 26m
13	7 10	2 10	2 4	1 58	1 41	1 36
14	8 0	3 13	3 6	3 0	2 40	2 34
15	8 52	4 11	4 4	3 57	3 36	3 29
16	9 42	5 3	4 56	4 49	4 28	4 21
17	10 32	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
18	11 20	3 37a.	3 42a.	3 48a.	4 4a.	4 12a.
19	0 3	4 41a.	4 45a.	4 49a.	5 2a.	5 9a.
20	0 4m.	5 35	5 48	5 58	6 0	6 5
21	0 47	6 28	6 41	6 51	7 0	7 5
22	1 40	7 20	7 33	7 43	8 0	8 5
23	2 32	8 11	8 24	8 34	9 0	9 5
24	3 24	9 0	9 13	9 23	10 0	10 5
25	4 16	10 0	10 13	10 23	11 0	11 5
26	5 8	11 0	11 13	11 23	12 0	12 5
27	6 0	12 0	12 13	12 23	1 0	1 5
28	7 0	1 0	1 13	1 23	2 0	2 5

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

☿ ♄.

Candlemas.

♂ ♀.

[1799.

Inf. ☿ ♄ ♀. 5th. Galvani died,

☿ ♄ ♀. ☿ ♂. Shrove Sund.

♂ ♄ ♀. Qualla Battoo des. 1832.

Shrove Tuesday. [States, 1835.

Lent begins. Severe cold in S.

Maskelyne d. 1811.

12th. ☿ ♄ 32 &amp; A 8.

1st Sunday in Lent.

Revolution in England, 1688.

Cincinnati inundated, 1832.

♂ stationary.

♂ ♄ ♀. [1832. ♄ ♂.

Wm. Wirt. 62.

2d Sunday.

13th. I.

Wash. 32, N. S.

♂ ♄.

Matthias.

1834, a. 63.

nd. in Lent.



Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 3m.	7 23 a.	4 53m.	7 29 a.	4 43m.	7 37 a.	4 32m.	7 45 a.	4 20m.	7 52 a.
N. York,	5 4	7 22	4 54	7 28	4 44	7 35	4 34	7 42	4 23	7 49
Wash.	5 5	7 21	4 55	7 27	4 45	7 34	4 35	7 40	4 26	7 46
Charles.	5 7	7 19	4 59	7 24	4 51	7 29	4 43	7 33	4 34	7 39
N. Orl's.	5 7	7 19	5 0	7 23	4 53	7 27	4 45	7 31	4 37	7 35

*Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.*

Perigee, 4th, 7h. A.      Apogee, 16th, 4h. A.

*Phases of the Moon.*

New Moon,      6th day, 3h. 21.3m. A.      Full Moon,      22d day, 1h. 47.6m. M.  
First Quarter,      13th " 10 59.7 A.      Last Quarter,      29th " 8 8.8 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W.	6 35	5 50	6 35	5 51	6 33	5 52	6 29	5 57	6 26	5 59	4 54m	3 33m	0 54m
2	Th.	34	51	34	52	32	53	27	58	25	6 0	6 18	3 55	2 16
3	F.	32	52	33	53	30	54	26	58	24	0	7 55	5 37	3 58
4	S.	31	54	31	54	29	55	25	5 59	23	1	9 23	7 2	5 23
5	Su.	6 29	5 55	6 29	5 55	6 28	5 56	6 24	6 0	6 22	6 2	10 26m	8 51m	6 26m
6	M.	28	56	28	56	26	57	23	1	21	3	11 18	8 57	7 18
7	Tu.	26	57	26	57	25	58	22	1	20	3	0 4a.	9 43	8 4
8	W.	25	5 59	25	5 59	24	5 59	21	2	19	4	0 47	10 26	8 47
9	Th.	23	6 0	23	6 0	22	6 0	20	3	18	5	1 25	11 4	9 25
10	F.	21	1	21	1	20	1	19	4	16	5	2 1	11 40	10 1
11	S.	19	2	19	2	18	2	17	4	15	6	2 32	0 11a.	10 32
12	Su.	6 17	6 3	6 17	6 3	6 17	6 3	6 16	6 5	6 14	6 7	3 5a.	0 44a.	11 51m
13	M.	15	4	15	4	15	4	14	6	13	7	3 43	1 22	11 43
14	Tu.	14	6	14	5	14	5	13	7	12	8	4 29	2 8	0 39a.
15	W.	12	7	13	6	13	6	11	9	10	8	5 38	3 17	1 39
16	Th.	10	8	11	7	11	7	10	9	9	9	7 7	4 46	3 7
17	F.	9	9	10	8	10	8	9	9	8	10	8 34	6 13	4 34
18	S.	7	10	8	9	8	9	8	10	7	11	9 39	7 18	5 39
19	Su.	6 5	6 11	6 6	6 10	6 6	6 10	6 6	6 11	6 6	6 11	10 27a.	8 6a.	6 27a.
20	M.	3	12	4	11	5	11	5	11	5	12	11 9	8 48	7 9
21	Tu.	2	14	3	13	3	12	3	12	3	12	11 40	9 19	7 40
22	W.	6 0	15	1	14	2	13	2	13	2	13	. . .	9 50	8 11
23	Th.	5 59	16	6 0	15	6 1	14	6 1	14	6 1	14	0 11m	10 20	8 41
24	F.	57	17	5 59	16	5 59	15	5 59	14	5 59	14	0 41	10 50	9 11
25	S.	55	19	57	17	57	16	58	15	58	15	1 11	11 23	9 44
26	Su.	5 53	6 20	5 55	6 18	5 56	6 17	5 56	6 16	5 57	6 16	1 44m	11 57a.	10 18a.
27	M.	52	21	54	19	54	18	55	16	56	16	2 18	. . .	10 57
28	Tu.	51	23	53	20	53	19	54	17	55	17	2 57	0 36m	11 47
29	W.	49	23	51	21	52	20	53	18	54	18	3 47	1 26	. . .
30	Th.	47	24	49	22	50	21	52	18	53	18	4 47	2 26	0 47m
31	F.	45	25	47	23	48	22	50	19	51	19	6 23	4 2	2 23

## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
☿	10 23m	—16 56	10 32m	—15 48	10 39m	—13 50	10 49m	—11 9	11 1m	—7 40
♀	10 58	—15 25	11 3	—13 5	11 8	—10 33	11 13	—7 49	11 17	—4 58
♂	10 13a.	+21 55	9 44a.	+22 0	9 18a.	+21 56	8 54a.	+21 45	8 31a.	+21 27
♂	3 23m	—4 54	3 8m	—4 17	2 33m	—3 37	2 16m	—2 53	1 49m	—2 8
♂	10 11a.	+18 43	9 45a.	+18 52	9 20a.	+18 59	8 55a.	+19 4	8 30a.	+19 7
♂	4 25m	—14 37	4 2m	—14 34	3 33m	—14 31	3 13m	—14 26	2 49m	—14 21
♂	11 51	—10 25	11 29	—10 18	11 6	—10 10	10 44	—10 3	10 21	—9 56

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.		Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
	h. m.		Boston, &c. rises. h. m.	N. York, &c. rises. h. m.	Washington, &c. rises. h. m.	Charleston, &c. rises. h. m.	N. Orleans, &c. rises. h. m.
1	7 12m.		2 54m.	2 47m.	2 40m.	2 19m.	2 13m.
2	8 15		3 58	3 51	3 44	3 23	3 16
3	9 19		4 54	4 47	4 41	4 21	4 15
4	10 20		5 37	5 32	5 26	5 9	5 6
5	11 18m.		6 13m.	6 9m.	6 5m.	5 53m.	5 50m.
6	0 10a.	sets.		sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
7	1 0		7 5a.	7 6a.	7 6a.	7 6a.	7 9a.
8	1 48		8 19	8 18	8 17	8 13	8 14
9	2 35		9 32	9 29	9 27	9 19	9 17
10	3 23		10 44	10 40	10 36	10 24	10 20
11	4 12		11 54	11 49	11 43	11 27	11 23
12	5 2a.						
13	5 53		1 0m.	0 54m.	0 47m.	0 23m.	0 24m.
14	6 45		2 1	1 54	1 47	1 25	1 20
15	7 36		2 55	2 48	2 41	2 19	2 12
16	8 26		3 42	3 35	3 28	3 8	3 1
17	9 14		4 21	4 15	4 9	3 50	3 45
18	10 0		4 53	4 45	4 39	4 24	4 20
19	10 44a.	rises.		rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
20	11 27		4 41a.	4 43a.	4 45a.	4 52a.	4 57a.
21	8		5 45	5 46	5 47	5 50	5 52
22	0 9m.		6 51	6 50	6 50	6 48	6 49
23	0 51		7 58	7 56	7 54	7 48	7 48
24	1 35		9 7	9 4	9 1	8 50	8 49
25	2 21		10 20	10 15	10 11	9 56	9 53
26	3 13m.		11 34a.	11 28a.	11 22a.	11 5a.	11 0a.
27	4 6						
28	5 5		0 47m.	0 40m.	0 32m.	0 13m.	0 7m.
29	6 7		1 53	1 46	1 39	1 17	1 10
30	7 9		2 49	2 42	2 36	2 15	2 9
31	8 9		3 37	3 31	3 25	3 7	3 2

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

St. David. 2d. Wesley d. 1791.  
 ♄ at greatest W. elong. 27° 12'.  
 24th Cong. ends. 4th. ☿ ♃ ♄.  
 New President U. S. inaug.

Mid Lent Sunday.

5th. ☿ ♃ ♄. ☿ ♄ ♃. ☿ ♃ ♄.  
 5th. Volta died, 1827.  
 5th. Massacre in Boston, 1770.  
 \* ☿ ♄ ♃.

12th. ♀ ♄. ♀ 33' South.

5th Sunday in Lent.

Champollion d. 1832, a. 42.

♄ discovered, 1781.

Pres. Jackson born, 1767.

17th. ☿ ♃ ♄. ☿ ♃ ♄.

British left Boston, 1776. St.

☿ ♄ ♃. [Patrick.

♄ stationary. Palm Sunday.

Spring begins.

22d. Goethe died, 1832.

☿ ♄ ♃. Newton d. 1727.

☿ ♄ ♃. ♄ 2° 27' North.

Good Friday. 25th. ☿ ♄ ♃.

Lady Day. Old begin. of year.

☿ ♄ ♃. Easter Sunday.

Raphael born, 1483.

Swedenburg d. 1772.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 7m.	9 1 a.	3 55m.	8 9 a.	3 43m.	9 18 a.	3 31m.	9 27 a.	3 19m.	9 37 a.
N. York,	4 11	7 57	3 59	8 5	3 48	9 14	3 37	8 22	3 26	8 30
Wash.	4 15	7 53	4 4	8 1	3 53	9 9	3 43	8 17	3 33	8 25
Charles.	4 25	7 43	4 16	7 49	4 7	7 55	3 50	8 0	3 51	8 5
N. Ori's.	4 29	7 39	4 21	7 44	4 13	7 49	4 5	7 53	3 59	7 58

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 1st, 2h. A.  
Apogee, 13th, 11h. M.

Perigee, 27th, 3h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 5th day, 2h. 12m. M. Full Moon, 20th day, 3h. 31m. A.  
 First Quarter, 12th " 6 5.2 A. Last Quarter, 27th " 1 48.9 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's lower limb rises and sets; (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 S.		5 43	6 26	5 45	6 24	5 46	6 22	5 49	6 20	5 50	6 19	7 54m	5 33m	3 54m
2 Su.		5 42	6 27	5 43	6 25	5 45	6 23	5 48	6 21	5 49	6 20	9 10m	6 55m	5 16m
3 M.		40	28	41	26	43	24	46	21	47	20	10 12	7 51	6 12
4 Tu.		38	29	39	27	41	24	45	22	46	21	11 2	8 41	7 2
5 W.		36	30	37	28	40	25	44	23	45	21	11 42	9 21	7 42
6 Th.		34	31	35	29	38	26	42	23	44	22	0 20a.	9 50	8 20
7 F.		32	32	33	30	36	27	41	24	43	22	0 54	10 33	8 54
8 S.		31	33	32	31	35	28	39	25	41	23	1 28	11 7	9 28
9 Su.	5 29	6 34	5 30	6 32	5 33	6 29	5 38	6 25	5 40	6 23	3 18.	11 40m	10 11m	
10 M.		27	35	28	33	31	30	37	26	39	24	2 34	0 13a.	10 34
11 Tu.		26	36	27	34	30	31	35	27	38	24	3 14	0 53	11 14
12 W.		24	37	25	35	28	32	34	27	37	25	4 0	1 39	0 0a.
13 Th.		23	38	24	36	27	33	33	28	36	25	5 3	2 42	1 3
14 F.		21	39	23	37	26	34	32	29	35	26	6 23	4 2	2 23
15 S.		19	40	21	38	24	35	31	30	34	27	7 44	5 23	3 44
16 Su.	5 18	6 41	5 20	6 39	5 23	6 36	5 30	6 30	5 33	6 27	9 55a.	6 24a.	4 55a.	
17 M.		16	42	18	40	22	37	29	31	32	28	9 50	7 29	5 50
18 Tu.		14	43	16	41	20	38	28	32	31	29	10 34	8 13	6 34
19 W.		13	44	15	42	19	39	27	32	30	29	11 5	8 44	7 5
20 Th.		11	45	13	43	17	40	25	33	29	30	11 37	9 16	7 37
21 F.		10	47	12	45	16	41	24	34	28	30	. . .	9 49	8 10
22 S.		8	48	10	46	14	42	23	35	27	31	0 10m	10 23	8 44
23 Su.	5 6	6 49	5 9	6 47	5 13	6 43	5 22	6 35	5 26	6 31	0 44m	11 0a.	9 21a.	
24 M.		5	50	8	46	12	44	21	36	25	32	1 21	11 41	10 2
25 Tu.		3	52	6	49	10	45	20	37	24	33	2 2	. . .	10 47
26 W.		2	53	5	50	9	46	19	37	23	33	2 47	0 26m	11 43
27 Th.	5 1	54	4	51	8	47	18	38	22	34	3 43	1 22	. . .	
28 F.	4 59	55	2	52	6	48	16	39	20	35	4 48	2 27	0 48m	
29 S.		58	57	1	53	5	49	15	39	19	35	6 18	3 57	2 18
30 Su.	4 56	6 58	5 0	6 54	5 3	6 50	5 14	6 40	5 18	6 36	7 44m	5 23m	3 44m	

## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♈	11 18m	— 2 40	11 35m	+ 2 18	11 55m	+ 7 41	0 18a.	+ 13 10	0 43a.	+ 18 7
♉	11 21	— 1 33	11 25	+ 1 23	11 28	+ 4 23	11 32m	+ 7 18	11 36m	+ 10 6
♊	8 7a.	+ 20 55	7 48a.	+ 20 28	7 30a.	+ 19 53	7 13a.	+ 19 13	6 57a.	+ 18 29
♋	1 18m	— 1 14	0 49m	— 0 23	0 21m	+ 0 17	11 48a.	+ 1 6	11 20a.	+ 1 43
♌	8 2a.	+ 19 9	7 39a.	+ 19 8	7 16a.	+ 19 5	6 53a.	+ 19 1	6 31a.	+ 18 55
♍	2 20m	— 14 14	1 55m	— 14 8	1 30m	— 14 1	1 4m	— 13 53	0 39m	— 13 45
♎	9 55	— 9 48	9 33	— 9 42	9 10	— 9 36	8 47	— 9 31	8 25	— 9 26

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	9 5m.	4 15m	4 10m	4 6m	3 51m	3 48m
2	9 59m.	4 43m	4 39m	4 37m	4 27m	4 25m
3	10 49	5 8	5 7	5 4	4 59	4 59
4	11 37	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
5	0 24a.	7 38a.	7 3a.	7 48a.	6 59a.	6 59a.
6	1 13	8 20	8 16	8 13	8 8	8 1
7	2 1	9 33	9 28	9 23	9 9	9 5
8	2 51	10 43	10 37	10 31	10 13	10 8
9	3 43a.	11 48a.	11 41a.	11 34a.	11 14a.	11 8a.
10	4 35	...	...	...	...	...
11	5 28	0 46m	0 39m	0 32m	0 10m	0 4m
12	6 19	1 37	1 30	1 23	1 2	0 54
13	7 8	2 18	2 12	2 5	1 46	1 40
14	7 55	2 52	2 47	2 41	2 24	2 20
15	8 39	3 19	3 15	3 11	2 57	2 54
16	9 21a.	3 43m	3 39m	3 37m	3 27m	3 25m
17	10 3	4 4	4 2	4 0	3 54	3 54
18	10 45	4 24	4 23	4 23	4 21	4 22
19	11 29	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
20	8	6 53a.	6 50a.	6 48a.	6 39a.	6 38a.
21	0 16m.	8 7	8 3	7 59	7 46	7 43
22	1 6	9 23	9 17	9 11	8 54	8 50
23	2 0m.	10 37a.	10 30a.	10 24a.	10 4a.	9 58a.
24	2 59	11 48	11 40	11 34	11 12	11 5
25	4 1	...	...	...	...	...
26	5 3	0 48m	0 41m	0 34m	0 13m	0 7m
27	6 4	1 38	1 32	1 26	1 7	1 1
28	7 1	2 17	2 12	2 7	1 51	1 48
29	7 54	2 47	2 42	2 42	2 28	2 26
30	8 44m.	3 8m	3 6m	3 4m	2 57m	2 56m

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

♈ ♀ ♀. Low Sunday.

Napier died, 1617. ♈ ♀ ♀.

☾ eclips. invis. ♈ ♀ ♀. ♀ ♀.

♊ stationary. Goldsmith died, [1774,

Mahometan year 1253 begins.

7th. Lalande died, 1807.

2d Sunday after Easter.

9th. Lord Bacon died, 1626.

♈ ♀ ♀. 14th. ♈ ♀ ♀.

♈ ☉ intensity of light 0.391.

Sup. ☉ ☉ ♀.

3d Sunday after Easter.

Franklin died, 1790.

[of American Revolution, 1775.

Battle of Lexington and begin.

♊ eclipsed, invisible.

♈ ♀ ♀. ♈ ♀ ♀. Santa Aña.

\* ♀ ☉. [def. by Texians, 1836.

St. George. 4th Sun. aft. Easter.

23d. Shakspeare died, 1616.

St. Mark.

Chaucer died, 1434.

☉ ☉ ♀. ♈ ♀ ♀. \* ♀ ♀. ♀ ♀. Rogation Sunday.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
Boston,	3 7m.	9 47 a.	2 56m.	8 57 a.	2 45m.	9 7 a.	2 35m.	9 17 a.	2 25m.	9 28 a.
N. York,	3 14	8 40	3 4	8 49	2 54	8 58	2 45	9 8	2 36	9 18
Wash.	3 22	8 32	3 13	8 40	3 4	8 48	2 55	8 57	2 47	9 7
Charles.	3 43	8 11	3 36	8 17	3 28	8 24	3 22	8 30	3 17	8 57
N. Ori's.	3 51	8 8	3 45	8 8	3 38	8 14	3 33	8 20	3 28	8 26

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 11th day, 7h. M.

Perigee, 23d day, 6h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 4th day, 1h. 53.5m. A. Full Moon, 20th day, 2h. 19.8m. M.  
 First Quarter, 12th " 0 30.7 A. Last Quarter, 26th " 6 53.2 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	b. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 M.		4 54	6 59	4 59	6 55	5 2	6 52	5 13	6 41	5 17	6 37	8 55m	6 34m	4 55m
2 Tu.		53	7 0	58	56	1	53	12	42	16	38	9 50	7 29	5 50
3 W.		52	1	57	57	5 0	54	11	43	15	39	10 36	8 15	6 36
4 Th.		50	2	56	58	4 59	55	10	44	15	40	11 14	8 53	7 14
5 F.		49	3	55	59	58	55	10	45	14	40	11 49	9 28	7 49
6 S.		48	4	54	7 0	57	56	9	45	13	41	0 26A.	10 5	8 26
7 Su.		4 47	7 5	4 53	7 1	4 56	6 57	5 8	6 46	5 13	6 42	1 3A.	10 42m	9 3m
8 M.		46	6	52	2	55	58	7	46	12	42	1 38	11 17	9 39
9 Tu.		45	7	51	3	54	6 59	6	47	11	43	2 13	11 52	10 13
10 W.		44	8	50	4	53	7 0	5	48	11	44	2 53	0 32A.	10 53
11 Th.		43	9	49	5	52	1	5	48	10	44	3 29	1 18	11 39
12 F.		42	10	48	6	51	2	4	49	9	45	4 27	2 6	0 27A.
13 S.		41	11	47	7	50	3	3	50	9	45	5 37	3 16	1 37
14 Su.		4 40	7 12	4 46	7 8	4 49	7 4	5 2	6 50	6 8	6 46	6 51A.	4 30A.	2 51A.
15 M.		39	13	44	9	48	5	2	51	7	46	7 56	5 37	3 58
16 Tu.		38	14	43	10	47	6	1	52	7	47	8 58	6 37	4 58
17 W.		37	15	42	11	46	6	0	52	6	48	9 43	7 22	5 43
18 Th.		36	16	41	12	45	7	5 0	53	6	48	10 20	7 59	6 20
19 F.		36	17	40	13	45	8	4 59	54	5	49	10 59	8 38	6 59
20 S.		35	18	39	14	44	9	59	54	5	49	11 41	9 20	7 41
21 Su.		4 34	7 19	4 38	7 14	4 43	7 9	4 58	6 55	5 4	6 56	. . .	10 3A.	8 24A.
22 M.		33	20	37	15	43	10	57	55	4	50	0 24m	10 47	9 8
23 Tu.		32	21	36	16	42	11	57	56	3	51	1 8	11 24	9 55
24 W.		31	22	36	17	41	12	56	56	3	51	1 55	. . .	10 44
25 Th.		30	23	35	18	41	13	56	57	2	52	2 44	0 23m	11 43
26 F.		29	24	34	19	40	13	55	57	2	52	3 43	1 22	. . .
27 S.		28	25	34	20	39	14	55	58	1	53	4 49	2 28	0 49m
28 Su.		4 28	7 26	4 33	7 21	4 39	7 15	4 54	6 59	5 1	6 53	6 1m	3 40m	2 1m
29 M.		27	27	32	22	38	16	54	59	0	53	7 14	4 53	3 14
30 Tu.		26	27	32	22	37	16	53	6 59	0	54	8 21	6 0	4 21
31 W.		26	28	31	23	37	17	53	7 0	0	54	9 18	6 57	5 18

## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°
1 5a.	+21 43	1 20a.	+24 2	1 26a.	+24 54	1 22a.	+24 39	1 5a.	+23 27
11 41m	+12 47	11 46m	+15 16	11 51m	+17 32	11 58m	+19 32	0 4	+21 14
6 42a.	+17 41	6 27a.	+16 49	6 13a.	+15 52	6 0a.	+14 52	5 47	+13 48
10 52a.	+ 2 18	10 24a.	+ 2 45	9 57a.	+ 3 5	9 31a.	+ 3 19	9 5a.	+ 3 30
6 9a.	+18 48	5 48a.	+18 39	5 27a.	+18 23	5 6a.	+18 16	4 45a.	+18 3
0 14m	-13 37	11 44	-13 28	11 19	-13 21	10 54	-13 13	10 29	-13 8
8 3	- 9 21	7 29m	- 9 17	7 16m	- 9 14	6 53m	- 9 11	6 30m	- 9 9

Days of Month.	Moon Souths.		Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	h. m.	Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	
			rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	
	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	9 31m		3 35m	3 34m	3 34m	3 32m	3 33m	
2	10 17		3 56	3 57	3 57	3 59	4 2	
3	11 3		4 18	4 20	4 22	4 28	4 32	
4	11 51		sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	
5	0 40a.		8 23a.	8 18a	8 12a.	7 55a.	7 51a.	
6	1 32		9 34	9 27	9 21	9 2	8 56	
7	2 25a.		10 35a.	10 28a.	10 21a.	10 0a.	9 54a.	
8	3 17		11 29	11 22	11 15	10 53	10 46	
9	4 9		...	...	...	11 40	11 34	
10	5 0		0 14m	0 7m	0 0m	...	...	
11	5 48		0 52	0 46	0 40	0 22m	0 17m	
12	6 32		1 22	1 17	1 12	0 57	0 54	
13	7 15		1 46	1 42	1 39	1 27	1 25	
14	7 57a.		2 7m	2 4m	2 2m	1 54m	1 53m	
15	8 39		2 27	2 36	2 25	2 21	2 21	
16	9 21		2 47	2 47	2 47	2 48	2 49	
17	10 6		3 8	3 9	3 11	3 15	3 19	
18	10 55		rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	
19	11 48		7 1a.	6 56a.	6 51a.	6 36a.	6 32a.	
20	8		8 19	8 13	8 7	7 48	7 43	
21	0 47m		9 33a.	9 26a.	9 19a.	8 55a.	8 52a.	
22	1 49		10 39	10 32	10 25	10 3	9 56	
23	2 54		11 35	11 28	11 22	11 2	10 55	
24	3 57		...	...	...	11 50	11 46	
25	4 58		0 19m	0 13m	0 7m	...	...	
26	5 52		0 52	0 48	0 44	0 31m	0 28m	
27	6 41		1 18	1 15	1 13	1 5	1 3	
28	7 29m		1 40m	1 39m	1 39m	1 34m	1 35m	
29	8 15		2 1	2 1	2 2	2 2	2 5	
30	9 0		2 23	2 24	2 26	2 31	2 35	
31	9 47		2 46	3 49	2 52	3 1	3 6	

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

St. Philip &amp; James. [invis]

4th. ☉ ☽ ♀. ☿ ☊ h. ☉ eclips.

Ascension Day.

Bonaparte d. 1821. Laplace d.

☉ ☽ ♀. [1827.]

Sunday after Ascension.

Lavoisier guillotined, 1794.

☉ ☽ ♀. ☊ ☉ ☿. [21° 46']

☉ ☽ ☿. ☽ at greatest E. elong

Virginia settled, 1607, O. S.

Whit Sunday. Pentecost.

Cape Cod discovered, 1602.

15th. Cuvier died, 1832.

Sup. ☉ ☉ ♀. ☉ ☽ h.

Dark day in N. Eng. 1780.

Lafayette died, 1834, aged 77.

Trinity Sunday.

20th. Columbus d. O. S. 1506.

Copernicus died, 1543.

☽ stat. Corpus Christi. Fête

☉ ☽ ☿. [Dieu.]

1st Sunday after Trinity.

☉ ☉ ☿

Pope d. 1744. Voltaire d. 1778

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 38m.	6 50 a.	5 32m.	6 56 a.	5 26m.	7 3 a.	5 18m.	7 10 a.	5 9m.	7 17 a.
N. York,	5 37	6 51	5 31	6 57	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Wash.	5 36	6 52	5 31	6 58	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Charles.	5 31	6 57	5 27	7 1	5 23	7 6	5 17	7 11	5 10	7 16
N. Ori's.	5 29	6 59	5 25	7 3	5 21	7 8	5 16	7 12	5 11	7 15

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 4th, 11h. M. Apogee, 17th, 2h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 5th day, 4h. 59.7m. M. Full Moon, 20th day, 9h. 15.2m. M.  
First Quarter, 12th " 4 30.2 M. Last Quarter, 28th " 0 22.7 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 W.		7 14	5 14	7 10	5 18	7 6	5 22	6 56	5 32	6 51	5 37	6 36m.	4. 18m.	2 36m.
2 Th.		13	15	9	19	5	23	55	33	50	38	8 9	5 48	4 9
3 F.		11	16	8	20	4	24	54	34	49	39	9 20	7 9	5 20
4 S.		10	18	7	21	3	25	54	35	49	40	10 24	8 13	6 24
5 Su.		7 9	5 19	7 6	5 22	7 2	5 26	6 53	5 26	6 48	5 41	11 30m.	9 9m.	7 30m.
6 M.		8	20	5	23	1	27	53	37	47	43	0 18a.	9 57	8 18
7 Tu.		7	22	4	25	7 0	28	51	38	46	43	1 5	10 44	9 5
8 W.		6	23	3	26	6 59	29	50	39	45	43	1 47	11 26	9 47
9 Th.		5	25	2	27	58	30	49	40	44	44	2 28	0 7a.	10 28
10 F.		4	26	7 1	29	57	31	48	41	43	45	3 4	0 43	11 4
11 S.		2	27	6 59	30	56	32	47	42	42	46	3 40	1 12	11 40
12 Su.		7 1	5 28	6 58	5 31	6 56	5 33	6 46	5 43	6 42	5 47	4 17a.	1 58a.	0 17a.
13 M.		0	30	57	33	54	5 35	45	44	41	47	5 5	2 44	1 5
14 Tu.		6 58	31	55	34	53	36	44	45	40	48	6 16	3 55	2 16
15 W.		57	32	54	35	52	37	43	46	39	49	7 41	5 20	3 41
16 Th.		55	33	52	36	50	38	42	46	38	49	9 6	6 45	5 6
17 F.		54	34	51	37	49	39	41	47	37	40	10 9	7 48	6 9
18 S.		52	35	50	38	48	40	40	48	36	51	10 23	8 23	6 23
19 Su.		6 51	5 37	6 49	5 29	6 47	5 41	6 39	5 49	6 36	5 52	11 32a.	9 12a.	7 32a.
20 M.		50	38	48	40	46	42	38	50	35	53	. . .	9 46	8 7
21 Tu.		48	40	46	42	44	43	37	50	34	58	0 7m.	10 17	8 28
22 W.		47	41	45	43	43	44	36	51	33	54	0 38	10 47	9 8
23 Th.		45	43	44	44	42	45	35	52	32	56	1 3	11 19	9 46
24 F.		44	44	42	45	41	46	34	52	31	55	1 40	11 49	10 18
25 S.		42	45	41	46	40	47	33	53	29	56	2 10	. . .	10 43
26 Su.		6 40	5 46	6 39	5 47	6 38	5 48	6 32	5 54	6 30	5 56	2 43m.	0 21m.	11 14a.
27 M.		38	48	37	49	36	50	30	55	28	58	3 14	0 53	. . .
28 Tu.		37	49	36	50	34	51	29	56	27	58	4 0	1 39	0 0m.

1837.]

February has Twenty-eight Days.

13

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.	
0 25a.	—12 4	11 45m	—13 34	11 3m	—15 32	10 39m	—16 50	10 29m	—17 12
10 24m	—23 23	10 32	—21 38	10 40	—20 30	10 47	—18 59	10 54	—17 10
0 47	+19 24	0 14	+20 10	11 35a.	+20 57	11 3a.	+21 26	10 33a.	+21 47
0 19m	+17 44	11 49a.	+18 0	11 21a.	+19 14	10 55a.	+19 26	10 29a.	+18 37
6 14	—14 35	5 51m	—14 37	5 28m	—14 38	5 51m	—14 39	4 41m	—14 28
1 35a.	—10 59	1 19a.	—10 52	0 50a.	—10 45	0 28a.	—10 38	0 6a.	—10 20

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.						PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.					
		Boston, &c.		N. York, &c.		Washington, &c.			Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	
1	8 21m.	3 55m	3 48m	3 42m	3 23m	3 17m							8 ○ ♄. Candlemas. ○ D ♀. [1799. Inf. ○ ○ ♀. 5th. Galvani died, □ ○ ♄. 8 ○ ♂. Shrove Sund. ○ D ♄. Qualla Batton des. 1832. Shrove Tuesday. [States, 1835. Lent begins. Severe cold in S. Maskelyne d. 1811.
2	9 26	5 8	5 1	4 54	4 33	4 26							
3	10 33	6 13	6 6	5 59	5 39	5 33							
4	11 37	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.							
5	0 58a.	5 42a.	5 46a.	5 50a.	6 3a.	6 10a.							
6	1 34	7 3	7 5	7 8	7 15	7 21							
7	2 25	8 19	8 20	8 21	8 24	8 27							
8	3 14	9 33	9 33	9 32	9 31	9 32							
9	4 0	10 44	10 42	10 40	10 34	10 34							
10	4 46	11 54	11 50	11 47	11 37	11 35							
11	5 32	...	...	...	...	...							
12	6 20a.	1 3m	0 58m	0 54m	0 39m	0 26m							
13	7 10	2 10	2 4	1 58	1 41	1 36							
14	8 0	3 13	3 6	3 0	2 40	2 34							
15	8 52	4 11	4 4	3 57	3 36	3 29							
16	9 42	5 3	4 56	4 49	4 28	4 21							
17	10 32	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.							
18	11 20	3 37a.	3 42a.	3 48a.	4 4a.	4 12a.							
19	♂	4 41a.	4 45a.	4 49a.	5 2a.	5 9a.							
20	0 4m.	5 45	5 48	5 51	6 0	6 5							
21	0 47	6 49	6 50	6 53	6 58	7 2							
22	1 29	7 53	7 53	7 54	7 55	7 58							
23	2 10	8 59	8 58	8 57	8 54	8 55							
24	2 52	10 6	10 4	10 1	9 54	9 54							
25	3 37	11 16	11 12	11 9	10 57	10 55							
26	4 24m.	...	...	...	...	11 59a.							
27	5 15	0 28m	0 23m	0 18m	0 3m	...							
28	6 11	1 43	1 36	1 30	1 11	1 6m							

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.
12th. ♂ D 32 & A 8. 1st Sunday in Lent. Revolution in England, 1688. Cincinnati inundated, 1832, ♀ stationary. ♂ ♀ ♀. [18th. ♂ D 1 ♄. D ♀. Wm. Wirt died, 1834, aged 62. 2d Sunday in Lent. 18th. Luther died, 1546. Washington born, 1732, N. S. ♂ ○ ♄. ♀ stationary. St. Matthias. 26th. Senefelder d. 1834, a. 63. ♂ D ♄. 3d Sund. in Lent. * D 3 p ♀.



Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 3m.	7 23 a.	4 53m.	7 29 a.	4 43m.	7 37 a.	4 32m.	7 45 a.	4 20m.	7 32 a.
N. York,	5 4	7 23	4 54	7 28	4 44	7 36	4 34	7 43	4 23	7 49
Wash.	5 5	7 21	4 55	7 27	4 46	7 34	4 36	7 40	4 25	7 46
Charles.	5 7	7 19	4 59	7 24	4 51	7 29	4 43	7 33	4 34	7 39
N. Ori's.	5 7	7 19	5 0	7 23	4 53	7 27	4 45	7 31	4 37	7 35

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 4th, 7h. A.

Apogee, 16th, 4h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 6th day, 3h. 21.3m. A. Full Moon, 22d day, 1h. 47.6m. M.  
 First Quarter, 13th " 10 59.7 A. Last Quarter, 29th " 8 8.8 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M.-time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 W.		6 35	5 50	6 36	5 51	6 33	5 52	6 29	5 57	6 26	5 59	4 54m	3 33m	0 54m
2 Th.		34	51	34	52	32	53	27	58	25	6 0	6 15	3 55	2 16
3 F.		32	52	33	53	30	54	26	58	24	0	7 55	5 37	3 58
4 S.		31	54	31	54	29	55	25	59	23	1	9 23	7 2	5 23
5 Su.		6 29	5 55	6 29	5 55	6 28	5 56	6 24	6 0	6 22	6 2	10 26m	8 5m	6 26m
6 M.		28	56	28	56	26	57	23	1	21	3	11 18	8 57	7 18
7 Tu.		26	57	26	57	25	58	22	1	20	3	0 42a.	9 43	8 4
8 W.		25	5 59	25	5 59	24	5 59	21	2	19	4	0 47	10 26	8 47
9 Th.		23	6 0	23	6 0	22	6 0	20	3	18	5	1 25	11 4	9 25
10 F.		21	1	21	1	20	1	19	4	16	5	2 1	11 40	10 1
11 S.		19	2	19	2	18	2	17	4	15	6	2 32	0 11a.	10 32
12 Su.		6 17	6 3	6 17	6 3	6 17	6 3	6 16	6 5	6 14	6 7	3 52a.	0 44a.	11 5m
13 M.		15	4	15	4	15	4	14	6	13	7	3 43	1 22	11 43
14 Tu.		14	6	14	5	14	5	13	7	12	8	4 29	2 8	0 29a.
15 W.		12	7	13	6	13	6	11	9	10	8	5 38	3 17	1 39
16 Th.		10	8	11	7	11	7	10	9	9	9	7 7	4 46	3 7
17 F.		9	9	10	8	10	8	9	9	8	10	8 34	6 13	4 34
18 S.		7	10	8	9	8	9	8	10	7	11	9 39	7 13	5 39
19 Su.		6 5	6 11	6 6	6 10	6 6	6 10	6 6	6 11	6 6	6 11	10 27a.	8 6a.	6 27a.
20 M.		3	12	4	11	5	11	5	11	5	12	11 9	8 48	7 9
21 Tu.		2	14	3	13	3	12	3	12	3	12	11 40	9 19	7 40
22 W.		6 0	15	1	14	2	13	2	13	2	13	. . .	9 50	8 11
23 Th.		5 59	16	6 0	15	6 1	14	6 1	14	6 1	14	0 11m	10 30	8 41
24 F.		57	17	5 59	16	5 59	15	5 59	14	5 59	14	0 41	10 50	9 11
25 S.		55	19	57	17	57	16	58	15	58	15	1 11	11 23	9 44
26 Su.		5 53	6 20	6 55	6 18	5 55	6 17	5 55	6 16	5 57	6 16	1 44m	11 57a.	10 18a.
27 M.		52	21	54	19	54	18	55	16	55	16	2 18	. . .	10 57
28 Tu.		51	22	53	20	53	19	54	17	55	17	3 57	0 36m	11 47
29 W.		49	23	51	21	52	20	53	18	54	18	3 47	1 26	. . .
30 Th.		47	24	49	22	50	21	52	18	53	18	4 47	2 26	0 47m
31 F.		45	25	47	23	48	22	50	19	51	19	6 23	4 2	2 23

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
☿	10 23m	—16 56	10 33m	—15 48	10 39m	—13 50	10 49m	—11 9	11 11m	—7 40
♀	10 58	—15 25	11 3	—13 5	11 8	—10 33	11 13	—7 49	11 17	—4 58
♂	10 13a.	+21 55	9 44a.	+22 0	9 18a.	+21 56	8 54a.	+21 45	8 31a.	+21 27
♂	3 33m	—4 54	3 8m	—4 17	2 33m	—3 37	2 16m	—2 53	1 49m	—2 8
♂	10 11a.	+18 43	9 45a.	+18 52	9 20a.	+18 59	8 55a.	+19 4	8 30a.	+19 7
♂	4 25m	—14 37	4 2m	—14 34	3 33m	—14 31	3 13m	—14 26	2 49m	—14 21
♂	11 51	—10 25	11 29	—10 18	11 6	—10 10	10 44	—10 3	10 21	—9 56

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	7 12m	2 54m	2 47m	2 40m	2 19m	2 13m
2	8 15	3 58	3 51	3 44	3 23	3 16
3	9 19	4 54	4 47	4 41	4 21	4 15
4	10 20	5 37	5 32	5 26	5 9	5 6
S.	11 18m	6 13m	6 9m	6 5m	5 52m	5 50m
6	0 10a.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
7	1 0	7 5a.	7 6a.	7 6a.	7 6a.	7 9a.
8	1 48	8 19	8 18	8 17	8 13	8 14
9	2 35	9 32	9 29	9 27	9 19	9 17
10	3 23	10 44	10 40	10 36	10 24	10 20
11	4 12	11 54	11 49	11 43	11 27	11 23
S.	5 2a.	...	...	...	...	...
13	5 53	1 0m	0 54m	0 47m	0 28m	0 24m
14	6 45	2 1	1 54	1 47	1 25	1 20
15	7 36	2 55	2 48	2 41	2 19	2 12
16	8 26	3 43	3 35	3 28	3 8	3 1
17	9 14	4 21	4 15	4 9	3 50	3 45
18	10 0	4 53	4 45	4 39	4 24	4 20
S.	10 44a.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
20	11 27	4 41a.	4 43a.	4 45a.	4 52a.	4 57a.
21	8	5 45	5 46	5 47	5 50	5 52
22	0 9m.	6 51	6 50	6 50	6 48	6 49
23	0 51	7 58	7 56	7 54	7 48	7 49
24	1 35	9 7	9 4	9 1	8 50	8 49
25	2 21	10 20	10 15	10 11	9 56	9 53
S.	3 12m.	11 34a.	11 28a.	11 22a.	11 5a.	11 0a.
27	4 6	...	...	...	...	...
28	5 5	0 47m	0 40m	0 32m	0 13m	0 7m
29	6 7	1 53	1 46	1 39	1 17	1 10
30	7 9	2 49	2 42	2 36	2 15	2 9
31	8 9	3 37	3 31	3 25	3 7	3 2

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

St. David. 2d. Wesley d. 1791.

☿ at greatest W. elong. 27° 12'.

24th Cong. ends. 4th. ♂ ♀ ☿.

New President U. S. inaug.

Mid Lent Sunday.

5th. ♂ ♀ ☿. ♂ ♂ ♀. ♂ ♀ ♀.

5th. Volta died, 1827.

5th. Massacre in Boston, 1770.

\* Deff.

12th. ♀ ♀. ♀ 33' South.

5th Sunday in Lent.

Champollion d. 1832, a. 42.

♀ discovered, 1781.

Pres. Jackson born, 1767.

17th. ♂ ♀ ♂. ♂ ♀ ♀.

British left Boston, 1776. St.

♂ ♀ ♀.

[Patrick.

♂ stationary. Palm Sunday.

Spring begins.

22d. Goethe died, 1832.

♂ ♀ ♀. Newton d. 1727.

♂ ♂ ♀. ♂ 2° 27' North.

Good Friday. 25th. ♂ ♀ ♀.

Lady Day. Old begin. of year.

♂ ♀ ♂. Easter Sunday.

Raphael born, 1483.

Swedenburg d. 1772.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 7m.	8 1 a.	3 55m.	8 9 a.	3 43m.	8 18 a.	3 31m.	8 27 a.	3 19m.	8 37 a.
N. York,	4 11	7 57	3 59	8 5	3 48	8 14	3 37	8 22	3 26	8 30
Wash.	4 15	7 53	4 4	8 1	3 53	8 9	3 43	8 17	3 33	8 25
Charles.	4 25	7 43	4 16	7 49	4 7	7 55	3 59	8 0	3 51	8 5
N. Or!s.	4 29	7 39	4 21	7 44	4 13	7 49	4 5	7 53	3 58	7 58

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 1st, 2h. A.

Perigee, 27th, 3h. M.

Apogee, 13th, 11h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 5th day, 2h. 12.1m. M. Full Moon, 20th day, 3h. 31.3m. A.  
 First Quarter, 12th " 6 5.2 A. Last Quarter, 27th " 1 48.9 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's lower limb rises and sets; (cor. for refract.) M. T.												High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.		
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.					
1	S.	5 43	6 26	5 45	6 24	5 46	6 22	5 49	6 20	5 50	6 19	7 54m	5 33m	3 54m		
2	Su.	5 42	6 27	5 43	6 25	5 45	6 23	5 48	6 21	5 49	6 20	9 16m	6 55m	5 16m		
3	M.	40	28	41	26	43	24	46	21	47	20	10 12	7 51	6 12		
4	Tu.	38	29	39	27	41	24	45	22	46	21	11 2	8 41	7 2		
5	W.	36	30	37	28	40	25	44	23	45	21	11 42	9 21	7 42		
6	Th.	34	31	35	29	38	26	42	23	44	22	0 20a.	9 59	8 20		
7	F.	32	32	33	30	36	27	41	24	43	22	0 54	10 33	8 54		
8	S.	31	33	32	31	35	28	39	25	41	23	1 28	11 7	9 28		
9	Su.	5 29	6 34	5 30	6 32	5 33	6 29	5 38	6 25	5 40	6 23	2 1a.	11 40m	10 1m		
10	M.	27	35	28	33	31	30	37	26	39	24	2 34	0 13a.	10 34		
11	Tu.	26	36	27	34	30	31	35	27	38	24	3 14	0 53	11 14		
12	W.	24	37	25	35	28	32	34	27	37	25	4 0	1 39	0 0a.		
13	Th.	23	38	24	36	27	33	33	28	36	25	5 3	2 42	1 3		
14	F.	21	39	23	37	26	34	32	29	35	26	6 23	4 2	2 23		
15	S.	19	40	21	38	24	35	31	30	34	27	7 44	5 23	3 44		
16	Su.	5 18	6 41	5 20	6 39	5 23	6 36	5 30	6 30	5 33	6 27	8 55a.	6 24a.	4 55a.		
17	M.	16	42	18	40	22	37	29	31	32	28	9 50	7 29	5 50		
18	Tu.	14	43	16	41	20	38	28	32	31	29	10 34	8 13	6 34		
19	W.	13	44	15	42	19	39	27	32	30	29	11 5	8 44	7 5		
20	Th.	11	45	13	43	17	40	25	33	29	30	11 37	9 16	7 37		
21	F.	10	47	12	45	16	41	24	34	28	30	. . .	9 49	8 10		
22	S.	8	48	10	46	14	42	23	35	27	31	0 10m	10 23	8 44		
23	Su.	5 6	6 49	5 9	6 47	5 13	6 43	5 22	6 35	5 26	6 31	0 44m	11 0a.	9 21a.		
24	M.	5	50	8	48	12	44	21	36	25	32	1 21	11 41	10 2		
25	Tu.	3	52	6	49	10	45	20	37	24	33	2 2	. . .	10 47		
26	W.	2	53	5	50	9	46	19	37	23	33	2 47	0 26m	11 43		
27	Th.	5 1	54	4	51	8	47	18	38	22	34	3 43	1 22	. . .		
28	F.	4 59	55	2	52	6	48	16	39	20	35	4 48	2 27	0 48m		
29	S.	58	57	1	53	5	49	15	39	19	35	6 18	3 57	2 18		
30	Su.	4 56	6 58	5 0	6 54	5 3	6 50	5 14	6 40	5 18	6 36	7 44m	5 23m	3 44m		

## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
11 18m	— 2 40	11 35m	+ 2 18	11 55m	+ 7 41	0 18a.	+ 13 10	0 43a.	+ 18 7
11 21	— 1 33	11 25	+ 1 23	11 28	+ 4 23	11 32m	+ 7 18	11 36m	+ 10 6
8 7a.	+ 20 58	7 48a.	+ 20 28	7 30a.	+ 19 53	7 13a.	+ 19 13	6 57a.	+ 18 29
1 18m	— 1 14	0 49m	— 0 25	0 21m	+ 0 17	11 48a.	+ 1 6	11 20a.	+ 1 43
8 2a.	+ 19 9	7 39a.	+ 19 8	7 16a.	+ 19 5	6 53a.	+ 19 1	6 31a.	+ 18 55
2 20m	— 14 14	1 55m	— 14 8	1 30m	— 14 1	1 5m	— 13 53	0 39m	— 13 45
9 55	— 9 48	9 33	— 9 42	9 10	— 9 36	8 47	— 9 31	8 25	— 9 26

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	Moon Souths. Mean Time.		Boston, &c.		N. York, &c.	
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	9 5m.	4 15m	4 10m	4 6m	3 51m	3 48m
2	9 59m.	4 43m	4 39m	4 37m	4 27m	4 25m
3	10 49	5 8	5 7	5 4	4 59	4 59
4	11 37	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
5	0 24a.	7 8a.	7 6a.	7 4a.	6 58a.	6 59a.
6	1 12	8 20	8 16	8 13	8 8	8 1
7	2 1	9 33	9 28	9 23	9 9	9 5
8	2 51	10 43	10 37	10 31	10 13	10 8
9	3 43a.	11 48a.	11 41a.	11 34a.	11 14a.	11 8a.
10	4 35	...	...	...	...	...
11	5 28	0 46m	0 39m	0 32m	0 10m	0 4m
12	6 19	1 37	1 30	1 23	1 2	0 54
13	7 8	2 18	2 12	2 5	1 46	1 40
14	7 55	2 52	2 47	2 41	2 24	2 20
15	8 39	3 19	3 15	3 11	2 57	2 54
16	9 21a.	3 43m	3 39m	3 37m	3 27m	3 25m
17	10 3	4 4	4 2	4 0	3 54	3 54
18	10 45	4 24	4 23	4 23	4 21	4 23
19	11 29	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
20	8	6 53a.	6 50a.	6 48a.	6 39a.	6 38a.
21	0 16m.	8 7	8 3	7 59	7 46	7 43
22	1 6	9 22	9 17	9 11	8 54	8 50
23	2 0m.	10 37a.	10 30a.	10 24a.	10 4a.	9 58a.
24	2 50	11 48	11 40	11 34	11 12	11 5
25	4 1	...	...	...	...	...
26	5 3	0 48m	0 41m	0 34m	0 13m	0 7m
27	6 4	1 28	1 32	1 26	1 7	1 1
28	7 1	2 17	2 12	2 7	1 51	1 48
29	7 54	2 47	2 43	2 42	2 28	2 26
30	8 44m.	3 8m	3 6m	3 4m	2 57m	2 56m

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

*Sundays and other Remarkable Days.*

♂ ♀ ☿. Low Sunday.

Napier died, 1617. ♂ ♀ ♀.

☾ eclips. invis. ♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ ♀.

♂ stationary. Goldsmith died, [1774.

Mahometan year 1253 begins.

7th. Lalande died, 1807.

2d Sunday after Easter.

9th. Lord Bacon died, 1626.

♂ ♀ ♀. 14th. ♂ ♀ ♂.

♂ ☾ intensity of light 0.391.

Sup. ♂ ☾ ♀.

3d Sunday after Easter.

Franklin died, 1790.

[of American Revolution, 1775.

Battle of Lexington and begin.

♂ eclipsed, invisible.

♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♀ ☿. Santa Aña.

\* ♀ ☿. [def. by Texans, 1836.

St. George. 4th Sun. aft. Easter.

23d. Shakspeare died, 1616.

St. Mark.

Chaucer died, 1434.

☾ ☿ ♀. ♂ ♀ ☿. \* ♀ ♀ ♀. ♀ ♀ ♀. Rogation Sunday.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
Boston,	3 7m.	8 47 a.	2 56m.	8 57 a.	2 48m.	9 7 a.	2 35m.	9 17 a.	2 25m.	9 28 a.
N. York,	3 14	8 40	3 4	9 49	2 54	8 58	2 45	9 8	2 36	9 18
Wash.	3 22	8 32	3 13	9 40	3 4	9 48	2 55	8 57	2 47	9 7
Charles.	3 43	8 11	3 56	8 17	3 28	9 24	3 22	8 30	3 17	8 37
N. Ori's.	3 51	8 3	3 45	8 8	3 38	9 14	3 33	8 20	3 28	8 26

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 11th day, 7h. M.

Perigee, 23d day, 6h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 4th day, 1h. 53.5m. A. Full Moon, 20th day, 2h. 19.8m. M.  
 First Quarter, 12th " 0 30.7 A. Last Quarter, 26th " 6 53.2 A.

		Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.												High water. M. time.		
Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.		
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	b. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
1	M.	4 54	6 59	4 59	6 56	5 2	6 52	5 13	6 41	5 17	6 37	8 55m	6 34m	4 55m		
2	Tu.	53	7 0	58	56	1	53	12	42	16	38	9 50	7 29	5 50		
3	W.	52	1	57	57	5 0	54	11	43	15	39	10 36	8 15	6 36		
4	Th.	50	2	56	58	4 59	55	10	44	15	40	11 14	8 53	7 14		
5	F.	49	3	55	59	58	55	10	45	14	40	11 49	9 28	7 49		
6	S.	48	4	54	7 0	57	56	9	45	13	41	0 26a.	10 5	8 26		
7	Su.	4 47	7 5	4 53	7 1	4 56	6 57	5 8	6 46	5 13	6 42	1 3a.	10 42m	9 3m		
8	M.	46	6	52	2	55	58	7	46	12	42	1 38	11 17	9 38		
9	Tu.	45	7	51	3	54	6 59	6	47	11	43	2 13	11 52	10 13		
10	W.	44	8	50	4	53	7 0	5	48	11	44	2 53	0 32a.	10 53		
11	Th.	43	9	49	5	52	1	5	48	10	44	3 29	1 18	11 59		
12	F.	42	10	48	6	51	2	4	49	9	45	4 27	2 6	0 27a.		
13	S.	41	11	47	7	50	3	3	50	9	45	5 37	3 16	1 37		
14	Su.	4 40	7 12	4 46	7 8	4 49	7 4	5 2	6 50	5 8	6 46	6 51a.	4 30a.	2 51a.		
15	M.	39	13	44	9	48	5	2	51	7	46	7 56	5 37	3 58		
16	Tu.	38	14	43	10	47	6	1	52	7	47	8 58	6 37	4 58		
17	W.	37	15	42	11	46	6	0	52	6	48	9 43	7 22	5 43		
18	Th.	36	16	41	12	45	7 5 0	53	6	48	10 20	7 59	6 20			
19	F.	36	17	40	13	45	8 4 59	54	5	49	10 59	8 38	6 59			
20	S.	35	18	39	14	44	9 59	54	5	49	11 41	9 20	7 41			
21	Su.	4 34	7 19	4 38	7 14	4 43	7 9	4 58	6 55	5 4	6 50	. . .	10 3a.	8 24a.		
22	M.	33	20	37	15	43	10	57	55	4	50	0 24m	10 47	9 8		
23	Tu.	32	21	36	16	42	11	57	56	3	51	1 8	11 24	9 55		
24	W.	31	22	36	17	41	12	56	56	3	51	1 55	. . .	10 44		
25	Th.	30	23	35	18	41	13	56	57	2	52	2 44	0 23m	11 43		
26	F.	29	24	34	19	40	13	55	57	2	52	3 43	1 22	. . .		
27	S.	28	25	34	20	39	14	55	58	1	53	4 49	2 28	0 49m		
28	Su.	4 28	7 26	4 33	7 21	4 39	7 15	4 54	6 58	5 1	6 53	6 1m	3 40m	2 1m		
29	M.	27	27	33	22	38	16	54	59	0	53	7 14	4 53	3 14		
30	Tu.	26	27	32	22	37	16	53	6 59	0	54	8 21	6 0	4 21		
31	W.	26	28	31	23	37	17	53	7 0	0	54	9 18	6 57	5 18		

## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	Dec.	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	Dec.	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	Dec.	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	Dec.	<i>Souths.</i> h. m.	Dec.
1 52.	+21 48	1 20A.	+24 2	1 26A.	+24 54	1 22A.	+24 39	1 52.	+23 27
11 41M	+12 47	11 46M	+15 16	11 51M	+17 32	11 56M	+19 32	0 4	+21 14
6 12A.	+17 41	6 27A.	+16 49	6 13A.	+15 52	6 0A.	+14 52	5 47	+13 45
10 52A.	+2 18	10 24A.	+2 45	9 57A.	+3 5	9 31A.	+3 19	9 50.	+3 30
6 9A.	+18 48	5 48A.	+18 39	5 27A.	+18 28	5 6A.	+18 16	4 45A.	+18 3
0 14M	+13 37	11 44	+13 28	11 19	+13 21	10 54	+13 13	10 29	+13 8
8 3	+9 21	7 29M	+9 17	7 16M	+9 14	6 53M	+9 11	6 30M	+9 9

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	
		<i>rises.</i> h. m.	<i>rises.</i> h. m.	<i>rises.</i> h. m.	<i>rises.</i> h. m.	<i>rises.</i> h. m.	
1	9 31M	3 35M	3 34M	3 34M	3 32M	3 33M	
2	10 17	3 56	3 57	3 57	3 59	4 2	
3	11 3	4 18	4 20	4 22	4 28	4 32	
4	11 51	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	
5	0 40A.	8 23A.	8 18A.	8 12A.	7 55A.	7 51A.	
6	1 32	9 34	9 27	9 21	9 2	8 56	
7	2 25A.	10 35A.	10 28A.	10 21A.	10 0A.	9 54A.	
8	3 17	11 29	11 22	11 15	10 53	10 46	
9	4 9	...	...	...	11 40	11 34	
10	5 0	0 14M	0 7M	0 0M	...	...	
11	5 43	0 52	0 46	0 40	0 22M	0 17M	
12	6 32	1 22	1 17	1 12	0 57	0 54	
13	7 15	1 46	1 42	1 39	1 27	1 25	
14	7 57A.	2 7M	2 4M	2 2M	1 54M	1 53M	
15	8 39	2 27	2 36	2 25	2 21	2 21	
16	9 21	2 47	2 47	2 47	2 48	2 49	
17	10 6	3 8	3 9	3 11	3 15	3 19	
18	10 55	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	
19	11 48	7 1A.	6 56A.	6 51A.	6 36A.	6 32A.	
20	8	8 19	8 13	8 7	7 48	7 43	
21	0 47M	9 33A.	9 26A.	9 19A.	8 53A.	8 52A.	
22	1 49	10 39	10 32	10 25	10 3	9 56	
23	2 54	11 35	11 28	11 22	11 3	10 53	
24	3 57	...	...	...	11 50	11 46	
25	4 59	0 19M	0 13M	0 7M	...	...	
26	5 52	0 52	0 48	0 44	0 31M	0 28M	
27	6 41	1 18	1 15	1 13	1 5	1 3	
28	7 29M	1 40M	1 39M	1 39M	1 34M	1 35M	
29	8 15	2 1	2 1	2 2	2 2	2 5	
30	9 0	2 23	2 24	2 26	2 31	2 35	
31	9 47	2 46	2 49	2 52	2 1	3 6	

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

St. Philip &amp; James. [invis.

4th.  $\odot \searrow \odot \nearrow \odot \searrow \odot \nearrow$ .  $\odot$  eclip.

Ascension Day.

Bonaparte d. 1821. Laplace d.

 $\odot \searrow \odot$ . [1827.

Sunday after Ascension.

Lavoisier guillotined, 1794.

 $\odot \searrow \odot$ .  $\square \odot \nearrow$ . [21° 46'. $\odot \searrow \odot$ .  $\odot$  at greatest E. elong

Virginia settled, 1607, O. S.

Whit Sunday. Pentecost.

Cape Cod discovered, 1602.

15th. Cuvier died, 1832.

Sup.  $\odot \odot \searrow$ .  $\odot \searrow \odot$ .

Dark day in N. Eng. 1780.

Lafayette died, 1834, aged 77.

Trinity Sunday.

20th. Columbus d. O. S. 1506.

Copernicus died, 1543.

 $\odot$  stat. Corpus Christi. Fête $\odot \searrow \odot$ . [Dieu.

1st Sunday after Trinity.

 $\square \odot \nearrow$ 

Pope d. 1744. Voltaire d. 1778

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 17m.	9 37 a.	2 12m.	9 41 a.	2 9m.	9 50 a.	2 8m.	9 54 a.	2 9m.	9 55 a.
N. York,	2 29	9 25	2 26	9 31	2 23	9 37	2 22	9 40	2 23	9 41
Wash.	2 41	9 13	2 37	9 19	2 36	9 24	2 35	9 27	2 36	9 28
Charles.	3 13	8 41	3 10	8 46	3 10	8 50	3 10	8 52	3 11	8 53
N. Ori's.	3 24	8 30	3 22	8 34	3 22	8 38	3 22	8 40	3 23	8 41

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 8th, 0h. M.

Perigee, 20th, 3h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon,	3d day, 2h. 35.7m. M.	Full Moon,	18th day, 10h. 43.6m. M.
First Quarter,	11th " 5 21.6 M.	Last Quarter,	25th " 0 51.2 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 Th.		4 25	7 29	4 31	7 24	4 36	7 18	4 53	7 1	5 0	6 55	10 6m	7 45m	6 6m
2 F.		24	29	30	24	36	19	53	1	4 59	55	10 48	8 27	6 48
3 S.		24	30	30	25	35	19	53	2	59	56	11 30	9 9	7 30
4 Su.		4 23	7 31	4 29	7 26	4 35	7 20	4 53	7 2	4 59	6 56	0 32.	9 47m	8 8m
5 M.		23	32	29	26	35	20	52	3	59	57	0 43	10 22	8 43
6 Tu.		23	33	29	27	34	21	52	3	59	57	1 18	10 57	9 18
7 W.		22	33	28	28	34	21	52	4	59	58	1 56	11 35	9 56
8 Th.		22	34	28	28	34	22	52	4	59	58	2 34	0 13a.	10 34
9 F.		22	35	28	29	34	23	52	5	59	59	3 17	0 56	11 17
10 S.		22	35	28	29	34	23	52	5	59	6 59	4 4	1 43	0 4a.
11 Su.		4 22	7 36	4 28	7 30	4 34	7 24	4 52	7 6	4 59	7 0	4 54a.	2 33a.	0 54a.
12 M.		22	37	28	30	34	25	52	6	59	0	5 49	3 28	1 49
13 Tu.		22	37	28	31	34	25	52	7	59	1	6 47	4 26	2 47
14 W.		22	38	28	31	34	26	52	7	59	1	7 50	5 29	3 50
15 Th.		22	38	28	32	33	27	52	8	59	2	8 46	6 25	4 46
16 F.		22	38	28	32	33	27	52	8	59	2	9 39	7 18	5 39
17 S.		22	38	28	33	33	27	52	9	59	3	10 31	8 10	6 31
18 Su.		4 22	7 39	4 28	7 33	4 33	7 28	4 52	7 9	4 59	7 3	11 23a.	9 28.	7 23a.
19 M.		23	39	29	34	34	28	52	10	59	3	...	9 53	8 14
20 Tu.		23	39	29	34	34	28	52	10	59	4	0 14m	10 41	9 2
21 W.		23	39	29	34	34	28	52	10	59	4	1 2	11 30	9 51
22 Th.		23	39	29	34	34	29	52	11	59	4	1 51	...	10 44
23 F.		23	40	29	35	34	29	52	11	4 59	4	2 44	0 23m	11 37
24 S.		24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	5 0	4	3 37	1 16	...
25 Su.		4 24	7 40	4 30	7 35	4 35	7 29	4 53	7 11	5 0	7 4	4 31m	2 10m	0 31m
26 M.		24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	5 25	3 4	1 25
27 Tu.		25	40	30	35	36	29	53	11	0	4	6 23	4 1	2 22
28 W.		25	40	31	35	36	29	54	11	1	5	7 27	5 6	3 27
29 Th.		25	40	31	35	36	29	54	11	1	5	8 36	6 15	4 36
30 F.		25	40	31	35	36	29	54	11	1	5	9 42	7 21	5 42

## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♂	0 31a.	+21 27	11 54m	+19 32	11 20m	+18 12	10 52m	+17 51	10 36m	+18 31
♀	0 14	-22 42	0 22a.	-23 34	0 30a.	+24 3	0 39a.	+24 5	0 48a.	+23 41
♂	5 32	-12 29	5 20	-11 18	5 8	+10 3	4 56	+8 46	4 44	+7 26
♂	8 35a.	+3 22	8 11a.	+3 29	7 48a.	+3 20	7 25a.	+3 9	7 4a.	+2 51
♂	4 22a.	+17 46	4 2a.	+17 29	3 42a.	+17 12	3 23a.	+16 53	3 4a.	+16 33
♂	9 69	-13 0	9 84	-12 54	9 10	-12 50	8 45	-12 47	8 21	-12 44
♂	6 3m	-9 7	5 39m	-9 7	5 16m	-9 7	4 52m	-9 7	4 29m	-9 8

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	10 34m.	6 10a.	6 5a.	6 0a.	5 45a.	5 41a.
2	11 24	7 20	7 14	7 8	6 49	6 44
3	0 17a.	8 24	8 17	8 10	7 50	7 44
4	1 9a.	9 21a.	9 14a.	9 7a.	8 46a.	8 38a.
5	2 2	10 10	10 3	9 56	9 35	9 29
6	2 53	10 50	10 43	10 37	10 18	10 13
7	3 42	11 23	11 17	11 12	10 55	10 52
8	4 28	11 50	11 46	11 42	11 28	11 26
9	5 11	...	...	...	11 57	11 56
10	5 52	0 13m	0 9m	0 7m	...	...
11	6 33a.	0 32m	0 30m	0 28m	0 23m	0 23m
12	7 14	0 50	0 50	0 49	0 48	0 49
13	7 57	1 9	1 10	1 11	1 14	1 16
14	8 44	1 30	1 32	1 34	1 41	1 45
15	9 34	1 54	1 57	2 1	2 12	2 18
16	10 30	2 22	2 27	2 32	2 47	2 54
17	11 32	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
18	8	3 24a.	3 17a.	3 10a.	7 49a.	7 41a.
19	0 37m.	9 24	9 17	9 10	8 50	8 44
20	1 43	10 14	10 8	10 2	9 45	9 40
21	2 46	10 52	10 47	10 43	10 29	10 26
22	3 45	11 22	11 18	11 16	11 6	11 4
23	4 38	11 47	11 46	11 44	11 35	11 38
24	5 27	...	...	...	...	...
25	6 14m.	0 10m	0 10m	0 9m	0 8m	0 9m
26	6 59	0 30	0 31	0 32	0 36	0 39
27	7 43	0 50	0 53	0 55	1 3	1 9
28	8 30	1 14	1 18	1 22	1 32	1 40
29	9 20	1 42	1 47	1 53	2 7	2 16
30	10 11	2 15	2 21	2 27	2 46	2 56

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

Severe frost in U. S. 1836.

[ ♀ 1769.

♂ ♀. ♀. Last transit of  
2d Sunday after Trinity.

Weber died, 1826.

Inf. ♂ ♂.

Washington ap. Com.-in-chief,

♂ ♀.

[1775.

8th. Asiatic Cholera appeared in

♂ ♂. [America, 1832.

3d Sunday after Trinity.

Collins died, 1759.

♂ stationary.

♂ ♀.

\* ♂ m.

Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775.

♀ stationary. 4th Sun. after Tr.

18th. War declared against Eng-

[land, 1812.

\* ♂ 243 yr. Summer begins.

♂ ♀. 24th. Newfoundland

St. John Baptist. [disc. 1494.

5th Sunday after Trinity.

Battle of Monmouth, 1778.

30th. Roscoe d. 1831. [21° 23.

♂ ♀. ♀ greatest W. elong.



Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 12m.	9 54 a.	2 19m.	9 49 a.	2 26m.	9 44 a.	2 35m.	9 37 a.	2 44m.	9 28 a.
N. York,	2 26	9 40	2 32	9 36	2 39	9 31	2 46	9 25	2 54	9 18
Wash.	2 39	9 27	2 44	9 24	2 51	9 19	2 58	9 14	3 6	9 7
Charles.	3 13	8 53	3 17	8 51	3 22	8 48	3 27	8 45	3 32	8 40
N. Orl's,	3 26	8 41	3 29	8 39	3 33	8 37	3 37	8 34	3 42	8 30

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 5th, 4h. A.

Perigee, 18th, 10h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 2d day, 4h. 22.1m. A. Full Moon, 17th day, 5h. 42.7m. A.  
 First Quarter, 10th " 8 2.0 A. Last Quarter, 24th " 8 58.5 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.												High water. M. time.			
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Charleston, &c.	
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	S.	4 26	7 40	4 31	7 35	4 37	7 29	4 55	7 11	5 1	7 5	10 31m		8 10m		6 31m	
2	Su.	4 26	7 40	4 32	7 35	4 37	7 29	4 55	7 11	5 1	7 4	11 15m	9 54m	7 15m			
3	M.	27	40	32	35	38	29	56	11	1	4	11 56	9 25	7 56			
4	Tu.	27	39	33	34	38	28	56	11	2	4	0 31a.	10 10	8 31			
5	W.	28	39	33	34	39	28	57	11	2	4	1 6	10 45	9 6			
6	Th.	29	39	34	34	40	28	57	11	3	4	1 41	11 20	9 41			
7	F.	30	39	35	34	40	28	58	11	4	4	2 17	11 56	10 17			
8	S.	30	38	35	33	41	27	58	10	4	3	2 54	0 33a.	10 54			
9	Su.	4 31	7 38	4 26	7 33	4 42	7 27	4 59	7 10	5 5	7 3	3 31a.	1 10a.	11 31m			
10	M.	32	38	37	33	42	27	5 0	10	5	3	4 10	1 49	0 10a.			
11	Tu.	33	37	38	32	43	26	0	10	6	3	4 51	2 30	0 51			
12	W.	33	37	29	32	44	26	1	9	6	2	5 39	3 18	1 39			
13	Th.	34	36	29	31	45	25	1	9	7	2	6 42	4 21	2 42			
14	F.	35	36	40	31	45	25	2	9	8	2	7 59	5 28	3 59			
15	S.	36	35	41	30	46	24	3	8	8	2	9 11	6 50	5 11			
16	Su.	4 37	7 34	4 42	7 29	4 47	7 24	5 3	7 6	5 9	7 1	10 17a.	7 56a.	6 17a.			
17	M.	38	34	43	29	48	23	4	8	10	1	11 17	8 56	7 17			
18	Tu.	39	33	44	28	49	23	4	7	10	1	. . .	9 47	8 8			
19	W.	39	32	44	27	50	22	5	7	11	0	0 8m	10 35	8 56			
20	Th.	40	32	45	27	50	21	5	6	11	7	0 56	11 23	9 44			
21	F.	41	31	46	26	51	21	6	6	12	6 59	1 44	. . .	10 32			
22	S.	42	30	47	25	52	20	7	5	12	59	2 32	0 11m	11 16			
23	Su.	4 43	7 29	4 48	7 24	4 53	7 19	5 7	7 5	5 13	6 58	3 16m	0 55m	11 57a.			
24	M.	44	28	49	23	53	18	8	4	13	57	3 57	1 26	. . .			
25	Tu.	45	27	49	22	54	17	8	3	14	57	4 38	2 17	0 28m			
26	W.	46	26	50	22	55	17	9	3	14	56	5 25	3 4	1 25			
27	Th.	47	25	51	21	56	16	10	2	15	55	6 36	4 15	2 26			
28	F.	48	24	52	20	56	15	11	1	16	55	8 0	5 39	4 0			
29	S.	49	23	53	19	57	14	11	0	16	54	9 19	6 58	5 19			
30	Su.	4 50	7 22	4 54	7 18	4 58	7 14	5 12	7 0	5 17	6 54	10 14m	7 53m	6 14m			
31	M.	51	21	55	17	59	13	13	6 59	18	53	11 2	8 41	7 2			



Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 55m	9 17 a.	3 5m	9 5 a.	3 15m	8 53 a.	3 24m	8 42 a.	3 34m	8 30 a.
N. York,	3 4	9 8	3 14	8 56	3 23	8 45	3 32	8 34	3 40	8 24
Wash.	3 14	8 58	3 22	8 48	3 30	8 38	3 38	8 28	3 46	8 18
Charles.	3 39	8 33	3 45	8 25	3 50	8 18	3 56	8 10	4 2	8 2
N. Orl's.	3 48	8 24	3 54	8 16	3 59	8 9	4 4	8 2	4 8	7 56

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 1st day, 9h. A.      Apogee, 29th day, 0h. M.  
Perigee, 15th " 8 A.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 1st day, 7h. 11.5m. M.      Last Quarter, 22d day, 8h. 8.0m. A.  
First Quarter, 9th " 8 13.9 M.      New Moon, 30th " 10 52.1 A.  
Full Moon, 16th " 0 30.7 M.

Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.      High water. M. time.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	4 52	7 26	4 56	7 16	5 0	7 12	5 13	6 58	5 19	6 53	11 43m	9 22m	7 43m
2	W.	53	19	57	15	1	11	14	57	19	52	0 20a.	9 59	8 20
3	Th.	54	18	58	14	1	10	14	56	20	51	0 51	10 30	8 51
4	F.	55	16	4 59	13	2	9	15	55	20	50	1 21	11 0	9 21
5	S.	56	15	5 0	12	3	8	16	54	21	49	1 53	11 32	9 53
6	Su.	4 57	7 14	5 1	7 11	5 4	7 7	5 16	6 53	5 21	6 48	2 25a.	0 4a.	10 25m
7	M.	58	13	2	10	5	6	17	52	22	48	2 57	0 36	10 57
8	Tu.	59	11	3	9	6	4	18	51	23	47	3 29	1 8	11 29
9	W.	5 0	10	4	7	7	3	18	50	23	46	4 5	1 44	0 5a.
10	Th.	1	9	5	6	8	2	19	49	24	45	4 53	2 32	0 53
11	F.	2	8	6	5	9	7	20	48	24	44	6 3	3 42	2 3
12	S.	3	7	7	3	10	6 59	20	47	25	43	7 35	5 14	3 35
13	Su.	5 4	7 5	5 8	7 2	5 11	6 58	5 21	6 46	5 25	6 42	9 2a.	6 41a.	5 2a.
14	M.	5	4	9	0	12	57	22	45	26	42	10 9	7 43	6 9
15	Tu.	6	2	10	6 59	13	55	22	44	27	41	11 6	8 45	7 6
16	W.	7	7 1	11	58	14	54	23	43	27	40	11 59	9 38	7 59
17	Th.	8	6 59	12	57	15	53	24	42	28	39	. . .	10 25	8 46
18	F.	9	58	13	55	16	52	24	41	28	38	0 46m	11 6	9 27
19	S.	10	56	14	54	17	50	25	40	29	37	1 27	11 45	10 6
20	Su.	5 11	6 55	5 15	6 53	5 18	6 49	5 26	6 39	5 29	6 36	2 6m	. . .	10 45a.
21	M.	12	54	16	51	19	48	27	38	30	35	2 45	0 24m	11 21
22	Tu.	14	52	17	50	20	46	27	37	30	34	3 21	1 0	. . .
23	W.	15	51	18	49	21	45	28	36	31	33	4 1	1 40	0 11m
24	Th.	16	49	19	47	21	43	29	35	32	32	4 48	2 27	0 48
25	F.	17	48	20	45	22	42	29	34	32	31	6 0	3 39	2 0
26	S.	18	46	21	43	23	41	30	33	33	30	7 33	5 12	3 33
27	Su.	5 19	6 44	5 22	6 41	5 24	6 39	5 31	6 32	5 34	6 29	8 57m	6 36m	4 57m
28	M.	20	42	23	40	25	38	32	31	34	28	9 59	7 38	5 59
29	Tu.	21	41	24	38	26	36	32	29	35	27	10 43	8 23	6 43
30	W.	22	39	25	36	27	34	33	28	36	26	11 23	9 1	7 23
31	Th.	23	37	26	34	28	33	34	26	36	24	11 59	9 38	7 59

## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
0 25a.	+18 29	0 48a.	+14 37	1 5a.	+10 21	1 17a.	+5 58	1 26a.	+1 40
1 29	+13 0	1 33	+10 17	1 36	+7 25	1 40	+4 26	1 43	+1 21
3 37	-1 36	3 27	-3 9	3 17	-4 42	3 7	-6 15	2 58	-7 48
2 52m	-12 31	2 27m	-13 14	2 0m	-14 1	1 33m	-14 51	1 5m	-15 50
1 7a.	+14 11	0 49a.	+13 45	0 30a.	+13 18	0 12a.	+12 52	11 53m	+12 26
5 55m	-12 53	5 32	-12 58	5 9	-13 5	4 47	-13 12	4 25a.	-13 20
2 0m	-9 28	1 35m	-9 33	1 11m	-9 38	0 46m	-9 43	0 22m	-9 48

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.
1	0 21a.	7 54a.	7 49a.	7 44a.	7 29a.	7 25a.
2	1 6	8 19	8 15	8 11	8 0	7 57
3	1 48	8 40	8 38	8 35	8 28	8 26
4	2 29	9 0	8 59	8 57	8 54	8 53
5	3 9	9 18	9 18	9 18	9 18	9 19
S.	3 49a.	9 36a.	9 37a.	9 38a.	9 42a.	9 45a.
7	4 30	9 56	9 58	10 1	10 8	10 13
8	5 14	10 19	10 23	10 27	10 39	10 44
9	6 3	10 47	10 52	10 57	11 14	11 20
10	6 57	11 24	11 30	11 36	11 55	...
11	7 56	...	...	...	...	0 4m
12	9 0	0 12m	0 19m	0 26m	0 47m	0 57
S.	10 5a.	1 13m	1 20m	1 27m	1 49m	2 0m
14	11 9	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
15	8	7 11a.	7 7a.	7 3a.	6 48a.	6 45a.
16	0 9m.	7 42	7 39	7 37	7 27	7 26
17	1 5	8 9	8 7	8 6	8 2	8 2
18	1 57	8 32	8 32	8 32	8 33	8 35
19	2 46	8 53	8 55	8 57	9 2	9 6
S.	3 34m.	9 17a.	9 20a.	9 23a.	9 33a.	9 39a.
21	4 23	9 44	9 48	9 52	10 6	10 13
22	5 12	10 15	10 20	10 26	10 43	10 52
23	6 3	10 51	10 58	11 4	11 24	11 34
24	6 55	11 35	11 43	11 49	...	...
25	7 48	...	...	...	0 11m	0 22m
26	8 40	0 26m	0 34m	0 41m	1 2	1 14
S.	9 31m.	1 26m	1 32m	1 39m	1 53m	2 9m
28	10 19	2 27	2 33	2 39	2 56	3 5
29	11 4	3 30	3 35	3 40	3 55	4 2
30	11 47	4 34	4 39	4 43	4 53	4 59
31	0 28a.	5 37	5 39	5 42	5 49	5 54

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

[nent of America dis. 1498, O. S.

♂ ♀ ♀. *Lammas Day*. Conti-

♂ ♀ ♀.

♂ ♀ ♀. ☐ ☐ h.

3d. Arkwright d. 1792.

\* ♀ ♀ ♀.

11th Sunday after Trinity.

♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ 46' North.

♂ ♀ ♀.

\* ♀ ♀ ♀.

12th Sunday after Trinity.

Napoleon b. 1769. Scott b. 1771.

♂ ♀ ♀. Battle of Bennington,

\* ♀ ♀ ♀. [1777.

Delambre d. 1822.

13th Sunday after Trinity.

\* ♀ ♀ ♀.

♂ ♀ ♀.

Wilson, ornithologist, d. 1813.

St. Bartholemew.

St. James. Herschel d. 1822.

\* ♀ ♀ ♀.

14th Sunday after Trinity.

27th, Battle on L. Island, 1776.

♂ ♀ ♀. Bat. on Rhode Island,

♂ ♀ ♀. [1778.

## Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	3 44m.	8 16 a.	3 51m.	9 4 a.	3 59m.	7 53 a.	4 7m.	7 40 a.	4 16m.	7 28 a.
N. York,	3 49	8 11	3 56	8 0	4 3	7 49	4 10	7 37	4 18	7 26
Wash.	3 54	8 6	4 0	7 56	4 7	7 45	4 14	7 34	4 21	7 23
Charles.	4 8	7 52	4 12	7 43	4 17	7 34	4 22	7 25	4 23	7 16
N. Orl's.	4 14	7 46	4 17	7 39	4 21	7 31	4 25	7 22	4 30	7 14

## Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 13th, 6h. M.

Apogee, 25th, 11h. M.

## Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter,	7th day, 6h. 36m. A.	Last Quarter,	21st day, 10h. 46.0m. M.
Full Moon,	14th " 8 19.9 M.	New Moon,	29th " 2 52.7 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washon, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 F.		5 24	6 36	5 27	6 33	5 29	6 31	5 35	6 25	5 37	6 23	0 30.1	10 9m	8 30m
2 S.		26	35	28	32	30	30	35	24	37	22	0 37	10 36	8 57
3 Su.		5 27	6 33	5 29	6 30	5 31	6 28	5 36	6 22	5 38	6 21	1 23a.	11 2m	9 23m
4 M.		28	31	30	29	32	27	37	21	38	19	1 51	11 30	9 51
5 Tu.		29	30	31	27	33	25	37	20	39	18	2 20	11 59	10 20
6 W.		30	29	32	26	34	24	38	19	39	17	2 53	0 32a.	10 53
7 Th.		31	26	33	24	35	23	38	18	40	16	3 36	1 15	11 36
8 F.		32	25	34	23	35	21	39	16	40	15	4 26	2 5	0 26a.
9 S.		33	23	35	21	36	20	40	15	41	13	5 47	3 26	1 47
10 Su.		5 34	6 21	5 36	6 19	5 37	6 18	5 40	6 14	5 42	6 12	7 27a.	5 6a.	3 27a.
11 M.		35	19	37	18	38	17	41	12	42	11	8 56	6 45	4 56
12 Tu.		36	17	38	16	39	15	42	11	43	10	10 1	7 40	6 1
13 W.		37	16	39	14	40	13	42	9	43	8	10 53	8 32	6 53
14 Th.		38	14	40	12	41	12	43	8	44	7	11 42	9 21	7 42
15 F.		39	12	41	10	41	10	43	7	44	6	. . .	10 3	8 24
16 S.		40	11	42	8	42	9	44	6	45	5	0 24m	10 38	9 59
17 Su.		5 41	6 9	5 42	6 7	5 43	6 7	5 45	6 5	5 45	6 4	0 59m	11 13a.	9 34a.
18 M.		42	7	43	5	44	5	45	4	46	3	1 34	11 49	10 10
19 Tu.		43	5	44	4	44	4	46	3	46	2	2 10	. . .	10 46
20 W.		44	4	45	2	45	2	47	1	47	1	2 46	0 26m	11 29
21 Th.		45	2	46	6 1	46	6 1	47	6 0	47	6 0	3 28	1 7	. . .
22 F.		46	6 0	47	5 59	47	5 59	48	5 59	48	5 58	4 17	1 56	0 17m
23 S.		47	5 58	48	57	48	57	48	57	48	57	5 29	3 8	1 29
24 Su.		5 48	5 56	5 49	5 55	5 49	5 55	5 49	5 55	5 49	5 55	7 3m	4 42m	3 3m
25 M.		49	54	50	53	50	53	50	54	50	54	8 27	6 6	4 27
26 Tu.		50	52	51	52	51	52	50	53	50	53	9 31	7 10	5 31
27 W.		51	50	52	50	52	51	51	51	51	51	10 18	7 57	6 18
28 Th.		53	49	53	49	53	49	52	50	51	50	10 56	8 35	6 56
29 F.		54	47	54	47	54	47	52	48	52	49	11 29	9 8	7 29
30 S.		55	45	55	45	55	45	53	47	52	48	11 58	9 37	7 58

## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♈	1 32a.	— 3 1	1 32a.	— 6 33	1 23a.	— 9 30	1 17a.	— 11 24	0 54a.	— 11 39
♉	1 46	— 2 16	1 49	— 5 22	1 52	8 24	1 45	— 11 19	1 59	— 14 5
♊	2 47	— 9 34	2 39	— 11 4	2 30	— 12 32	2 22	— 13 59	2 15	— 16 23
♋	0 31m	— 16 40	0 2m	— 17 23	11 28	— 18 0	11 0	— 18 31	10 31	— 18 53
♌	3 47m	— 6 9	3 25m	— 7 40	3 1m	— 9 21	2 37m	— 11 14	2 12m	— 13 3
♍	11 31m	+ 11 53	11 13m	+ 11 26	10 54m	+ 10 59	10 35m	+ 10 31	10 16m	+ 10 4
♎	3 59a.	— 13 30	3 37a.	— 13 40	3 16a.	— 13 50	2 54a.	— 14 0	2 33a.	— 14 12
♏	11 49	— 9 55	11 25	— 10 0	11 0	— 10 51	10 36	— 10 10	10 12	— 10 15

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	
		sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	
1	1 8a.	7 24a.	7 24a.	7 23a.	7 22a.	7 23a.	
2	1 48	7 42	7 43	7 44	7 47	7 49	* ♀ Venus. ☾ ♀ ♀.
3	2 29a.	8 1a.	8 3a.	8 5a.	8 12a.	8 16a.	☾ ♀ ♀. 15th Sund. after Trin.
4	3 12	8 22	8 26	8 29	8 39	8 45	☾ ☉ ☿. Intensity of light 1.030.
5	3 59	8 49	8 54	8 58	9 13	9 20	☾ ♀ ♀. 1st Congress met at
6	4 50	9 23	9 29	9 35	9 52	10 1	[Philadelphia, 1774.
7	5 46	10 4	10 11	10 18	10 39	10 48	Hannah More d. 1833, a. 88.
8	6 45	10 57	11 5	11 12	11 34	11 45	9th. ♀ at great. E. elon. 26° 43'.
9	7 48	...	...	...	...	...	Battle at Eutaw Springs, 1781.
10	8 51a.	0 3m	0 10m	0 17m	0 38m	0 49m	16th S. a. Tr. Bat. on L. Erie,
11	9 51	1 19	1 25	1 31	1 50	1 59	Bat. on Lake Champlain, 1814.
12	10 48	2 43	2 48	2 52	3 7	3 14	☾ ♀ ♀.
13	11 42	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	* ♀ ♀ ♀, ♀ ♀ ♀. Bat. at Que-
14	8	6 31a.	6 30a.	6 30a.	6 28a.	6 29a.	[bec, Wolf & Montcalm k. 1759.
15	0 33m.	6 56	6 57	6 58	7 1	7 3	* ♀ ♀ ♀. New York surrend.
16	4 23	7 20	7 22	7 25	7 32	7 37	* ♀ ♀ ♀. [1776.
17	2 12m.	7 45a.	7 49a.	7 53a.	8 5a.	8 11a.	* ♀ ♀ ♀. 17th Sun. aft. Trin.
18	3 2	8 14	8 20	8 25	8 41	8 48	1st battle of Stillwater, 1777.
19	3 54	8 49	8 56	9 2	9 21	9 30	St. Matthew. Scott died, 1832,
20	4 47	9 31	9 38	9 45	10 6	10 17	* ♀ ♀ ♀. [a. 62.
21	5 41	10 21	10 29	10 36	10 57	11 9	♀ stationary. Autumn begins.
22	6 34	11 17	11 25	11 32	11 52	...	18th Sunday after Trinity.
23	7 26	...	...	...	...	0 4m	
24	8 15m.	0 18m	0 25m	0 31m	0 50m	1 0m	
25	9 1	1 22	1 27	1 33	1 49	1 57	
26	9 45	2 27	2 31	2 35	2 48	2 55	☾ ♀ ♀. Philadelphia sur. 1777.
27	10 37	3 30	3 33	3 36	3 45	3 51	Rammohun Roy died, 1833.
28	11 7	4 32	4 33	4 35	4 40	4 44	
29	11 47	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	St. Michael. [gins.
30	0 28a.	6 7a.	6 8a.	6 11a.	6 16a.	6 20a.	☾ ♀ ♀. 'Jewish year 5598 be-

'Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 23m.	7 17 a.	4 30m.	7 6a.	4 37m.	6 55 a.	4 44m.	6 46 a.	4 50m.	6 38 a.
N. York,	4 25	7 15	4 32	7 4	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Wash.	4 27	7 13	4 33	7 3	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Charles.	4 32	7 8	4 36	7 0	4 40	6 52	4 45	6 45	4 49	6 39
N. Ori's.	4 34	7 6	4 37	6 58	4 41	6 51	4 45	6 45	4 48	6 40

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 11th, 9h. M.

Apogee, 23d, 5h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter,	7th day,	2h. 49m. M.	Last Quarter,	21st day,	4h. 47.4m. M.
Full Moon,	13th "	6 6.7 A.	New Moon,	29th "	6 24.7 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 Su.		5 56	5 43	5 56	5 43	5 56	5 43	5 54	5 45	5 53	5 46	0 24a.	10 31m	8 24m
2 M.		5 57	5 42	5 57	5 42	5 57	5 42	5 55	5 44	5 54	5 45	0 51	10 30	8 51
3 Tu.		5 58	5 40	5 58	5 41	5 58	5 40	5 55	5 43	5 54	5 44	1 19	10 58	9 19
4 W.		5 59	5 39	5 59	5 39	5 59	5 39	5 56	5 42	5 55	5 43	1 53	11 32	9 53
5 Th.		6 1	5 38	6 0	5 38	6 0	5 38	5 56	5 41	5 56	5 42	2 32	0 11a.	10 32
6 F.		2	36	1	37	1	37	5 57	40	5 56	41	3 21	1 0	11 21
7 S.		3	34	2	36	2	35	5 58	38	5 57	39	4 20	1 59	0 20a.
8 Su.		6 4	5 33	6 3	5 34	6 3	5 34	5 58	5 37	5 58	5 38	5 43a.	3 22a.	1 43a.
9 M.		6	31	4	32	4	32	5 59	36	5 58	37	7 18	4 57	3 18
10 Tu.		6	29	5	31	5	31	6 0	35	5 59	36	8 44	5 23	4 44
11 W.		8	28	6	29	6	30	0	34	6 0	35	9 45	7 24	5 45
12 Th.		9	26	7	28	7	29	1	33	0	34	10 36	8 15	6 36
13 F.		10	24	8	26	8	27	2	32	1	33	11 19	8 58	7 19
14 S.		11	22	9	25	9	25	2	30	2	32	11 56	9 35	7 56
15 Su.		6 12	6 20	6 10	5 23	6 10	6 24	6 3	5 29	6 2	5 31	. . .	10 11a.	8 32a.
16 M.		13	19	12	22	11	22	4	28	3	29	0 32m	10 43	9 4
17 Tu.		14	17	11	20	12	20	5	26	4	28	1 4	11 21	9 42
18 W.		15	16	13	19	13	19	5	25	4	27	1 42	11 59	10 20
19 Th.		17	14	14	17	14	17	6	24	5	26	2 20	. . .	11 1
20 F.		18	13	15	15	15	16	7	23	6	25	3 1	0 40m	11 48
21 S.		19	11	16	14	16	15	8	22	6	24	3 48	1 27	. . .
22 Su.		6 21	5 10	6 18	5 12	6 17	5 14	6 8	5 21	6 7	5 23	4 50m	2 29m	0 50m
23 M.		22	8	19	11	18	13	9	20	8	22	6 14	3 53	2 14
24 Tu.		23	7	20	10	19	12	10	19	8	21	7 40	5 19	3 40
25 W.		24	5	21	8	20	10	11	18	9	20	8 49	6 28	4 49
26 Th.		25	4	22	7	21	9	11	17	10	19	9 43	7 22	5 43
27 F.		27	2	24	5	22	7	12	16	10	18	10 19	7 58	6 19
28 S.		28	1	25	4	23	5	13	15	11	17	10 52	8 31	6 52
29 Su.		6 29	5 0	6 26	5 3	6 24	5 4	6 14	6 14	6 12	5 16	11 18m	8 57m	7 18m
30 M.		31	4 53	27	1	25	3	14	13	12	16	11 49	9 28	7 49
31 Tu.		32	57	28	0	26	2	15	12	13	15	0 22a.	10 1	8 22

## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.	
0 17A.	— 9 33	11 31M.	— 5 20	10 55M.	— 1 53	10 40M.	— 1 33	10 42M.	— 3 50
2 8	—16 41	2 8A.	—19 3	2 14A.	—21 6	2 20	—22 50	2 27A.	—24 13
2 7	—16 40	2 0	—17 56	1 54	—19 6	1 48	—20 11	1 43	—21 10
10 4	—19 8	9 37	—19 11	9 12	—19 7	8 48	—18 54	8 24	—18 33
1 43M.	—14 43	1 19M.	—16 31	0 52M.	—18 16	0 24M.	—19 53	11 51A.	—21 34
9 57M.	+ 9 38	9 38M.	+ 9 12	9 19M.	+ 8 47	8 59M.	+ 8 22	8 40M.	+ 7 59
2 12A.	—14 23	1 50A.	—14 35	1 29A.	—14 47	1 8A.	—14 59	0 48A.	—15 11
9 47	—10 19	9 23	—10 23	8 59	—10 26	8 35	—10 29	8 11	—10 31

Days of Month.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					
	Moon Souths.		Boston, &c.		N. York, &c.	
	h. m.	Mean Time.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
S.	1 11A.	6 32A.	6 36A.	6 38A.	6 47A.	6 53A.
2	1 57	6 57	7 1	7 5	7 19	7 26
3	2 46	7 24	7 29	7 35	7 52	8 1
4	3 40	8 0	8 7	8 14	8 33	8 43
5	4 38	8 49	8 56	9 4	9 25	9 36
6	5 38	9 49	9 56	10 4	10 25	10 36
7	6 39	11 1	11 8	11 14	11 34	11 44
S.	7 39A.	...	...	...	...	...
9	8 35	0 20M.	0 25M.	0 31M.	0 47M.	0 55M.
10	9 28	1 41	1 45	1 49	2 1	2 7
11	10 19	3 0	3 2	3 4	3 11	3 16
12	11 9	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
13	11 58	5 17A.	5 19A.	5 20A.	5 26A.	5 30A.
14	8	5 42	5 46	5 49	5 58	6 4
S.	0 48M.	6 10A.	6 15A.	6 19A.	6 33A.	6 40A.
16	1 40	6 43	6 49	6 55	7 12	7 21
17	2 34	7 23	7 30	7 37	7 57	8 7
18	3 29	8 11	8 18	8 26	8 47	8 58
19	4 23	9 5	9 13	9 20	9 41	9 52
20	5 17	10 6	10 13	10 19	10 39	10 49
21	6 8	11 10	11 16	11 21	11 39	11 47
S.	6 56M.	...	...	...	...	...
23	7 40	0 14M.	0 19M.	0 23M.	0 37M.	0 44M.
24	8 23	1 17	1 21	1 24	1 34	1 40
25	9 4	2 20	2 22	2 24	2 30	2 35
26	9 44	3 23	3 24	3 25	3 27	3 30
27	10 25	4 27	4 28	4 28	4 24	4 26
28	11 7	5 32	5 30	5 28	5 22	5 22
S.	11 53M.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
30	0 43A.	5 25A.	5 30A.	5 36A.	5 51A.	5 59A.
31	1 35	5 59	6 6	6 12	6 31	6 41

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

## Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

☽ D 2 a ☾. 19th Sun. after Tr.  
 ☽ D ♀. ☽ D ♂. ☽ D ♀. [S.  
 ☽ D ♀. ☽ D ♀. ☽ D ♀ ♀ 28'  
 6th. Ice in S. Carolina, 1835.  
 Inf. ☽ ☾ ♀.  
 Peace with England, 1783.  
 2d Battle at Stillwater, 1777.  
 \* D m ♀. 20th Sund. after Tr.  
 Battle before Savannah, 1779.  
 ☽ D ♀.  
 \* D p ♀.  
 13th. Canova died, 1822.  
 ☽ totally eclip. visible in U. S.  
 ♀ stationary.  
 \* D 65p. 21st Sun. after Trin.  
 17th. Burgoyne surrend. 1777.  
 ☽ ☾ ♀. Intensity of light 1.144.  
 Cornwallis surrendered, 1781.  
 \* D w ☾. ☽ ♀ g Oph. ♀ 1½ N.  
 ♀ at greatest W. elong. 18° 15'.  
 22d Sunday after Trinity.  
 ☽ D ♀.  
 Philadelphia settled, 1682.  
 ☽ D ♀.  
 [Sund. after Trin.  
 ☽ eclipsed, invis. in U. S. 23d  
 ☽ D ♀. 29th. St. Simon and St.  
 \* D Antares. ☽ D ♂. [Jude.



Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 58m.	6 30 a.	5 51m.	6 23 a.	5 11m.	6 18 a.	5 17m.	6 14 a.	5 23m.	6 11 a.
N. York,	4 57	6 31	5 4	6 24	5 10	6 19	5 15	6 16	5 21	6 13
Wash.	4 57	6 31	5 3	6 25	5 8	6 21	5 13	6 18.	5 19	6 15
Charles.	4 54	6 34	4 59	6 29	5 3	6 25	5 7	6 23	5 13	6 22
N. Ori's.	4 53	6 35	4 55	6 21	5 1	6 23	5 5	6 26	5 9	6 25

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 7th 0h. A.

Apogee, 20th, 1h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter,	5th day, 9h. 15.5m. M.	Last Quarter,	20th day, 1h. 26.1m. M.
Full Moon,	12th " 6 21.9 M.	New Moon,	27th " 8 42.3 A.

Sun's lower limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.

High water. M. time.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Charleston, &c.	
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W.	6 33	4 55	6 29	4 59	6 27	5 1	6 16	5 11	6 14	5 14	0 58a.	10 37m	8 58m			
2	Th.	34	54	30	58	28	5 0	17	10	15	13	1 39	11 19	9 39			
3	F.	35	53	31	57	29	4 59	18	9	16	12	2 22	0 18.	10 22			
4	S.	36	51	32	56	30	58	19	8	17	11	3 14	0 53	11 14			
5	Su.	6 38	4 50	6 34	4 54	6 31	4 57	6 20	6 8	6 17	5 11	4 14a.	1 53a.	0 14a.			
6	M.	39	49	35	53	32	56	21	7	18	10	5 37	3 16	1 37			
7	Tu.	40	48	36	51	33	55	22	6	19	9	7 4	4 43	3 4			
8	W.	42	46	38	50	35	54	23	5	20	9	9 19	5 57	4 18			
9	Th.	43	45	39	49	36	53	24	4	20	8	9 17	6 56	5 17			
10	F.	44	44	40	48	37	52	25	3	21	8	10 6	7 45	6 6			
11	S.	46	43	42	47	39	51	26	3	22	7	10 49	8 28	6 49			
12	Su.	6 47	1 42	6 43	1 46	6 40	1 50	6 27	5 2	6 23	5 6	11 27a.	9 6a.	7 27a.			
13	M.	49	41	44	45	41	49	28	1	24	6	...	9 44	8 5			
14	Tu.	50	40	46	44	42	49	29	1	25	5	0 5m	10 22	9 43			
15	W.	51	39	47	43	43	47	30	5 0	26	4	0 43	11 0	9 21			
16	Th.	52	38	48	42	44	46	31	4 59	26	4	1 21	11 39	10 0			
17	F.	53	37	49	41	45	46	32	59	27	3	2 0	...	10 40			
18	S.	54	36	50	40	46	45	33	58	28	2	2 40	0 19m	11 28			
19	Su.	6 55	1 35	6 51	1 39	6 47	1 44	6 34	4 57	6 29	5 2	3 28m	1 7m	...			
20	M.	57	35	53	39	48	44	35	4 57	29	1	4 21	2 0	0 21m			
21	Tu.	58	34	54	38	49	43	36	56	30	1	5 26	3 5	1 26			
22	W.	6 59	33	55	37	50	42	37	56	31	1	6 23	4 12	2 33			
23	Th.	7 0	32	56	36	51	42	38	55	32	1	7 36	5 15	3 36			
24	F.	2	32	57	36	52	41	38	55	33	0	8 35	6 14	4 35			
25	S.	3	31	58	35	53	41	39	55	34	0	9 21	7 0	5 21			
26	Su.	7 4	1 30	6 59	4 34	6 54	4 41	6 40	4 55	6 34	5 0	10 2m	7 41m	6 2m			
27	M.	6	30	7 0	34	55	41	41	55	35	0	10 41	8 20	6 41			
28	Tu.	6	29	1	33	56	40	42	55	36	0	11 23	9 2	7 23			
29	W.	8	27	3	33	57	40	43	55	37	0	0 53.	9 44	8 5			
30	Th.	9	29	4	33	58	40	44	55	38	0	0 48	10 29	8 48			

## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.	Souths. h. m.	Dec.
♄	10 53m	— 8 3	11 5m	—11 56	11 19m	—15 37	11 33m	—18 33	11 48m	—21 36
♅	2 36a.	—25 21	2 43a.	—25 51	2 51a.	—25 56	2 58a.	—25 34	3 4a.	—24 47
♆	1 36	—22 10	1 31	—22 54	1 27	—23 29	1 22	—23 56	1 18	—24 15
♇	7 58	—18 2	7 37	—17 32	7 17	—16 54	6 57	—16 13	6 38a.	—15 28
♈	11 18a.	—22 55	10 50a.	—23 56	10 22a.	—24 39	9 55a.	—25 7	9 29a.	—25 23
♉	2 54m	+20 20	2 29m	+20 35	2 2m	+20 49	1 35m	+21 5	1 6m	+20 21
♊	8 17	+7 33	7 57	+7 12	7 36	+6 53	7 16	+6 36	6 55	+6 20
♋	0 23a.	—15 23	0 2a.	—15 37	11 42	—15 49	11 21	—16 0	11 0	—16 12
♌	7 43	—10 33	7 19	—10 34	6 55a.	—10 34	6 32a.	—10 33	6 8a.	—10 32

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.  <i>Sundays and other Remarkable Days.</i>
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	
1	2 33a.	6 44a.	6 51a.	6 58a.	7 20a.	7 31a.	♄ ♀. All Saints.
2	3 33	7 44	7 52	7 59	8 21	8 32	
3	4 34	8 50	9 1	9 8	9 29	9 38	4th. St. Clair defeated, 1791.
4	5 33	10 8	10 14	10 20	10 38	10 45	* ♄ 170 ♀.
S.	6 29a.	11 26a.	11 30a.	11 34a.	11 48a.	11 54a.	* ♄ ♀. 24th Sun. after Trin.
6	7 22	...	...	...	...	...	* ♄ ♀. ♄ ♀.
7	8 12	0 44m	0 46m	0 50m	0 59m	1 4m	
8	9 0	2 0	2 1	2 3	2 8	2 12	
9	9 48	3 14	3 14	3 13	3 13	3 14	* ♄ ♀. [1832.
10	10 37	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	* ♄ 54 Ceti. Spurzheim died,
11	11 27	4 9a.	4 13a.	4 17a.	4 29a.	4 35a.	* ♄ ♀. * ♄ ♀.
S.	♄	4 38a.	4 43a.	4 49a.	5 5a.	5 13a.	♄ ♀. 25th Sund. after Trin.
13	0 20m.	5 15	5 22	5 28	5 47	5 57	First frost in Boston, 1835.
14	1 15	6 0	6 7	6 14	6 35	6 47	* ♄ ♀. ♄ stationary. Car-
15	2 11	6 52	7 0	7 7	7 27	7 40	[roll d. 1832, a. 96.
16	3 6	7 52	7 59	8 6	8 26	8 36	
17	3 59	8 55	9 1	9 7	9 26	9 34	
18	4 48	9 59	10 4	10 9	10 24	10 32	
S.	5 34m.	11 3a.	11 7a.	11 11a.	11 22a.	11 29a.	* ♄ ♀.
20	6 18	...	...	...	...	...	♄ ♀.
21	6 59	0 6m	0 9m	0 11m	0 19m	0 25m	26th Sunday after Trinity.
22	7 39	1 9	1 10	1 11	1 15	1 19	Defeat of Tarleton, 1780.
23	8 19	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 12	2 13	♄ ♀.
24	9 0	3 15	3 14	3 13	3 9	3 9	* ♄ ♀. * ♄ ♀.
25	9 44	4 21	4 19	4 16	4 8	4 7	Sup. ♄ ♀. [1783.
S.	10 32m.	5 30m	5 28m	5 24m	5 11m	5 8m	♄ ♀. New York evacuated,
27	11 25	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	♄ ♀. 27th Sund. after Trin.
28	0 22a.	4 42a.	4 49a.	4 55a.	5 16a.	5 26a.	♄ ♀.
29	1 23	5 36	5 44	5 51	6 12	6 24	♄ ♀. Revolt in Poland, 1830.
30	2 26	6 44	6 51	6 58	7 19	7 30	St. Andrew.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
Boston,	5 29m.	6 9 a.	5 35m.	6 9 a.	5 40m.	6 8 a.	5 43m.	6 10 a.	5 46m.	6 14 a.
N. York,	5 27	6 11	5 33	6 11	5 37	6 11	5 41	6 13	5 44	6 16
Wash.	5 25	6 13	5 30	6 14	5 34	6 14	5 38	6 16	5 41	6 19
Charles.	5 17	6 21	5 22	6 23	5 26	6 23	5 29	6 25	5 32	6 28
N. Orl's.	5 13	6 25	5 18	6 26	5 24	6 27	5 25	6 29	5 28	6 32

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 2d day, 5h. M.

Perigee, 29th day, 3h. A.

Apogee, 17th " 10 A.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter 4th day, 4h. 44.4m. A. Last Quarter, 19th day, 11h. 45m. A.  
 Full Moon, 11th " 9 9.8 A. New Moon, 27th " 9 25.2 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	F.	7 10	4 29	7 5	4 24	6 59	4 40	6 44	4 55	6 38	5 0	1 34a.	11 13m	9 34m
2	S.	11	29	6	34	7 0	39	45	55	39	0	2 20	11 59	10 20
3	Su.	7 12	4 29	7 7	4 34	7 1	4 39	6 45	4 55	6 40	5 0	3 11a.	0 50a.	11 11m
4	M.	13	28	8	33	7 2	39	46	55	41	0	4 14	1 53	0 14a.
5	Tu.	14	28	9	33	8	38	47	55	41	0	5 20	2 59	1 20
6	W.	15	28	10	33	4	38	48	55	42	0	6 27	4 6	2 27
7	Th.	16	28	11	33	5	38	48	55	43	0	7 36	5 15	3 36
8	F.	17	28	12	33	6	38	49	55	44	0	8 39	6 18	4 39
9	S.	18	28	13	33	7	38	50	55	45	1	9 35	7 14	5 35
10	Su.	7 19	4 28	7 14	4 33	7 8	4 38	6 51	4 55	6 46	5 1	10 26a.	8 5a.	6 26a.
11	M.	20	28	15	33	9	38	52	56	47	1	11 10	8 49	7 10
12	Tu.	21	28	16	33	10	39	52	56	47	1	11 51	9 30	7 51
13	W.	21	28	16	33	10	39	53	56	48	2	. . .	10 10	8 31
14	Th.	22	28	17	34	11	39	54	56	49	2	0 31m	10 47	9 8
15	F.	23	28	17	34	12	39	54	56	49	2	1 8	11 23	9 44
16	S.	24	28	18	34	12	39	55	57	50	2	1 44	. . .	10 23
17	Su.	7 24	4 29	7 18	4 34	7 13	4 40	6 55	4 57	6 50	5 3	2 23m	0 21m	11 21m
18	M.	25	29	19	35	13	40	56	57	51	3	3 2	0 41	11 47
19	Tu.	25	29	19	35	14	40	56	58	51	3	3 47	1 26	. . .
20	W.	26	30	20	36	14	40	57	58	52	4	4 33	2 12	0 33m
21	Th.	26	30	20	36	14	41	57	58	52	4	5 21	3 0	1 21
22	F.	27	31	21	37	15	41	58	59	53	4	6 10	3 49	2 10
23	S.	27	31	21	37	15	42	58	4 59	53	5	7 15	4 54	3 15
24	Su.	7 28	4 32	7 22	4 38	7 16	4 43	6 59	5 0	6 54	5 5	8 18m	5 57m	4 18m
25	M.	28	32	22	38	16	43	59	0	54	6	9 19	6 57	5 18
26	Tu.	29	33	23	39	17	44	7 0	1	55	6	10 14	7 53	6 14
27	W.	29	34	23	39	17	45	0	2	55	7	11 5	8 44	7 5
28	Th.	29	34	24	40	18	45	1	2	56	8	11 53	9 32	7 58
29	F.	29	35	24	40	18	46	1	3	56	9	0 40a.	10 19	8 40
30	S.	30	36	25	41	19	47	2	4	57	10	1 28	11 7	9 28
31	Su.	7 30	4 37	7 25	4 42	7 19	4 48	7 2	5 5	6 57	5 10	2 18a.	11 57m	10 10m

## Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.	
0 58.	—23 41	0 22a.	—25 1	0 40a.	—25 33	0 58a.	—25 11	1 14a.	—23 54
3 10	—23 36	3 14	—22 5	3 18	—20 15	3 20a.	—18 11	3 20	—15 51
1 15	—24 23	1 11	—24 22	1 8	—24 11	1 4	—23 50	1 1	—23 19
9 2a.	—25 24	8 37a.	—25 15	8 13a.	—24 55	7 50a.	—24 26	7 28a.	—23 49
0 37m	—21 38	0 7m	—21 54	11 32	—12 12	11 3	—22 28	10 33	—22 42
6 34a.	—6 7	6 12	—5 56	5 50m	—5 47	5 28m	—5 40	5 51m	—5 36
10 40	—16 22	10 19	—16 32	9 53	—16 42	9 37	—16 51	9 16	—17 0
5 45a.	—10 30	5 22a.	—10 28	4 59a.	—10 24	4 36a.	—10 21	4 13a.	—10 16

## Moon rises or sets. Mean time.

Days of Month.	Moon Souths.		Boston, &c.		N. York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.	
	h. m.	Mean Time.	sets.	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	sets.	h. m.
1	3 28a.		7 57a.	8 3a.	8 8a.	8 29a.	8 38a.					
2	4 26		9 16	9 21	9 25	9 40	9 47					
S.	5 19a.		10 33a.	10 37a.	10 40a.	10 50a.	10 56a.					
4	6 9		11 49	11 51	11 53	11 58	...	...	...	0 2m		
5	6 57		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2m		
6	7 44		1 3m	1 3m	1 4m	1 4m	1 7					
7	8 31		2 16	2 15	2 14	2 10	2 10					
8	9 19		3 29	3 26	3 23	3 15	3 13					
9	10 10		4 42	4 38	4 34	4 21	4 19					
S.	11 3a.		rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.					
11	11 58		3 51a.	3 58a.	4 5a.	4 25a.	4 36a.					
12	8		4 41	4 49	4 56	5 17	5 29					
13	0 54m		5 38	5 46	5 52	6 13	6 24					
14	1 43		6 40	6 47	6 53	7 12	7 22					
15	2 39		7 45	7 50	7 56	8 13	8 21					
16	3 27		8 50	8 54	8 58	9 12	9 19					
S.	4 12m		9 53a.	9 57a.	9 59a.	10 9a.	10 14a.					
18	4 54		10 55	10 57	10 59	11 4	11 8					
19	5 35		11 57	11 57	11 58	11 59	...					
20	6 14		...	...	...	...	0 2m					
21	6 54		0 59m	0 59m	0 57m	0 55m	0 56					
22	7 35		2 3	2 1	1 59	1 52	1 52					
23	8 20		3 10	3 6	3 3	2 52	2 50					
S.	9 10m		4 21m	4 16m	4 11m	3 56m	3 53m					
25	10 5		5 35	5 29	5 23	5 5	4 59					
26	11 5		sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.					
27	0 9a.		4 22a.	4 29a.	4 36a.	4 56a.	5 7a.					
28	1 13		5 37	5 44	5 50	6 9	6 19					
29	2 15		6 53	7 3	7 9	7 25	7 33					
30	3 12		8 19	8 23	8 27	8 39	8 45					
S.	4 5a.		9 39a.	9 41a.	9 43a.	9 50a.	9 54a.					

## PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

## Sundays and other Remarkable Days.

♂ ♀.

♂ ♀ H. Advent Sunday.

1st Sess. 25th Congress begins.

\* D P H. \* D q H.

\* π φ. 9th. ☐ ⊙ ♀.

\* D 65 φ. 8 ⊙ ♀. Intensity of  
2d Sund. in Adv. [light 1.146.

\* D 47 Π. [a. 68.

\* D λ ε. Washington d. 1799,

16th. Great fire in N. Y. 1835.

Tea destroyed in Boston, 1773.

3d Sunday in Advent.

♂ ♀ ♀. 17th. Bolivar d. 1830.

[Thomas.

♂ ♀ ♂. Winter begins. St.

Landing at Plymouth, 1620.

♀ at greatest E. elong. 47° 15'.

\* D σ m. 4th Sund. in Advent.

Christmas Day. 24th. \* D α m.

St. Stephen.

St. John.

♂ ♂ ♂. ♀. Innocents.

1st Battle at New Orleans, 1814.

♂ ♀ ♀.

♂ ♀ H. 1st S. after Christmas.

## ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON.

In the year 1837, there will be five eclipses, viz. three of the Sun and two of the Moon. Of the five, one only, that of the Moon, on the 13th of October, will be visible in the United States.

I. Wednesday, April 5th. A very small eclipse of the Sun as follows :

The Moon's Penumbra touches the Earth, or the General Eclipse begins, at 1h. 50m. (Mean Time at Washington) in Lat.  $73^{\circ} 43'$  South. Long.  $145^{\circ} 5'$  East.

The Sun most obscured (digits eclipsed  $0^{\circ} 51'$ ) at 2h. 28m. M., in Lat.  $61^{\circ} 26'$  South. Long.  $145^{\circ} 42'$  E.

The Penumbra leaves the Earth, or the General Eclipse ends, at 3h. 5m. M., in Lat.  $48^{\circ} 47'$  South. Long.  $140^{\circ} 36'$  East.

This Eclipse will be visible only in a very small part of the Southern Ocean, and, even where greatest, will be hardly perceptible.

II. Thursday, April 20th. The moon *totally* eclipsed as follows :

	h.	m.	
Beginning of the Eclipse . . . . .	1	41.1	A. } Mean Time at
Do. of the Total Eclipse . . . . .	2	42.3	
Ecliptic $\delta$ . . . . .	3	31.2	
Middle . . . . .	3	32.4	} Washington.
End of the Total Eclipse . . . . .	4	22.5	
End of the whole Eclipse . . . . .	5	23.6	

This Eclipse will be visible, wholly, or in part, throughout Asia, Europe, Africa, and Australia, but not in the United States.

III. Thursday, May 4th. A partial Eclipse of the Sun as follows :  
The Moon's Penumbra touches the Earth, or the General Eclipse begins, at 11h. 50m. M. (Mean Time at Washington) in Lat.  $26^{\circ} 35'$  N. Long.  $173^{\circ} 43'$  W.

The Sun most obscured (digits eclipsed  $7^{\circ} 37'$ ) at 1h. 41m. A., in Lat.  $62^{\circ} 28'$  North. Long.  $133^{\circ} 40'$  East.

The Moon's Penumbra leaves the Earth, or the General Eclipse ends, at 3h. 31m. A., in Lat.  $67^{\circ} 7'$  North. Long.  $2^{\circ} 9'$  East.

This Eclipse will be visible in the North part of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, in the northern extremity of Norway and the northern part of North America, but not in any place in the United States.

IV. Friday, October 13th. A *Total* Eclipse of the Moon, visible, wholly, or in part, throughout the inhabited portion of the United States, as follows :

	Moon Rises Eclipsed.	Total Eclipse Begins.	Middle of Eclipse.	Total Eclipse Ends.	Eclipse Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Albany,	5 17	5 35.5 A.	6 21.6 A.	7 7.7 A.	8 8.0 A.
*Augusta, Ga.	5 25		5 49.0	6 35.1	7 35.4
Augusta, Me.	5 15	5 51.2	6 37.3	7 23.4	8 23.7
*St. Augustine,	5 29		5 50.3	6 36.4	7 36.7
Baltimore,	5 20	5 24.0	6 10.1	6 56.2	7 56.5
Bangor,	5 14	5 55.4	6 41.5	7 27.6	8 27.9
Boston,	5 17	5 46.2	6 32.3	7 18.4	8 18.7
Brattleborough,	5 16	5 40.1	6 26.2	7 12.3	8 12.6
*Buffalo,	5 16		6 1.0	6 47.1	7 47.4
*Charleston,	5 26		5 56.8	6 42.9	7 43.2
*Cincinnati,	5 20		5 38.8	6 24.9	7 25.2
*Columbia, S. C.	5 25		5 52.1	6 38.2	7 38.5
Concord, N. H.	5 16	5 44.6	6 30.7	7 16.8	8 17.1
*Detroit,	5 17		5 44.7	6 30.8	7 31.1
Dover, Del.	5 20	5 28.5	6 14.6	7 0.7	8 1.0
Easton, Md.	5 20	5 26.0	6 12.1	6 58.2	7 58.5
*Frankfort, Ky.	5 21		5 38.0	6 24.1	7 24.4
Halifax, N. S.	5 15	6 16.0	7 2.1	7 48.2	8 48.5
Harrisburgh,	5 19	5 23.2	6 9.3	6 55.4	7 55.7
Hartford, Ct.	5 17	5 39.2	6 25.3	7 11.4	8 11.7
*Lexington, Ky.	5 21		5 39.4	6 25.5	7 25.8
*Little Rock,	5 24			5 53.9	6 54.2
Lowell,	5 17	5 45.2	6 31.3	7 17.4	8 17.7
*St. Louis, Miss.	5 20			6 4.3	7 4.6
*Mobile,	5 28			6 10.0	7 10.3
Montreal, L. C.	5 14	5 36.2	6 22.3	7 8.4	8 8.7
Nantucket,	5 18	5 50.0	6 36.1	7 22.2	8 22.5
*Nashville,	5 24		5 29.3	6 15.4	7 15.7
*Natchez,	5 28			5 57.1	6 57.4
New Haven,	5 18	5 38.6	6 24.7	7 10.8	8 11.1
Newport,	5 18	5 45.1	6 31.2	7 17.3	8 17.6
New Bedford,	5 17	5 46.8	6 32.9	7 19.0	8 19.3
*New Orleans,	5 29			6 2.2	7 2.5
New York,	5 18	5 34.4	6 20.5	7 6.6	8 6.9
Norfolk,	5 22	5 25.2	6 11.3	6 57.4	7 57.7
Northampton, Mass.	5 17	5 39.8	6 25.9	7 12.0	8 12.3
Philadelphia,	5 19	5 29.8	6 15.9	7 2.0	8 2.3
*Pittsburgh,	5 18		5 56.1	6 42.2	7 42.5
Plymouth, Mass.	5 17	5 47.8	6 33.9	7 20.0	8 20.3
Portland, Me.	5 16	5 49.1	6 35.2	7 21.3	8 21.6
Portsmouth, N. H.	5 16	5 47.5	6 33.6	7 19.7	8 20.0
Providence,	5 17	5 44.8	6 30.9	7 17.0	8 17.3
Quebec, L. C.	5 12	5 46.8	6 32.9	7 19.0	8 19.3
*Raleigh,	5 23		6 1.4	6 47.5	7 47.8
*Richmond,	5 21		6 6.8	6 52.9	7 53.2
*Rochester, N. Y.	5 16		6 5.2	6 51.3	7 51.6
Salem, Mass.	5 17	5 46.8	6 32.9	7 19.0	8 19.3
*Savannah,	5 27		5 51.7	6 37.8	7 38.1
Springfield, Mass.	5 17	5 40.1	6 26.2	7 12.3	8 12.6
Trenton, N. J.	5 19	5 31.9	6 18.0	7 4.1	8 4.4
Utica, N. Y.	5 16	5 29.6	6 15.7	7 1.8	8 2.1
*Vandalia,	5 20		5 20.5	6 6.6	7 6.9
Wash'n, D. C.	5 20	5 22.4	6 8.5	6 54.6	7 54.9
Worcester, Mass.	5 17	5 43.3	6 29.4	7 15.5	8 15.8

Mean Time of the respective Places.

The Moon, in every city in the United States, will rise after the beginning of the Eclipse, and at those of the above places marked with an asterisk, after the beginning of the total Eclipse.

Although on this occasion the Moon will be totally immersed in the shadow of the Earth for the space of 1h. 32m., it is probable she will not entirely disappear, but will remain visible of the color of tarnished copper.

This Eclipse will be visible in whole, or in part, throughout Europe and Africa, and the greatest part of Asia and America.

V. Sunday, October 29th. A partial Eclipse of the Sun.

At 4h. 33m. M. (Mean Time at Washington) the Moon's Penumbra touches the Earth, or the General Eclipse begins, in Lat.  $30^{\circ} 36' S$ . Long.  $67^{\circ} 26' W$ .

The Sun most obscured (digits eclipsed  $5^{\circ} 29'$ ) at 6h. 11m. M., in Lat.  $62^{\circ} 2' S$ . Long.  $110^{\circ} 26' W$ .

At 7h. 48m. M. the Penumbra leaves the Earth, or the General Eclipse ends, in Lat.  $74^{\circ} 1' S$ . Long.  $128^{\circ} 18' E$ .

This Eclipse will be visible in the southern part of South America and in part of the Southern Ocean, but not in the United States.

### OCCULTATIONS IN 1837.

The following table contains a list of those conjunctions of the Moon, with planets and with stars of not less than the sixth magnitude, which may prove to be occultations in some part of the United States; the mean time (at Washington) of the conjunctions in Right Ascension, reckoned, according to the manner of astronomers, from noon to noon, and the difference of the declinations of the Moon and stars at the moment of conjunction. It will be noticed that during the year there will be two occultations of Mars, one of Venus, one of Mercury, and three of Antares. — The last occultation of a star of the first magnitude in this country was that of Aldebaran on the 26th of June, 1832.

\* \* Those marked with an asterisk will also be occultations in some part of Europe.

	Star's Name.	Conju. in A. R.	D	Star's Mag.		Star's Name.	Conju. in A. R.	D	Star's Mag.
		h. m.					h. m.		
Jan.	10 $\psi^2$ =	3 25	+15 24	5	*Sept. 2	Venus	0 33	+38 17	
	$\psi^3$ =	3 54	+48 44	5	*13	$\psi^1$ =	8 56	+49 19	5.6
	*13 $\sigma$ H	4 18	+37 9	5		$\psi^2$ =	9 51	+70 51	5
	*20 $c$ II	5 7	+23 7	6		15 $e$ H	12 18	+58 9	5
	22 Mars	19 54	+25 49			*16 54 Ceti	7 55	+52 1	6
*Feb.	1 359 $f$	14 34	+57 2	5		*17 $\pi$ $\varphi$	10 31	+44 41	5
	*12 32 $g$	4 6	+ 8 55	6		22 $v$ II	15 37	+ 1 36	5
	14 $C$ $g$	9 18	-11 28	4.5	*Oct. 8	$m$ $\psi$	5 24	+55 18	6
	*16 $c$ II	11 26	+29 48	6		11 $p$ H	14 24	+52 30	5
	*17 $\lambda$ $\Sigma$	4 25	+40 10	6		*15 65 $\varphi$	12 8	+33 15	6
	*18 Mars	6 7	+35 8			*20 $\omega^1$ $\Sigma$	10 45	+32 57	6
	19 $\eta$ $\Omega$	9 9	-11 54	3.4		31 $\alpha$ M	3 42	+50 40	1
	28 3 $f$	15 0	+21 58	5	*Nov. 4	170 $\psi$	3 0	+46 25	6
March	8 $e$ H	4 47	+ 1 11	5		5 $e$ $\psi$	5 44	+14 30	5
	*26 $\sigma$ M	10 31	+67 52	4		*6 $f$ =	5 11	+49 21	6
April	22 $\sigma$ M	16 47	+65 45	4		9 $e$ H	7 48	+59 41	5
	29 $\psi^2$ =	17 12	+27 14	5		*10 54 Ceti	3 47	+53 43	6
	$\psi^3$ =	17 42	+60 45	5		*11 $\pi$ $\varphi$	6 25	+46 14	5
May	5 Merc.	18 32	+33 4			* $q^2$ $\varphi$	9 19	+30 57	6
June	16 $\sigma$ M	10 53	+65 56	4		*14 $C$ $g$	12 22	+31 18	4.5
	*21 243 $\psi$	10 58	+51 25	6		*16 $c$ II	11 42	+47 32	6
July	15 359 $f$	13 6	+34 52	5		*22 $n$ M	10 22	+40 36	6
	16 $\tau$ $f$	10 3	+13 4	4		*	11 1	+23 50	3.4
	18 $e$ $\psi$	17 51	+18 9	5	Dec. 5	$p$ H	4 24	+64 20	5
	20 $\psi^2$ =	12 52	+59 53	5		$q$ H	5 56	+57 59	5
	22 $e$ H	17 22	+35 43	5		8 $\pi$ $\varphi$	14 11	+49 54	5
Aug.	5 $\eta$ M	6 49	+38 7	3.4		*9 65 $\varphi$	5 56	+33 41	6
	10 $\alpha$ M	9 17	+68 43	1		*13 47 II	5 57	+38 23	6
	17 $p$ H	17 23	+49 24	5		*14 $\lambda$ $\Sigma$	12 46	+38 18	6
	*21 $\delta$ $\varphi$	11 42	+20 18	4		24 $\sigma$ M	18 14	+24 20	4
	*26 $c$ II	12 49		6		24 $\alpha$ M	21 32	+49 51	1

## \*ECLIPSES OF THE SATELLITES OF JUPITER IN 1837,

*Visible throughout or in some part of the United States, in Mean Time for the Meridian of Greenwich, reckoned, according to the manner of astronomers, from noon to noon.*

	d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.		d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.
Jan.	5	17	31	28	Im.	2	March	26	13	31	24	Em.	1
"	5	19	52	24		1	"	28	14	29	30		2
"	7	14	20	47		1	"	31	20	57	31		1
"	7	18	10	25		4	April	1	12	14	40	Im.	4
"	7	22	49	21	Em.	4	"	1	16	59	39	Em.	4
"	12	20	7	53	Im.	2	"	2	15	26	12		1
"	12	21	45	53		1	"	3	11	44	34		3
"	14	12	23	6		3	"	4	17	6	32		2
"	14	16	14	17		1	"	9	17	21	5		1
"	19	22	44	27		2	"	10	12	10	32	Im.	3
"	19	23	39	29		1	"	10	15	43	48	Em.	3
"	21	16	21	33		3	"	11	11	49	49		1
"	21	18	7	55		1	"	11	19	43	28		2
"	23	12	2	14		2	"	16	19	16	0		1
"	23	12	36	20		1	"	17	16	9	38	Im.	3
"	24	12	10	1		4	"	17	19	42	49	Em.	3
"	28	20	1	40		1	"	18	11	2	23		4
"	28	20	19	59		3	"	18	13	44	46		1
"	30	14	30	7		1	"	22	11	23	58		2
"	30	14	39	2		2	"	24	20	8	48	Im.	3
Feb.	1	3	⊙ and ♃.				"	25	15	39	45	Em.	1
"	6	18	39	14	Em.	1	"	29	14	15	33		2
"	6	20	9	35		2	May	2	17	34	46		1
"	8	13	7	43		1	"	4	12	3	31		1
"	10	10	52	26		4	"	6	16	51	59		2
"	13	20	33	17		1	"	11	13	58	33		1
"	13	22	46	36		2	"	16	11	40	59		3
"	15	15	1	48		1	"	18	15	53	36		1
"	17	9	30	21		1	"	21	18	21	13	Im.	4
"	17	12	5	41		2	"	23	12	7	33		3
"	19	11	49	40		3	"	23	15	40	16	Em.	3
"	20	22	27	28		1	"	24	11	22	7		2
"	22	16	56	0		1	"	25	17	48	39		1
"	24	11	24	36		1	"	27	12	17	27		1
"	24	14	42	47		2	"	30	16	6	50	Im.	3
"	26	15	48	13		3	"	31	13	57	55	Em.	2
March	1	18	50	21		1	June	3	14	42	29		1
"	3	13	18	58		1	"	7	12	23	30	Im.	4
"	3	17	19	56		2	"	7	16	33	31	Em.	2
"	5	19	46	58		3	"	7	17	8	6		4
"	8	20	44	48		1	"	10	16	7	31		1
"	10	15	13	27		1	"	19	12	31	13		1
"	10	19	57	7		2	"	26	14	26	10		1
"	15	18	12	53	Im.	4	July	2	13	36	36		2
"	17	17	8	3	Em.	1	"	5	15	35	32		3
"	19	11	36	41		1	"	12	12	44	41		1
"	21	11	52	22		2	"	19	14	39	28		1
"	24	19	2	44		1	Aug.	22	♄ ⊙ and ♃.				

\* See remarks on these eclipses in the Preliminary Observations.



	d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.		d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.
Oct.	1	20	24	33	Im.	1	Dec.	1	0	30	9	Im.	1
"	2	20	8	57		2	"	2	18	58	26		1
"	2	22	58	25	Em.	4	"	2	23	30	7		3
"	8	22	18	27	Im.	1	"	5	19	10	19		2
"	9	22	42	19		2	"	8	18	17	10		4
"	20	23	43	22		3	"	8	22	37	14	Em.	4
"	24	20	34	23		1	"	9	20	51	43	Im.	1
"	31	22	28	0		1	"	12	21	44	12		2
Nov.	3	19	39	8	Im.	2	"	16	22	44	59		1
"	8	0	21	32		1	"	18	17	13	20		1
"	9	18	49	57		1	"	20	0	18	17		2
"	10	22	12	37		2	"	24	0	38	13		1
"	16	20	43	25		1	"	25	16	31	21	Em.	4
"	18	0	46	9		2	"	25	19	6	33	Im.	1
"	22	0	19	43		4	"	30	16	9	56		2
"	23	22	36	48		1	"	31	15	19	31		3
"	25	19	31	59		3	"	31	18	42	13	Em.	3
"	25	22	57	6	Em.	3							

*Position and Magnitude of the Rings of Saturn, according to Bessel and Struve, for every fortieth day in the year.*

	6h. A.	a.	b.	p.	l.	l'.
M. T. at Washington.						
1837. January	1	36.89	+13.49	+1 2	+21 27	+19 57
February	10	39.28	14.66	1 20	21 55	20 21
March	22	41.82	15.45	1 17	21 41	20 44
May	1	43.08	15.40	0 57	20 57	21 6
June	10	42.15	14.59	0 35	20 15	21 28
July	20	39.74	13.63	0 27	20 8	21 50
August	29	37.22	13.21	0 40	20 47	22 10
October	8	35.53	13.26	1 10	21 55	22 30
November	17	35.05	13.77	1 48	23 8	22 50
December	27	35.88	14.63	2 26	24 4	23 8

*a* denotes the semitransverse axis of the rings.

*b* " " semiconjugate axis of the rings, positive when their northern surface is visible, negative when their southern.

*p* " " inclination of the northern semiconjugate axis of the rings to the circle of declination; + when East, — when West.

*l* " " angle of elevation of the Earth above the plane of the rings, as seen from Saturn; + when North, — when South.

*l'* " " elevation of the Sun above the plane of the rings as seen from Saturn; + when north, — when South.

\*. It has been recently discovered, that Saturn is not placed exactly in the centre of the rings. This singular circumstance was for some time considered an optical illusion, caused by the shadow of the planet

on the rings; but Professor Struve has ascertained, with the celebrated Dorpat telescope, that the rings are actually eccentric. The eccentricity is, however, too small to be perceived by any other than the very best and most powerful telescopes.

*A Table, showing the Mean Time (at Washington) of the greatest Libration of the Moon's apparent Disc.*

1837.	d.	h.	m.		1837.	d.	h.	m.		1837.	d.	h.	m.	
Jan.	12	12	51	SW.	May	16	20	49	SE.	Sept.	18	12	17	SW.
	28	16	40	SE.		30	10	38	SW.	Oct.	3	13	25	SE.
Feb.	9	20	30	SW.	June	13	18	29	SE.		16	14	11	SW.
	25	10	34	SE.		26	8	14	SW.		29	18	36	SE.
Mar.	10	1	35	SW.	July	11	21	56	SE.	Nov.	13	6	35	SW.
	23	23	42	SE.		24	3	38	SW.		25	15	9	SE.
April	6	22	16	SW.	Aug.	9	2	51	SE.	Dec.	10	1	25	SW.
	19	11	14	SE.		21	7	11	SW.		23	9	4	SE.
May	4	2	44	SW.	Sept.	6	4	2	SE.					

“The Moon's Libration is here supposed to take place in the plane of her orbit; and by the time of the greatest Libration of her apparent Disc is to be understood the instant at which, to an observer at the centre of the Earth, the variation of the Disc from its mean state has attained its maximum. The right-hand column indicates the quadrant of the Moon's Disc in which the Libration takes place, and in which the greatest change of the Moon's surface will become visible.”

*A Table, showing the illuminated Portion of the Discs of Venus and Mars.*

The numbers in this table are the versed sines of that portion of the Discs, which to an observer on the Earth will appear to be illuminated; the apparent diameter of the planets, at the time, being considered 1.0. To a spectator on the Earth, Mars appears most brilliant when nearest the Earth or when in opposition to the Sun, but Venus, when her elongation is about 45° and she is approaching, or receding from, her inferior conjunction, in which position she will not be in 1837. In the month of December, however, she will shine with great lustre for several hours after sunset. Mars will be most brilliant on the 5th of February, the day of his opposition to the Sun.

1837.		Venus.	Mars.	1837.		Venus.	Mars.
January	15	0.864	0.978	July	15	0.961	0.914
February	14	0.921	0.996	August	15	0.910	0.932
March	15	0.961	0.949	September	15	0.843	0.950
April	15	0.989	0.907	October	15	0.764	0.966
May	15	1.000	0.895	November	15	0.666	0.980
June	15	0.991	0.900	December	15	0.545	0.990

\*LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES, &c., WITH THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

*The Longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich.*

*The Capitals (Seats of Government) of the States and Territories are designated by Italic Letters.*

The *Latitude* of those places, which are marked with a \*, has been determined by the Editor, from actual observations, recently made by himself, and may be relied on within a few seconds. The *Latitude* of the places marked with a † has recently been ascertained by others, and communicated for publication.

The *Longitude* of the places marked with a \* was computed by the Editor from the observations on the Annular Eclipse of the Sun in February, 1831, after correction for the errors of the Moon's place, as given by the tables of Damoiseau. The *Longitude* of those marked with a † was determined by the Editor by chronometers, by comparing the place in question with Washington, the University of Virginia, Philadelphia, or Boston; the position of which is supposed to be correctly ascertained.

The Latitude and Longitude of very many of the places in the following table, where no recent observations have been made, are to be considered only as rough approximations.

		Latitude North.	Longitude, West, in degrees. in time.			Dist. from Wash'n.
				h. m. s.	miles.	
<i>Albany</i> (Capitol),	N. Y.	*42 39 3	73 44 49	4 54 59.3		376
Alexandria,	D. C.	38 49	77 4	5 8 16		6
Amherst (Col. Chapel),	Mass.	*42 22 12	†72 30 45	†4 50 3		383
<i>Annapolis</i> ,	Md.	39 0	76 43	5 6 52		37
Auburn,	N. Y.	42 55	76 28	5 5 52		339
Augusta,	Ga.	33 28	81 54	5 27 36		580
<i>Augusta</i> (State House),	Me.	*44 18 43	69 50	4 39 20		595
Baltimore (Bat. Mon't),	Md.	*39 17 13	†76 37 50	†5 6 31.3		38
Bangor (Court House),	Me.	*44 47 50	68 47	4 35 8		661
Barnstable (New C. H.),	Mass.	*41 42 9	†70 19	†4 41 16		465
Batavia,	N. Y.	42 59	78 13	5 12 52		370
Beaufort (Arsenal),	S. C.	*32 25 57	†60 41 23	†5 22 45.6		629
<i>Boston</i> (State House),	Mass.	*42 21 20	71 4 9	4 44 16.6		432
Bristol (Hotel),	R. I.	*41 39 58	71 19	4 45 36		409
Brooklyn (Navy Yard),	N. Y.	40 41 50	*73 59 30	*4 55 58		227
Brunswick (College),	Me.	43 53 0	69 55 1	4 39 40.1		568
Buffalo,	N. Y.	42 53	78 55	5 15 40		376
Cambridge (1st Con. Ch.),	Ms.	*42 22 22	†71 7 25	†4 44 29.7		431
Camden,	S. C.	34 17	80 36	5 22 12		467
Canandaigua,	N. Y.	42 54	77 17	5 9 8		336
Cape Cod (Light House),	Mass.	*42 2 19	†70 4 22	†4 40 17.5		507

\* See the remarks on this table in the Preliminary Observations.

	Latitude North.	Longitude, in degrees.	West, in time.	Dist. from Wash'n. miles.
Charleston (St. Mich's Ch.) S.C.	*32 46 33	†79 57 27	†5 19 49.8	844
Charlestown (Navy Y'd), Mass.	42 22	71 3 33	†5 44 14.3	433
Cincinnati, (Fort Wash.) Ohio,	†39 5 54	84 27	5 37 48	497
Columbia, . . . . S. C.	33 57	81 7	5 24 28	500
Columbus, . . . . Ohio,	39 47	83 3	5 32 12	396
Concord (State House), N. H.	*43 12 29	71 29	4 45 56	474
Dedham (1st Cong. Ch.), Mass.	*42 14 50	†71 10 45	†4 44 43	423
Detroit, . . . . Mich.	42 24	82 58	5 31 52	526
Dorchester (Ast. Obs.), Mass.	†42 19 15	*71 4 23	*4 44 17.5	433
Dover, . . . . Del.	39 10	75 30	5 2 0	114
Dover, . . . . N. H.	43 13	70 54	4 43 36	490
Easton (Court House), Md.	*38 45 10	76 8	5 4 32	80
Eastport, . . . . Me.	44 54	66 56	4 27 44	778
Edenton, . . . . N. C.	36 0	77 7	5 28 28	234
Exeter, . . . . N. H.	42 58	70 55	4 43 40	474
Frankfort, . . . . Ky.	38 14	84 40	5 38 40	551
Fredericksburg, . . Va.	38 34	77 38	5 10 32	56
Frederickton, . . . N. B.	46 3	66 45	4 27 0	
Frederickstown, . . Md.	39 24	77 18	5 9 12	48
Georgetown, . . . S. C.	33 21	79 17	5 17 8	483
Gloucester (Hotel), Mass.	*42 36 36	†70 40	†4 42 40	463
Greenfield (2d Con. Ch.), Mass.	*42 35 13	†72 36	†4 50 24	396
Hagerstown, . . . Md.	39 37	77 35	5 10 20	68
Halifax, . . . . N. S.	†44 39 20	*63 36 40	*4 14 26.7	936
Hallowell, . . . . Me.	44 17	69 50	4 39 30	593
Harrisburg, . . . Pa.	40 16	76 50	5 7 20	110
Hartford, . . . . Conn.	41 46	72 50	4 51 20	335
Holmes's Hole (Hotel), Mass.	*41 27 19	†70 36 30	†4 42 26	457
Hudson, . . . . N. Y.	42 14	73 46	4 55 4	345
Huntsville, . . . Ala.	34 36	86 57	5 47 48	726
Indianapolis, . . . Ind.	39 55	86 5	5 44 20	573
Jackson, . . . . M'pi.	32 23	90 8	6 0 32	1035
Jefferson, . . . . M'ri.	38 36	92 8	6 8 32	980
Key West, . . . . Fa.	†24 33 36	82 52 30	5 31 30	
Kingston, . . . . U. C.	44 8	76 40	5 6 40	456
Knoxville, . . . . Tenn.	35 59	83 54	5 25 36	516
Lancaster, . . . . Pa.	40 2 36	76 20 33	5 5 22.2	109
Lexington, . . . . Ky.	38 6	84 18	5 37 12	534
Little Rock, . . . Ark.	34 40	92 12	6 8 48	1068
Lockport, . . . . N. Y.	43 11	78 46	5 15 4	403
Louisville, . . . . Ky.	38 3	85 30	5 42 0	590
Lowell (St. Ann's Ch.), Mass.	*42 38 45	†71 18 45	†4 45 15	439
Lynchburg, . . . . Va.	37 36	79 22	5 17 28	196
Lynn, . . . . Mass.	42 28	70 57	4 43 48	441
Marblehead, . . . Mass.	42 30	70 52	4 43 28	450
Middletown, . . . Conn.	41 34	72 39	4 50 36	325
Milledgeville, . . . Ga.	33 7	83 20	5 33 20	642
Mobile, . . . . Ala.	30 40	88 11	5 52 44	1023
Montpelier, . . . . Vt.	44 17	72 36	4 50 24	524
Monomoy Point light, Mass.	*41 33 30	*70 0 31	*4 40 2.1	500

		Latitude North.	Longitude, West, in degrees.	in time.	Dist. from Waah'n.
		° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	miles.
Montreal, . . . . .	L. C.	45 31	73 35	4 54 20	601
Nantucket (S'th Tower), Mass.		*41 16 55	*70 7 42	*4 40 30.9	490
Nashville (University), Tenn.		†35 9 33	*86 49 3	*5 47 16.2	714
Natchez (Castle), . . . . .	M'pi.	31 34	91 24 42	6 5 38.8	1146
Newark, . . . . .	N. J.	40 45	74 10	4 56 40	216
New Bedford (Mar's' Ch.) Mass.		*41 38 7	†70 56 0	†4 43 44	429
Newbern, . . . . .	N. C.	35 20	77 5	5 8 20	337
Newburg, . . . . .	N. Y.	41 31	74 1	4 56 4	282
Newburyport, (2d Pres. C.), Ms.		*42 48 29	†70 52 0	†4 48 28	466
Newcastle, . . . . .	Del.	39 40	75 33	5 2 8	103
New Haven (College), Conn.		†41 17 58	72 57 46	4 51 51.1	301
New London, . . . . .	Conn.	41 22	72 9	4 48 36	354
New Orleans (City Hall), La.		†29 57 45	*90 6 49	*6 0 27.3	1203
Newport, (State House), R. I.		†41 28 20	71 21 14	4 45 24.9	403
New York (City Hall), N. Y.		40 42 40	*74 1 8	*4 56 4.5	226
Norfolk, (Farmer's Bank), Va.		*36 50 50	†76 18 47	†5 5 15.1	217
Northampton (1st C. Ch.) Mass.		*42 19 5	†73 37 45	†4 56 31	376
Norwich, . . . . .	Conn.	41 33	72 7	4 48 28	302
Pensacola, . . . . .	Fa.	30 28	87 12	5 48 48	1050
Petersburg, . . . . .	Va.	37 13 54	77 20	5 9 20	144
Philadelphia (Ind'ce H.), Pa.		*39 56 59	*75 10 59	*5 0 43.9	136
Pittsburgh, . . . . .	Pa.	40 32	80 8	5 20 32	223
Pittsfield (1st Con. Ch.), Mass.		*42 26 59	†73 15 45	†4 53 3	380
Plattsburgh, . . . . .	N. Y.	44 42	73 26	4 53 44	589
Plymouth (Court H.), Mass.		*41 57 30	†70 46 45	†4 42 43	489
Portland (Town H.), . . . . .	Me.	*43 39 26	70 20 30	4 41 22	542
Portsmouth (Court H.), N. H.		*43 4 54	70 45	4 43 0	391
Poughkeepsie, . . . . .	N. Y.	41 41	73 55	4 55 40	301
Princeton, . . . . .	N. J.	40 22	74 35	4 58 20	177
Providence (Univ. Hall), R. I.		*41 49 32	†71 24 45	†4 45 39	394
Quebec, (Citadel), . . . . .	L. C.	†46 49 12	71 16	4 45 4	781
Raleigh, . . . . .	N. C.	35 47	78 48	5 15 12	286
Richmond, (Capitol), Va.		*37 32 17	†77 26 28	†5 9 49.9	122
Rochester (R'r House), N. Y.		*43 8 17	77 51	5 11 24	361
Sable (Cape), . . . . .	Fa.	24 50	81 15	5 25 0	
Sackett's Harbour, N. Y.		43 55	75 57	5 3 48	407
Saco, . . . . .	Me.	43 31	70 26	4 41 44	528
St. Augustine, . . . . .	Fa.	29 48 30	81 35	5 26 20	841
St. Louis, . . . . .	M'ri.	38 36	89 36	5 58 24	856
Salem, (E. I. M. Hall), Mass.		*42 31 19	†70 54 0	†4 43 36	446
Savannah (Exchange), Ga.		*32 4 56	†81 7 9	†5 24 28 6	662
Schenectady, . . . . .	N. Y.	42 48	73 55	4 56 40	391
Springfield (Court H.), Mass.		*42 5 58	†72 35	†4 50 20	357
Stratford, . . . . .	Conn.	†41 11 7	73 8 45	4 52 35	291
Tallahassee, . . . . .	Fa.	30 28	84 36	5 38 24	896
Taunton (Court H.), Mass.		*41 54 9	†71 50	†4 44 20	415
Toronto or York, . . . . .	U. C.	43 33	79 20	5 17 20	500
Trenton, . . . . .	N. J.	40 14	74 39	4 58 36	166
Troy, . . . . .	N. Y.	42 44	73 40	4 54 40	283

		Latitude North.	Longitude, West, in degrees.	in time.	Dist. from Wash'n.
				h. m. s.	miles.
<i>Tuscaloosa</i> ,	Ala.	33 12 "	87 42 "	5 50 48	868
University of Virginia,	Va.	† 38 2 3	* 78 31 29	* 5 14 5.9	124
Utica (Dutch Church),	N. Y.	* 43 6 49	75 13	5 0 52	383
<i>Vandalia</i> ,	Il.	38 50	89 2	5 56 8	791
Vevay,	Ind.	38 46	84 59	5 39 56	556
Vincennes,	Ind.	38 43	87 25	5 49 40	693
WASHINGTON, (Capitol),	D. C.	* 38 52 54	* 77 1 48	* 5 8 7.2	
Washington,	M'pi.	31 36	91 20	6 5 20	1146
Wheeling,	Va.	40 7	80 42	5 22 48	264
Williamstown (Con. Ch.)	Mass.	* 42 42 44	† 73 13	† 4 52 52	406
Wilmington,	Del.	39 41	75 28	5 1 53	108
Wilmington,	N. C.	34 11	78 10	5 12 40	416
Worcester (Ant. Hall),	Mass.	* 42 16 12	† 71 48 0	† 4 47 12	394
York,	Me.	43 10 0	70 40	4 42 40	500
York,	Pa.	39 58	76 40	5 6 40	87

## INCREASE OF SIDEREAL TIME IN MEAN SOLAR HOURS, &amp;c.

Hours.	Increase.	Min.	Incr.	Min.	Incr.	Sec.	Incr.	Sec.	Incr.
	m. sec.		sec.		sec.		sec.		sec.
1	0 9.857	1	0.164	31	5.093	1	0.008	31	0.066
2	19.713	2	329	32	257	2	006	32	088
3	29.569	3	493	33	421	3	008	33	090
4	39.426	4	657	34	585	4	011	34	093
5	49.282	5	821	35	750	5	014	35	096
6	59.139	6	986	36	914	6	016	36	099
7	1 8.995	7	1.150	37	6.078	7	019	37	101
8	18.852	8	314	38	242	8	022	38	104
9	28.708	9	479	39	407	9	025	39	107
10	38.565	10	643	40	571	10	027	40	110
11	48.421	11	807	41	735	11	030	41	112
12	58.278	12	971	42	900	12	033	42	115
13	2 8.134	13	2.136	43	7.064	13	036	43	118
14	17.991	14	300	44	228	14	038	44	121
15	27.847	15	464	45	392	15	041	45	123
16	37.704	16	629	46	557	16	044	46	126
17	47.560	17	793	47	721	17	047	47	129
18	57.417	18	957	48	885	18	049	48	131
19	3 7.273	19	3.121	49	8.050	19	052	49	134
20	17.130	20	286	50	214	20	055	50	137
21	26.986	21	450	51	378	21	058	51	140
22	36.842	22	614	52	542	22	060	52	142
23	46.699	23	778	53	707	23	063	53	145
24	56.555	24	943	54	871	24	066	54	148
Daily acceleration of a star in passing the meridian. m. sec. 3 55.9095		25	4.107	55	9.035	25	069	55	151
		26	271	56	199	26	071	56	153
		27	435	57	364	27	074	57	156
		28	600	58	528	28	077	58	159
		29	764	59	692	29	079	59	162
		30	929	60	857	30	082	60	164

At mean noon at Greenwich.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	16 17.3	1 10.79	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 1st, 23° 27' & 44.75"; 11th, 44.92"; 21st, 44.97"; 31st, 45.19". Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 8.72"; 11th, 8.72"; 21st, 8.71"; 31st, 8.70".	2	16 14.6	1 7.87	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 10th, 23° 27' & 45.52"; 20th, 45.73". Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.69"; 20th, 8.67".
3	17.3	10.69		4	14.3	7.64	
5	17.2	10.57		6	14.0	7.41	
7	17.2	10.45		8	13.6	7.18	
9	17.1	10.31		10	13.2	6.96	
11	17.0	10.18		12	12.9	6.74	
13	16.9	9.98		14	12.5	6.53	
15	16.8	9.80		16	12.1	6.33	
17	16.6	9.61		18	11.7	6.13	
19	16.4	9.41		20	11.2	5.93	
21	16.2	9.21		22	10.8	5.75	
23	16.0	9.00		24	10.3	5.57	
25	15.8	8.78		26	9.8	5.40	
27	15.5	8.56		28	9.3	5.24	
29	15.2	8.33		30	8.8	5.09	
31	14.9	8.10					

D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	23 0 36.8	3 56.69	18 43 42.54	1	17 4 13.5	13 56.89	20 45 55.83
2	22 55 21.4	4 24.94	47 39.09	2	16 46 57.0	14 4.33	49 52.39
3	22 49 38.7	4 52.84	51 35.65	3	16 29 22.8	14 10.97	53 48.95
4	22 43 28.6	5 20.35	55 32.21	4	16 11 31.5	14 16.79	57 45.51
5	22 36 51.5	5 47.46	59 28.78	5	15 53 23.4	14 21.78	21 1 42.07
6	22 29 47.5	6 14.12	19 3 25.34	6	15 34 59.0	14 26.97	5 58.62
7	22 22 17.0	6 40.30	7 21.91	7	15 16 18.7	14 29.34	9 35.18
8	22 14 19.9	7 5.98	11 18.47	8	14 57 22.9	14 31.90	13 31.73
9	22 5 56.7	7 31.12	15 15.03	9	14 38 12.0	14 33.66	17 28.23
10	21 57 7.5	7 55.69	19 11.58	10	14 18 46.4	14 34.62	21 24.93
11	21 47 52.7	8 19.67	19 23 8.13	11	13 59 6.7	14 34.78	21 25 21.38
12	21 38 12.4	8 43.03	27 4.69	12	13 39 13.4	14 34.13	29 17.94
13	21 28 7.0	9 5.76	31 1.24	13	13 19 6.6	14 32.73	33 14.49
14	21 17 36.8	9 27.81	34 57.79	14	12 58 47.1	14 30.55	37 11.05
15	21 6 42.1	9 49.17	38 54.35	15	12 38 15.0	14 27.62	41 7.61
16	20 55 23.3	10 9.84	42 50.91	16	12 17 30.9	14 23.94	45 4.17
17	20 43 40.6	10 29.79	46 47.47	17	11 56 35.3	14 19.53	49 0.73
18	20 31 34.4	10 49.02	50 44.03	18	11 35 23.4	14 14.41	52 57.29
19	20 19 5.0	11 7.48	54 40.60	19	11 14 16.7	14 8.60	56 53.85
20	20 6 12.9	11 25.20	58 37.16	20	10 52 42.5	14 2.12	22 0 50.40
21	19 52 58.2	11 42.17	20 2 33.72	21	10 31 4.3	13 54.97	22 4 46.95
22	19 39 21.4	11 58.36	6 30.23	22	10 9 16.4	13 47.19	8 43.50
23	19 25 22.8	12 13.76	10 26.84	23	9 47 19.3	13 38.78	12 40.05
24	19 11 2.7	12 28.40	14 23.39	24	9 25 13.1	13 29.78	16 36.60
25	18 56 21.6	12 42.25	18 19.94	25	9 2 58.5	13 20.20	20 33.15
26	18 41 19.7	12 55.30	22 16.50	26	8 40 35.7	13 10.05	24 29.70
27	18 25 57.5	13 7.57	26 13.05	27	8 18 5.1	12 59.36	28 26.26
28	18 10 15.2	13 19.03	30 9.60	28	7 55 27.1	12 48.14	32 22.83
29	17 54 13.3	13 29.71	34 6.15	29	7 32 42.1	12 36.42	36 19.38
30	17 37 52.1	13 39.57	38 2.71				
31	17 21 13.0	13 48.64	41 59.27				

At mean noon at Greenwich.

MARCH.				APRIL.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
2	16 8.8	1 5.09	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 2d, 23° 27' & 45.77"; 12th, 45.92"; 22d, 46.11". 2d, 8.65"; 12th, 8.63"; 22d, 8.60".	1	16 0.7	1 4.95	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 23° 27' & 46.03"; 11th, 45.86"; 21st, 45.85". 1st, 8.57"; 11th, 8.55"; 21st, 8.53".
4	8.3	4.96		3	0.3	4.29	
6	7.8	4.83		5	15 69.6	4.38	
8	7.3	4.71		7	59.1	4.39	
10	6.8	4.61		9	58.5	4.47	
12	6.2	4.52		11	58.0	4.55	
14	5.7	4.44		13	57.5	4.64	
16	5.2	4.37		15	56.9	4.74	
18	4.7	4.31		17	56.4	4.84	
20	4.1	4.27		19	55.9	4.96	
22	3.6	4.24		21	55.4	5.09	
24	3.0	4.22		23	54.9	5.22	
26	2.4	4.21		25	54.4	5.35	
28	1.9	4.21		27	53.9	5.50	
30	1.3	4.22		29	53.4	5.65	
32	0.7	4.25		31	52.9	5.80	
D	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. add to App. till 16th. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. s.
1	7 32 42.1	12 36.42	22 36 19.38	1	4 34 29.0	3 57.07	0 38 32.55
2	7 9 50.6	12 24.20	40 15.94	2	4 57 34.8	3 38.92	42 29.10
3	6 46 52.8	12 11.60	44 12.50	3	5 20 35.5	3 20.91	46 25.65
4	6 23 49.3	11 59.35	48 9.05	4	5 43 30.3	3 3.05	50 22.30
5	6 0 40.4	11 44.76	52 5.60	5	6 6 19.6	2 45.35	54 18.75
6	5 37 26.6	11 30.73	56 2.15	6	6 29 2.4	2 27.85	58 15.30
7	5 14 8.1	11 16.29	59 58.70	7	6 51 38.6	2 10.55	1 2 11.65
8	4 50 45.7	11 1.44	23 3 55.25	8	7 14 7.7	1 53.45	6 8.41
9	4 27 19.4	10 46.22	7 51.80	9	7 36 29.4	1 36.59	10 4.96
10	4 3 49.8	10 30.65	11 48.35	10	7 58 43.3	1 19.96	14 1.52
11	3 40 17.3	10 14.72	23 15 44.90	11	8 20 49.2	1 3.59	1 17 58.08
12	3 16 42.2	9 58.45	19 41.46	12	8 42 46.5	0 47.50	21 54.64
13	2 53 5.1	9 41.87	23 38.02	13	9 4 35.0	0 31.69	25 51.20
14	2 29 26.1	9 25.02	27 34.57	14	9 26 14.4	0 16.19	29 47.76
15	2 5 45.9	9 7.88	31 31.13	15	9 47 44.3	+0 1.02	33 44.31
16	1 42 4.6	8 50.49	35 27.69	16	10 9 4.4	-0 13.82	37 40.86
17	1 18 22.8	8 32.67	39 24.25	17	10 30 14.2	0 28.31	41 37.41
18	0 54 40.6	8 15.06	43 20.80	18	10 51 13.7	0 42.42	45 33.96
19	0 30 59.6	7 57.05	47 17.55	19	11 12 2.4	0 56.14	49 30.51
20	0 7 17.1	7 38.98	51 13.91	20	11 32 40.1	1 9.45	53 27.06
North.				21	11 53 6.4	1 22.33	1 57 23.61
21	0 16 23.9	7 20.60	23 55 10.45	22	12 13 31.1	1 34.78	2 1 30.17
22	0 40 3.5	7 2.19	59 7.00	23	12 33 23.9	1 46.77	5 16.73
23	1 3 41.8	6 43.68	0 3 3.55	24	12 53 14.5	1 58.28	9 13.29
24	1 27 19.4	6 25.12	7 0.10	25	13 12 52.5	2 9.30	13 9.85
25	1 50 53.0	6 6.83	10 56.65	26	13 32 17.6	2 19.82	17 6.41
26	2 14 25.1	5 47.91	14 53.21	27	13 51 29.5	2 29.84	21 2.97
27	2 37 54.6	5 29.31	18 49.76	28	14 10 28.0	2 39.32	24 50.52
28	3 1 21.0	5 10.73	22 46.82	29	14 29 12.6	2 48.28	28 46.08
29	3 24 44.0	4 52.30	26 42.88	30	14 47 42.9	2 56.69	32 52.63
30	3 48 3.3	4 33.73	30 39.44	31	15 6 59.8	3 4.56	36 49.18
31	4 11 18.4	4 15.35	34 36.00				



*At mean noon at Greenwich.*

MAY.				JUNE.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	15 52.9	1 5.80	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 1st, 23° 27' & 45.78''; 11th, 45.51''; 21st, 45.31''; Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 8.51''; 11th, 8.49''; 21st, 8.47''; 31st, 8.46''.	2	15 47.0	1 8.18	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 10th, 23° 27' & 45.29''; 20th, 45.15''; 30th, 45.19''; Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.45''; 20th, 8.44''; 30th, 8.44''.
3	52.4	5.95		4	46.7	8.28	
5	52.0	6.11		6	46.5	8.38	
7	51.5	6.27		8	46.3	8.46	
9	51.1	6.44		10	46.1	8.53	
11	50.7	6.61		12	45.9	8.59	
13	50.3	6.77		14	45.8	8.64	
15	49.9	6.94		16	45.6	8.68	
17	49.6	7.09		18	45.5	8.69	
19	49.2	7.25		20	45.4	8.70	
21	48.8	7.41		22	45.3	8.69	
23	48.5	7.56		24	45.2	8.68	
25	48.2	7.70		26	45.1	8.64	
27	47.8	7.83		28	45.1	8.59	
29	47.5	7.96		30	45.0	8.54	
31	47.2	8.08					
D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. to be subtr. fr. App. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. subtr. fr. App. till 15th. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	15 5 58.8	3 4.56	2 36 49.18	1	22 4 25.5	2 34.58	4 39 2.44
2	15 23 59.9	3 11.87	40 45.73	2	22 12 23.4	2 25.40	42 59.00
3	15 41 45.7	3 18.63	44 42.28	3	22 19 58.1	2 15.82	46 55.56
4	15 59 16.0	3 24.84	48 38.84	4	22 27 9.5	2 5.88	50 52.12
5	16 16 30.5	3 30.47	52 35.39	5	22 33 57.3	1 55.58	54 48.69
6	16 33 28.8	3 35.55	56 31.95	6	22 40 21.3	1 44.97	58 45.25
7	16 50 10.7	3 40.06	3 0 28.51	7	22 46 21.6	1 34.04	5 2 41.81
8	17 6 35.7	3 44.01	4 25.07	8	22 51 57.8	1 22.85	6 38.37
9	17 22 43.6	3 47.40	8 21.63	9	22 57 9.9	1 11.39	10 34.93
10	17 38 34.0	3 50.22	12 18.19	10	23 1 57.7	0 59.69	14 31.48
11	17 54 6.6	3 52.50	3 16 14.75	11	23 6 21.2	0 47.80	5 18 28.04
12	18 9 21.2	3 54.23	20 11.31	12	23 10 20.3	0 35.70	23 24.59
13	18 24 17.3	3 55.39	24 7.87	13	23 13 54.9	0 23.44	26 21.14
14	18 38 54.9	3 55.99	28 4.42	14	23 17 4.9	0 11.04	30 17.70
15	18 53 13.6	3 56.04	32 0.97	15	23 19 50.4	+0 1.61	34 14.25
16	19 7 13.1	3 55.53	35 57.52	16	23 22 11.1	0 14.15	38 10.81
17	19 20 53.2	3 54.47	39 54.07	17	23 24 7.2	0 26.88	42 7.38
18	19 34 13.6	3 52.87	43 50.63	18	23 25 39.6	0 39.69	46 3.94
19	19 47 14.1	3 50.70	47 47.18	19	23 26 45.3	0 52.54	50 0.51
20	19 59 54.5	3 47.98	51 43.74	20	23 27 27.3	1 5.43	53 57.07
21	20 12 14.6	3 44.72	3 55 40.31	21	23 27 44.5	1 19.34	5 57 53.63
22	20 24 14.1	3 40.90	59 36.87	22	23 27 37.0	1 31.23	6 1 50.19
23	20 35 52.8	3 36.55	4 3 33.43	23	23 27 4.6	1 44.10	5 46.75
24	20 47 10.4	3 31.68	7 30.00	24	23 26 7.6	1 56.93	9 43.30
25	20 58 6.7	3 26.28	11 26.56	25	23 24 45.8	2 9.67	13 39.85
26	21 8 41.5	3 20.34	15 23.11	26	23 22 59.2	2 22.32	17 36.41
27	21 19 54.5	3 13.91	19 19.67	27	23 20 48.0	2 34.86	21 32.96
28	21 28 45.5	3 6.99	23 16.23	28	23 18 12.2	2 47.26	25 29.62
29	21 38 14.4	2 59.56	27 12.77	29	23 15 11.8	2 59.49	29 26.98
30	21 47 20.8	2 51.67	31 9.32	30	23 11 47.0	3 11.54	33 22.64
31	21 56 4.5	2 43.35	35 5.88	31	23 7 57.7	3 23.37	37 19.20

*At mean noon at Greenwich.*

JULY.				AUGUST.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
2	15 45.0	1 8.47		1	15 47.0	1 6.39	
4	45.0	8.39		3	47.3	6.22	
6	45.1	8.30		5	47.6	6.05	
8	45.1	8.20		7	47.9	5.89	
10	45.2	8.08		9	48.2	5.73	
12	45.3	7.96		11	48.6	5.56	
14	45.4	7.83		13	48.9	5.40	
16	45.5	7.69		15	49.3	5.24	
18	45.7	7.54		17	49.7	5.08	
20	45.8	7.39		19	50.0	4.94	
22	46.0	7.23		21	50.4	4.81	
24	46.2	7.07		23	50.8	4.67	
26	46.3	6.90		25	51.2	4.55	
28	46.6	6.73		27	51.7	4.44	
30	46.8	6.56		29	52.1	4.33	
32	47.0	6.39		31	52.6	4.23	

D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination North.	Equat. of T. to be added to Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	23 7 57.7	3 23.37	6 37 19.20	1	18 2 21.1	5 59.99	8 39 32.61
2	23 8 44.1	3 34.95	41 15.77	2	17 47 4.8	5 55.33	43 29.07
3	22 59 6.3	3 46.27	45 12.33	3	17 31 31.1	5 51.08	47 25.62
4	22 54 4.4	3 57.80	49 8.89	4	17 15 40.3	5 46.20	51 22.18
5	22 48 39.6	4 8.00	53 5.45	5	16 59 32.6	5 40.73	55 18.73
6	22 42 49.0	4 18.35	57 2.01	6	16 43 8.5	5 34.65	59 15.28
7	22 36 35.7	4 28.34	7 0 58.57	7	16 26 28.2	5 27.94	9 3 11.93
8	22 29 58.8	4 37.95	4 55.12	8	16 9 32.0	5 20.64	7 8.38
9	22 22 58.7	4 47.14	8 51.68	9	15 52 30.3	5 12.74	11 4.94
10	22 15 35.3	4 55.92	12 48.23	10	15 34 53.2	5 4.23	15 1.50
11	22 7 48.9	5 4.26	7 16 44.78	11	15 17 11.4	4 55.14	9 18 58.06
12	21 59 39.8	5 12.11	20 41.34	12	14 59 14.9	4 45.47	22 54.62
13	21 51 8.1	5 19.50	24 37.90	13	14 41 4.2	4 35.24	26 51.18
14	21 42 13.9	5 26.41	28 34.46	14	14 22 39.5	4 24.44	30 47.74
15	21 32 57.6	5 32.31	32 31.02	15	14 4 1.1	4 13.10	34 44.30
16	21 23 19.3	5 38.72	36 27.58	16	13 45 9.3	4 1.23	38 40.85
17	21 13 19.3	5 44.10	40 24.15	17	13 26 4.5	3 48.84	42 37.40
18	21 2 57.8	5 48.97	44 20.71	18	13 6 46.8	3 35.95	46 33.95
19	20 52 14.9	5 53.31	48 17.27	19	12 47 16.6	3 22.57	50 30.50
20	20 41 10.8	5 57.12	52 13.82	20	12 27 34.1	3 8.71	54 27.06
21	20 29 46.0	6 0.37	7 56 10.37	21	12 7 39.6	2 54.39	9 58 23.61
22	20 18 0.4	6 3.07	8 0 6.93	22	11 47 33.6	2 39.63	10 2 20.16
23	20 5 54.4	6 5.23	4 3.48	23	11 27 16.2	2 24.43	6 16.72
24	19 53 28.1	6 6.85	8 0.03	24	11 6 47.6	2 9.83	10 13.28
25	19 40 41.8	6 7.88	11 56.59	25	10 46 8.4	1 52.32	14 9.84
26	19 27 35.8	6 8.36	15 53.15	26	10 25 18.9	1 36.41	18 6.40
27	19 14 10.4	6 8.26	19 49.71	27	10 4 19.2	1 19.64	22 2.96
28	19 0 25.8	6 7.58	23 46.27	28	9 43 9.8	1 2.51	26 59.51
29	18 46 22.3	6 6.32	27 42.83	29	9 21 51.0	0 45 01	29 56.07
30	18 32 0.1	6 4.48	31 39.39	30	9 0 23.1	0 27.17	33 52.62
31	18 17 19.7	6 2.03	35 35.95	31	8 38 46.6	0 9.03	37 49.17

*At mean noon at Greenwich.*

SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
2	15 53.0	1 4.14	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 8th, 23° 27' & 46.34"; 13th, 46.50"; 28th, 46.61". Horizontal Parallax. 8th, 8.52"; 18th, 8.54"; 28th, 8.57".	2	16 0.9	1 4.18	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 8th, 23° 27' & 46.44"; 18th, 46.29"; 28th, 46.29". Horizontal Parallax. 8th, 8.59"; 18th, 8.62"; 28th, 8.64".
4	53.5	4.06		4	1.4	4.28	
6	54.0	4.00		6	2.0	4.39	
8	54.5	3.94		8	2.6	4.51	
10	55.0	3.90		10	3.1	4.65	
12	55.5	3.87		12	3.7	4.79	
14	56.1	3.85		14	4.3	4.94	
16	56.6	3.84		16	4.8	5.10	
18	57.1	3.83		18	5.3	5.28	
20	57.6	3.85		20	5.8	5.46	
22	58.2	3.87		22	6.4	5.65	
24	58.7	3.91		24	6.9	5.85	
26	59.3	3.96		26	7.4	6.05	
28	59.8	4.02		28	7.9	6.26	
30	16 0.3	4.09		30	8.4	6.48	
				32	8.9	6.71	
D.	Declination. North.	Equat. of T. to be subtr. fr. Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be subtr. fr. Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	0 17 1.7	0 9.46	10 41 45.72	1	3 12 39.5	10 20.00	12 40 2.32
2	7 55 8.7	0 23.23	45 42.27	2	3 35 58.8	10 39.92	43 58.87
3	7 33 8.0	0 47.29	49 38.82	3	3 59 15.7	10 57.33	47 55.43
4	7 11 0.2	1 6.63	53 35.37	4	4 22 29.8	11 15.62	51 51.99
5	6 48 45.3	1 26.22	57 31.92	5	4 45 40.6	11 33.37	55 48.54
6	6 26 23.8	1 46.06	11 1 28.48	6	5 8 47.6	11 50.87	59 45.10
7	6 3 56.0	2 6.13	5 25.04	7	5 31 50.7	12 8.01	13 3 41.66
8	5 41 22.3	2 26.39	9 21.59	8	5 54 49.4	12 24.74	7 38.22
9	5 18 43.0	2 46.85	13 18.15	9	6 17 43.2	12 41.06	11 34.78
10	4 55 58.4	3 7.49	17 14.71	10	6 40 32.0	12 56.95	15 31.33
11	4 33 8.9	3 28.25	11 21 11.27	11	7 3 15.3	13 12.38	13 19 27.88
12	4 10 14.7	3 49.16	25 7.93	12	7 25 52.7	13 27.34	23 24.43
13	3 47 16.2	4 10.15	29 4.38	13	7 48 23.9	13 41.78	27 20.97
14	3 24 13.8	4 31.23	33 0.93	14	8 10 48.7	13 55.72	31 17.52
15	3 1 7.6	4 52.36	36 57.47	15	8 33 6.6	14 9.10	35 14.08
16	2 37 57.9	5 13.53	40 54.02	16	8 55 17.3	14 21.92	39 10.63
17	2 14 45.2	5 34.71	44 50.57	17	9 17 20.4	14 34.16	43 7.19
18	1 51 29.5	5 55.86	48 47.12	18	9 39 15.6	14 45.79	47 3.76
19	1 28 11.4	6 16.98	52 43.68	19	10 1 2.5	14 56.79	51 0.31
20	1 4 51.1	6 38.05	56 40.24	20	10 23 40.7	15 7.15	54 56.87
21	0 41 28.9	6 59.04	12 0 36.60	21	10 44 9.8	15 16.85	58 53.43
22	0 18 5.2	7 19.91	4 33.35	22	11 5 29.4	15 25.85	14 2 49.98
	South.						
23	0 5 19.9	7 40.66	12 8 29.91	23	11 26 39.2	15 34.18	14 6 46.54
24	0 28 45.6	8 1.28	12 26.47	24	11 47 38.8	15 41.78	10 43.09
25	0 52 11.9	8 21.72	16 23.02	25	12 8 27.6	15 48.66	14 39.64
26	1 15 38.3	8 42.00	20 19.58	26	12 29 5.2	15 54.93	18 36.19
27	1 39 4.5	9 2.07	24 16.13	27	12 49 31.4	16 0.23	22 32.74
28	2 2 30.1	9 21.92	28 12.68	28	13 0 45.6	16 4.88	26 29.29
29	2 25 54.7	9 41.53	32 9.22	29	13 29 47.3	16 8.78	30 25.84
	2 49 13.0	10 0.90	36 5.77	30	13 49 36.3	16 11.91	34 22.40
	3 12 39.5	10 20.00	40 2.32	31	14 9 11.9	16 14.26	38 18.96

*At mean noon at Greenwich.*

NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam.	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	16 8.9	1. 6.71		1	16 15.0	1 10.03	
3	9.4	6.84		3	15.3	10.19	
5	9.9	7.17		5	15.5	10.38	
7	10.4	7.40		7	15.8	10.49	
9	10.9	7.64		9	16.1	10.61	
11	11.3	7.88		11	16.3	10.73	
13	11.8	8.11		13	16.5	10.82	
15	12.2	8.35		15	16.6	10.90	
17	12.6	8.58		17	16.9	10.96	
19	13.0	8.81		19	16.9	10.99	
21	13.3	9.03		21	17.0	11.00	
23	13.7	9.25		23	17.1	11.01	
25	14.0	9.46		25	17.2	10.99	
27	14.4	9.66		27	17.2	10.96	
29	14.7	9.85		29	17.3	10.91	
31	15.0	10.03		31	17.3	10.84	
Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 7th, 23° 27' & 46.13"; 17th, 45.83"; 27th, 45.71". Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 8.66"; 17th, 8.68"; 27th, 8.70".				Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 7th, 23° 27' & 45.71"; 17th, 45.62"; 27th, 45.59". Horizontal Parallax. 37th, 45.65". 7th, 8.71"; 17th, 8.72"; 27th, 8.73".			
D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. to be subtr. fr. Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination South.	Equat. of T. subtr. fr. App. till 23th. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	14 29 34.0	16 15.82	14 42 15.52	1	21 50 42.5	10 42.00	16 40 32.24
2	14 47 41.9	16 16.60	46 12.08	2	21 59 47.6	10 16.91	44 28.80
3	15 6 35.2	16 16.58	50 8.64	3	22 8 27.0	9 55.21	48 25.26
4	15 25 13.7	16 15.76	54 5.20	4	22 16 40.7	9 30.93	52 21.92
5	15 43 35.7	16 14.13	58 1.76	5	22 24 28.4	9 6.11	56 18.47
6	16 1 43.9	16 11.69	15 1 58.31	6	22 31 49.8	8 40.76	17 0 15.02
7	16 19 34.9	16 8.45	5 54.87	7	22 38 44.7	8 14.93	4 11.59
8	16 37 9.4	16 4.39	9 51.42	8	22 45 13.0	7 48.60	8 8.13
9	16 54 26.9	15 59.48	13 47.97	9	22 51 14.4	7 21.83	12 4.69
10	17 11 27.0	15 53.74	17 44.52	10	22 56 48.7	6 54.66	16 1.25
11	17 28 9.4	15 47.16	15 21 41.07	11	23 1 55.9	6 27.05	17 19 57.81
12	17 44 33.7	15 39.75	25 37.63	12	23 6 35.7	5 59.10	23 54.38
13	18 0 39.6	15 31.49	29 34.19	13	23 10 48.1	5 30.79	27 53.94
14	18 16 26.6	15 22.37	33 30.75	14	23 14 32.7	5 2.18	31 47.50
15	18 31 54.4	15 12.41	37 27.31	15	23 17 49.7	4 33.28	35 44.07
16	18 47 2.6	15 1.59	41 23.87	16	23 20 38.7	4 4.12	39 40.63
17	19 1 51.0	14 49.92	45 20.43	17	23 22 59.8	3 34.73	43 37.18
18	19 16 18.9	14 37.40	49 16.99	18	23 24 52.8	3 5.14	47 33.74
19	19 30 26.1	14 24.05	53 13.55	19	23 26 17.6	2 35.38	51 30.30
20	19 44 12.3	14 9.85	57 10 11	20	23 27 14.2	2 5.48	55 26.85
21	19 57 36.9	13 54.82	16 1 6.66	21	23 27 42.5	1 35.48	17 59 23.40
22	20 10 39.7	13 38.99	5 3.22	22	23 27 42.5	1 5.43	18 3 19.96
23	20 23 20.3	13 22.33	8 59.77	23	23 27 14.1	0 35.34	7 16.51
24	20 35 38.3	12 4.37	12 56.32	24	23 26 17.4	-0 5.26	11 13.07
25	20 47 33.4	12 46.64	16 52.98	25	23 24 52.4	+0 21.75	15 9.64
26	20 59 5.0	12 27.65	20 49.43	26	23 22 59.1	0 54.70	19 6.20
27	21 10 13.2	12 7.92	24 45.99	27	23 20 37.6	1 24.54	23 2.76
28	21 20 57.3	11 47.46	28 42.55	28	23 17 47.9	1 54.19	26 59.33
29	21 31 17.1	11 26.31	32 39.12	29	23 14 30.1	2 23.65	30 55.89
30	21 41 12.2	11 4.49	36 35.68	30	23 10 44.4	2 52.67	34 52.45
31	21 50 42.5	10 42.00	40 32.24	31	23 6 30.6	3 21.82	38 49.01

*True Apparent Places of 30 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year.*

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	$\alpha$ Ursa Minoris.		$\beta$ Ceti.		$\alpha$ Arietis.		$\alpha$ Ceti.		$\alpha$ Tauri.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m. s.	° ' "	h. m. s.	° ' "
1837.	1	58	0 35	18	1 57	22	2 53	3	4 28	16
Jan. 1,	0 67.02	26 42.2	23.87	52 65.0	59.37	41 25.3	46.08	26 47.7	34.96	10 39.3
11,	59.04	42.7	23.75	65.4	59.45	25.1	45.99	47.1	34.92	39.1
21,	51.09	42.7	23.64	65.5	59.32	24.6	45.88	46.5	34.86	38.9
31,	43.41	42 0	23.54	65.4	59.18	24.0	45.76	46.0	34.75	38.7
Feb. 10,	36.32	40.6	23.45	65.0	59.04	23.3	45.62	45.6	34.62	38.5
20,	30.05	38.8	23.37	64.3	58.90	22.5	45.48	45.3	34.47	38.3
Mar. 2,	24.84	36.5	23.32	63.3	58.78	21.6	45.34	45.1	34.30	38.1
12,	20.92	33.8	23.30	62.1	58.69	20.8	45.21	45.1	34.14	37.9
22,	18.40	30.9	23.32	60.7	58.62	20.0	45.11	45.2	33.99	37.7
April 1,	17.35	27.9	23.38	58.8	58.59	19.2	45.04	45.5	33.85	37.6
11,	17.94	24.6	23.48	56.8	58.61	18.7	45.00	46.0	33.74	37.5
21,	20.00	21.7	23.62	54.7	58.68	18.3	45.00	46.7	33.67	37.5
May 1,	23.46	19.0	23.60	52.4	58.79	18.2	45.06	47.6	33.64	37.6
11,	28.13	16.8	24.02	50.0	58.96	18.3	45.16	49.9	33.65	37.6
21,	33.90	14.9	24.28	47.6	59.17	18.8	45.30	50.2	33.71	38.1
31,	40.48	13.5	24.56	45.2	59.42	19.5	45.49	51.7	33.83	38.7
June 10,	47.75	12.6	24.87	42.8	59.70	20.4	45.71	53.4	33.99	39.3
20,	55.44	12.3	25.30	40.5	60.01	21.7	45.96	55.1	34.19	40.1
30,	1 3.35	12.5	25.63	38.4	60.34	23.1	46.24	57.0	34.42	41.0
July 10,	11.31	13.3	25.86	36.5	60.68	24.7	46.54	58.8	34.68	41.9
20,	19.08	14 6	26.18	34.9	61.02	26.5	46.85	60.6	34.96	43.0
30,	26.49	16 4	26.49	33.6	61.36	28.3	47.17	62.3	35.26	44.1
Aug. 9,	33.41	18.7	26.78	32.6	61.68	30.2	47.48	63.9	35.58	45.1
19,	39.66	21.4	27.03	32.0	61.99	32.1	47.78	65.3	35.90	46.1
29,	45.13	24.1	27.25	31.7	62.27	34.0	48 07	66.6	36.22	47.1
Sept. 8,	49.63	27.9	27.43	31.8	62.53	35.8	48.34	67.6	36.53	47.9
18,	53.18	31.4	27.67	32.2	62.76	37.4	48.59	68.3	36.84	48.6
28,	55.64	35.2	27.87	32.9	62.94	39.0	48 82	68.7	37.13	49.2
Oct. 8,	56 93	39.1	27.73	33.8	63.10	40.4	49.02	68.9	37.41	49.6
18,	57.05	43.0	27.75	35.0	63.23	41.6	49.19	69.9	37.67	49.9
28,	55.88	46 8	27.75	36.2	63.33	42.7	49.33	68.7	37.91	50 1
Nov. 7,	53.51	50.4	27.72	37.5	63.39	43.6	49.44	69.3	38.12	50.1
17,	49.90	53.8	27.66	38.8	63.42	44.3	49.52	67.8	38.31	50.1
27,	45.21	56.9	27.66	40.0	63.43	44.8	49.57	67.2	38.46	50.0
Dec. 7,	39.43	59.6	27.49	41.1	63.40	45.2	49.60	66.5	38.68	49.8
17,	32.81	61.7	27.38	42.0	63.35	45.3	49.58	65.7	38.66	49.6
27,	25 51	63.2	27.26	42 7	63.27	45.3	49 54	65.0	38.70	49.4
37,	17.72	64.1	27.15	43 2	63.16	45.1	49.48	64.4	38.70	49.3

*True Apparent Places of 30 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)*

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	$\alpha$ Aurigæ.			$\beta$ Orionis.			$\beta$ Tauri.			$\alpha$ Orionis.			$\alpha$ Canis Majoris.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.
	h. m. s.	4	45	h. m. s.	6	8	h. m. s.	15	28	h. m. s.	46	7	h. m. s.	6	16
1837.															
Jan. 1.	40.25	49	39.0	43.16	23	40.2	60.26	27	54.8	21.67	22	19.2	58.69	29	45.7
11,	40.25		40.4	43.15		41.7	60.28		55.3	21.71		18.4	58.75		48.0
21,	40.18		41.6	43.10		42.9	60.25		55.7	21.70		17.7	58.77		50.1
31,	40.06		42.7	43.02		44.0	60.17		56.1	21.65		17.2	58.74		51.9
Feb. 10,	39.89		43.5	42.90		44.8	60.05		56.4	21.56		16.8	58.66		53.5
20,	39.68		44.0	42.75		45.4	59.90		56.6	21.44		16.5	58.54		54.8
Mar. 2,	39.45		44.3	42.56		45.7	59.73		56.7	21.29		16.3	58.39		55.7
12,	39.21		44.2	42.41		45.8	59.54		56.7	21.13		16.2	58.22		56.4
22,	39.97		43.8	42.24		45.6	59.36		56.5	20.96		16.2	58.04		56.7
April 1,	39.75		43.2	42.08		45.2	59.19		56.2	20.80		16.3	57.86		56.7
11,	38.56		42.3	41.94		44.5	59.04		55.9	20.66		16.5	57.69		56.4
21,	38.42		41.3	41.83		43.6	58.93		55.5	20.54		16.8	57.52		55.8
May 1,	38.33		40.1	41.76		42.4	58.85		55.0	20.45		17.3	57.38		54.9
11,	38.29		38.8	41.73		41.1	58.82		54.6	20.39		17.8	57.27		53.7
21,	38.32		37.5	41.73		39.5	58.84		54.2	20.38		18.5	57.19		52.2
31,	39.41		36.2	41.78		37.8	58.91		53.9	20.41		19.3	57.16		50.6
June 10,	38.58		34.8	41.89		35.7	59.02		53.6	20.48		20.2	57.16		48.7
20,	39.79		33.8	42.02		33.8	59.20		53.6	20.61		21.3	57.20		46.8
30,	39.05		32.8	42.20		31.8	59.41		53.4	20.76		22.3	57.28		44.7
July 10,	39.36		32.1	42.40		29.8	59.66		53.5	20.95		23.4	57.41		42.4
20,	39.70		31.5	42.64		27.9	59.93		53.7	21.17		24.5	57.57		40.3
30,	40.07		31.2	42.90		26.1	60.23		54.0	21.41		25.5	57.78		38.4
Aug. 9,	40.47		31.0	43.17		24.5	60.55		54.3	21.67		26.5	57.98		36.6
19,	40.89		31.1	43.46		23.2	60.98		54.7	21.95		27.3	58.20		35.1
29,	41.31		31.3	43.75		22.1	61.22		55.1	22.24		28.0	58.46		33.8
Sept. 8,	41.74		31.7	44.05		21.4	61.57		55.6	22.54		28.5	58.73		32.9
18,	42.16		32.3	44.35		21.1	61.91		56.0	22.84		28.6	59.02		32.5
28,	42.59		33.1	44.64		21.1	62.25		56.4	23.14		28.9	59.31		32.4
Oct. 8,	42.99		33.9	44.92		21.5	62.58		56.9	23.44		28.7	59.61		32.8
18,	43.37		35.0	45.18		22.2	62.90		57.2	23.73		28.3	59.91		33.7
28,	43.73		36.1	45.45		23.3	63.20		57.6	24.02		27.7	60.21		34.9
Nov. 7,	44.06		37.4	45.66		24.6	63.48		58.0	24.29		27.0	60.49		36.5
17,	44.36		38.8	45.86		26.1	63.74		58.4	24.53		26.1	60.76		38.5
27,	44.61		40.3	46.03		27.8	63.96		58.8	24.75		25.2	61.01		40.7
Dec. 7,	44.81		41.8	46.16		29.5	64.14		59.2	24.94		24.2	61.23		43.0
17,	44.96		43.3	46.26		31.3	64.28		59.7	25.09		23.2	61.41		45.5
27,	45.05		44.8	46.32		32.9	64.38		60.1	25.20		22.3	61.54		47.9
37,	45.08		46.3	46.34		34.5	64.43		60.6	25.26		21.5	61.63		50.2

*True Apparent Places of 30 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every  
tenth day of the year. (Continued.)*

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	$\alpha$ Canis Minoris.			$\beta$ Geminorum.			$\alpha$ Hydre.			$\alpha$ Leonis.			$\alpha$ Ursæ Majoris.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.
	h. m.	s.		h. m.	s.		h. m.	s.		h. m.	s.		h. m.	s.	
1837.	7	30	5	7	35	28	9	19	7	9	59	13	10	63	62
	sec.			sec.			sec.			sec.			sec.		
Jan. 1,	46.82	38	20.8	20 89	24	54.1	35.16	57	11.3	41.64	45	43.6	38.01	37	35.5
11,	46.96		19.6	21.06		54.3	35.39		13.5	41.91		42.2	39.56		35.9
21,	47.06		18.6	21.17		54.6	35.57		15.6	42.14		41.1	39.06		36.8
31,	47.08		17.7	21.22		55.1	35.70		17.6	42.33		40.2	39.49		38 2
Feb. 10,	47.07		17.0	21.22		55.7	35.79		19.3	42.47		39.6	39.34		40.1
20,	47.01		16.5	21.17		56.4	35.83		20.8	42.56		39.3	40.09		42.3
Mar. 2,	46.92		16.1	21.07		57.1	35.82		22.0	42.60		39.2	40.24		44.7
12,	46.80		15.9	20.94		57.7	35.77		23.0	42.60		39.3	40.30		47.3
22,	46.66		15.9	20.78		58.3	35.69		23.9	42.56		39.6	40.26		49.9
April 1,	46.49		15.9	20.60		58 8	35.58		24.3	42.49		40.0	40.16		52.5
11,	46.34		16.1	20.43		59.1	35.46		24.6	42.39		40.5	39.96		54.8
21,	46.19		16.4	20.26		59.3	35.33		24.6	42.28		41.1	39.72		56.8
May 1,	46.05		16.8	20.11		59.4	35.19		24.4	42.16		41.7	39.44		58.5
11,	45 94		17.2	19.99		59.4	35.06		24.1	42.04		42.3	39.12		59.9
21,	45.86		17.8	19.90		59.2	34.94		23.5	41.92		42.8	38.79		60.6
31,	45 81		18.4	19.84		59.0	34.84		22.8	41.82		43.3	38.46		61.0
June 10,	45.79		19.1	19.82		58.7	34.76		21.9	41.73		43.7	38.14		60.9
20,	45.81		19.9	19.84		58.2	34 70		21.0	41.66		44.1	37.84		60.2
30,	45.87		20.7	19.90		57.8	34.66		19.9	41.61		44.4	37.59		59.2
July 10,	45.95		21.4	20.01		57.2	34.65		18.7	41.58		44.6	37.35		57.7
20,	46.09		22.3	20.16		56.7	34.66		17.6	41.58		44.7	37.16		55.8
30,	46.24		23.0	20.33		56.1	34.70		16.4	41.60		44.7	37.03		53.5
Aug. 9,	46.42		23.7	20.54		55.5	34.77		15.3	41.64		44.5	36.95		50.9
19,	46.63		24.1	20.77		54.8	34.88		14.2	41.71		44.2	36.92		48.0
29,	46.86		24.5	21.03		54.1	35.01		13.4	41.82		43.7	36.95		45.0
Sept. 8,	47.10		24.6	21.32		53.4	35.17		12.8	41.95		43.1	37.06		41.4
18,	47.37		24.5	21.62		52.6	35.35		12.5	42.11		42.2	37.23		38.1
28,	47.66		24.2	21.94		51.8	35.57		12.4	42.30		41.2	37.47		34.7
Oct. 8,	47.96		23.7	22.28		51.0	35.82		12.7	42.52		39.9	37.78		31.4
18,	48.26		22.8	22.63		50.1	36.09		13.4	42.78		38.5	38.15		28.2
28,	48.57		21.9	22.98		49.3	36.38		14.4	43.07		36.9	38.59		25.1
Nov. 7,	48.88		20.6	23.34		48.5	36.69		15.8	43.38		35.1	39.08		22.4
17,	49.19		19.2	23.69		47.8	37.02		17.5	43.70		33.3	39.63		19.9
27,	49.49		17.8	24.03		47.2	37.35		19.4	44.04		31.4	40.22		17.9
Dec. 7,	49.75		16.3	24.34		46.8	37.67		21.5	44.38		29.5	40.83		16.3
17,	49.99		14.8	24.62		46.5	37.97		23.8	44.72		27.7	41.45		15.3
27,	50.20		13.3	24.96		46.4	38.25		26.1	45.04		26.0	42.06		14.8
37,	50.36		12.0	25.06		46.5	38.51		28.3	45.34		24.5	42.64		14.9

*True Apparent Places of 30 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)*

Epoch: — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	$\beta$ Leonis.		$\alpha$ Virginis.		$\alpha$ Bootis.		$\alpha^3$ Libræ.		$\beta$ Ursæ Minoris.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	h. m.	sec.	h. m.	sec.	h. m.	sec.	h. m.	sec.	h. m.	sec.
1637.	11 40	16	13 16	10	14 8	40	14 41	15	14 51	74
Jan. 1,	44.46	58.9	36.01	18 24.2	12.94	1 56.1	51.09	21 30.9	14.05	18 59.5
11,	44.73	57.0	36.36	26.3	13.18	52.9	51.42	32.6	14.84	57.1
21,	45.04	55.6	36.70	28.4	13.51	51.8	51.76	34.3	15 69	55.4
31,	45.31	54.5	37.04	30.4	13.85	50.2	52.10	36 0	16.59	54.3
Feb. 10,	45.54	53.8	37.30	32.3	14.17	49.0	52.43	37.7	17.50	53.8
20,	45.73	53.4	37.56	34.0	14.46	48.2	52.74	39.3	18.39	54.1
Mar. 2,	45.88	53.3	37.79	35.5	14.73	47.8	53.03	40.7	19.21	55.0
12,	45.98	53.5	37.99	36.8	14.96	47.9	53.30	42.0	19 96	56.4
22,	46.03	53.9	38.13	37.9	15.16	48.4	53.53	43.1	20.60	58.4
April 1,	46.05	54.6	38.26	38.8	15.33	49.2	53.73	44.1	21.12	60.9
11,	46.04	55.4	38.34	39.4	15.46	50.3	53.91	44.8	21.50	63.7
21,	46.70	56.3	38.40	39.9	15.56	51.6	54.06	45.4	21.74	66.7
May 1,	45.93	57.2	38.43	40.1	15.62	53.1	54.18	45.9	21.84	69.7
11,	45.83	58.1	38.43	40.2	15.65	54.6	54.27	46.1	21.79	72.8
21,	45.76	58.9	38.41	40.1	15.66	56.2	54.33	46.3	21.61	75.8
31,	45.67	59.7	38.38	40.0	15.64	57.6	54.36	46.3	21.30	78.5
June 10,	45.57	60.4	38.32	39.7	15.59	59.0	54.37	46.3	20.87	80.9
2,	45.47	61.0	38.26	39.4	15.52	60.2	54.35	46.2	20 34	83.0
30,	45.38	61.4	38.17	38.9	15.44	61.2	54.30	46.0	19.72	84.5
July 10,	45.29	61.6	38.07	38.4	15.33	62.0	54.23	45 8	19.04	86.7
20,	45.21	61.7	37.97	37.9	15.21	62 6	54.14	45.4	18.50	86 3
30,	45.15	61.6	37 87	37.3	15.08	62.9	54.03	45 1	17.42	86.4
Aug. 9,	45.11	61.3	37.77	36.7	14.95	62.9	53.90	44.6	16.73	86.0
19,	45.08	60.8	37.67	36.2	14.81	62.6	53.77	44.2	16.93	85.0
29,	45.07	60 1	37.58	35.7	14.68	62.0	53.64	43.7	15.16	83.5
Sept. 8,	45.10	59.2	37.52	35.2	14.56	61.2	53.52	43.3	14.43	81.6
18,	45.15	58 0	37.48	34 9	14.47	60 0	53.41	42 9	18.75	79.2
28,	45.25	56.6	37.47	34.7	14.40	58.5	53.32	42 5	13.16	76.4
Oct. 8,	45.38	55.0	37 50	34.8	14.36	56 6	53.27	42 3	12.66	73.2
18,	45.54	53 2	37.58	35.1	14.37	54 8	53.24	42.3	12.27	69.7
28,	45.75	51.2	37.70	35.6	14.42	52.3	53 30	42.3	12.01	66.0
Nov. 7,	46.00	49.0	37.57	36.5	14.52	49.8	53.39	42.6	11.99	61.6
17,	46.23	46.8	38 09	37.6	14.69	47.1	53.53	43.2	11 94	57.9
2,	46.60	44.5	38.34	38.9	14.88	44.4	53.72	44 0	12.14	54.0
Dec. 7,	46.93	42.2	38.63	40.6	15.12	41.5	53.96	45.0	12.49	50.2
17,	47.28	40.0	38.95	42.4	15.40	38.8	54.23	46.3	12.99	46.9
27,	47.52	37.9	39.29	44.4	15.71	36.1	54.54	47.8	13.62	43.9
37,	47.97	36.0	39.68	46.5	16.04	33.6	54.87	49.4	14.36	41.2



*True Apparent Places of 30 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)*

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	$\alpha$ Coronæ Borealis.			$\beta^1$ Scorpionis.			$\alpha$ Scorpionis.			$\alpha$ Lyrae.			$\alpha$ Aquilæ.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.
	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°
1837.	15 27		27	15 55		19	16 19		26	18 31		38	19 42		8
Jan. 1,	45.94	15	53.3	56.45	21	8.8	23.49	3	48.4	22.98	37	59.4	47.92	28	25.6
11,	46.24		50.7	56.75		9.9	23.79		49.0	23.11		56.2	48.00		23.0
21,	46.57		48.4	57.07		11.0	24.12		49.8	23.29		53.1	48.12		22.1
31,	46.91		46.4	57.41		12.3	24.46		50.6	23.50		50.3	48.27		20.5
Feb. 10,	47.20		45.0	57.75		13.5	24.81		51.6	23.75		47.8	48.45		19.2
20,	47.37		44.0	58.09		14.7	25.16		52.5	24.04		45.7	48.66		18.0
Mar. 2,	47.69		43.6	58.41		15.8	25.51		53.5	24.35		44.1	48.89		17.2
12,	48.19		43.6	58.72		16.8	25.84		54.4	24.68		43.1	49.15		16.6
22,	48.45		44.2	59.01		17.7	26.16		55.3	25.01		42.6	49.42		16.5
April 1,	48.69		45.2	59.28		18.5	26.46		56.2	25.35		42.8	49.70		16.7
11,	48.90		46.6	59.53		19.1	26.74		56.9	25.69		43.5	50.00		17.2
21,	49.08		49.3	59.75		19.6	26.99		57.6	26.02		44.8	50.30		19.1
May 1,	49.23		50.3	59.95		20.0	27.22		58.3	26.33		46.6	50.61		19.4
11,	49.33		52.4	60.12		20.4	27.42		58.9	26.62		48.8	50.91		20.9
21,	49.41		54.5	60.26		20.6	27.69		59.4	26.88		51.3	51.20		22.7
31,	49.45		56.7	60.36		20.8	27.73		59.9	27.11		54.1	51.47		24.5
June 10,	49.45		58.7	60.44		20.9	27.83		60.4	27.29		57.0	51.72		26.5
20,	49.43		60.7	60.48		20.9	27.89		60.8	27.43		60.1	51.94		28.6
30,	49.37		62.4	60.48		21.0	27.92		61.1	27.52		63.1	52.12		30.6
July 10,	49.28		63.8	60.45		20.9	27.90		61.5	27.56		66.0	52.27		32.6
20,	49.16		65.0	60.39		20.9	27.86		61.7	27.55		68.8	52.38		34.4
30,	49.02		65.9	60.30		20.7	27.77		61.8	27.50		71.3	52.44		36.1
Aug. 9,	48.87		66.4	60.18		20.6	27.66		61.9	27.39		73.6	52.45		37.6
19,	48.70		66.6	60.04		20.3	27.52		61.8	27.24		75.6	52.43		38.9
29,	48.52		66.4	59.89		20.1	27.36		61.7	27.06		77.1	52.37		40.0
Sept. 8,	48.34		65.9	59.74		19.8	27.19		61.4	26.85		78.3	52.27		40.9
18,	48.17		64.9	59.59		19.4	27.02		61.1	26.61		79.1	52.14		41.5
28,	48.02		63.7	59.46		19.1	26.87		60.6	26.35		79.4	51.99		41.9
Oct. 8,	47.90		63.0	59.35		18.8	26.74		60.1	26.10		79.2	51.84		42.0
18,	47.62		60.0	59.27		18.5	26.64		59.6	25.86		78.6	51.67		41.8
28,	47.77		57.8	59.24		18.3	26.48		59.1	25.64		77.5	51.51		41.5
Nov. 7,	47.78		55.2	59.25		18.3	26.57		58.7	25.44		75.9	51.37		40.9
17,	47.84		52.1	59.31		18.4	26.62		58.4	25.28		74.0	51.26		40.0
27,	47.96		49.2	59.44		18.3	26.73		58.2	25.17		71.6	51.17		38.9
Dec. 7,	48.13		46.1	59.62		19.3	26.88		58.2	25.10		69.0	51.11		37.7
17,	48.34		43.1	59.84		19.9	27.09		58.4	25.09		66.0	51.09		36.3
27,	48.60		40.1	60.10		20.8	27.35		58.7	25.13		62.9	51.11		34.7
37,	48.89		37.4	60.39		21.8	27.64		59.3	25.24		59.5	51.17		33.1

*True Apparent Places of 30 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)*

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Cygnr.			α Aquarii.			α Piscis Australis.			α Pegasi.			α Andromeda.		
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. South.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.	Right Asc.		Dec. North.
	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°	h. m.	sec.	°
1837.	20	35	44	21	57	1	22	48	30	22	56	14	23	59	28
Jan. 1,	50.22	43	1.6	23.20	6	38.5	36.61	26	48.4	37.51	19	46.4	57.29	11	31.0
11,	50.27	41	56.8	23.16	39.2		36.52		48.0	37.42	46.2		57.26		30.1
21,	50.28		55.8	23.16	40.0		36.47		77.3	37.36	44.1		57.14		28.9
31,	50.28		52.6	23.18	40.6		36.44		74.3	37.32	42.9		57.03		27.5
Feb. 10,	50.46		49.6	23.23	41.1		36.44		75.0	37.30	41.6		56.94		26.0
20,	50.62		47.0	23.31	41.5		36.47		73.5	37.32	40.5		56.88		24.5
Mar. 2,	50.82		44.6	23.43	41.7		36.54		71.8	37.36	39.5		56.84		22.9
12,	51.07		42.7	23.57	41.6		36.66		69.8	37.45	38.7		56.86		21.4
22,	51.36		41.2	23.75	41.3		36.81		67.7	37.57	38.1		56.90		20.1
April 1,	51.68		40.3	23.96	40.7		36.99		65.5	37.73	37.9		57.09		19.0
11,	52.03		40.0	24.20	39.8		37.21		63.3	37.92	38.1		57.15		18.2
21,	52.40		40.3	24.46	39.6		37.47		60.9	38.16	38.6		57.24		17.6
May 1,	52.77		41.1	24.75	37.2		37.76		58.6	38.41	39.4		57.57		17.8
11,	53.14		42.5	25.05	35.7		38.08		56.4	38.70	40.6		57.84		18.2
21,	53.50		44.4	25.37	33.9		38.42		54.2	39.01	42.1		58.14		18.9
31,	53.85		46.7	25.69	32.0		38.78		52.2	39.33	43.8		58.47		20.1
June 10,	54.17		49.4	26.01	30.0		39.14		50.4	39.65	45.8		58.81		21.6
20,	54.46		52.4	26.31	28.1		39.50		48.9	39.96	48.0		59.17		23.4
30,	54.70		55.6	26.60	26.1		39.85		47.6	40.29	50.3		59.51		25.4
July 10,	54.99		58.9	26.86	24.3		40.18		46.7	40.58	52.6		59.85		27.7
20,	55.02	42	2.2	27.09	22.6		40.48		46.0	40.85	55.0		60.17		30.1
30,	55.10		5.5	27.28	21.0		40.75		45.8	41.08	57.3		60.46		32.7
Aug. 9,	55.13		8.7	27.43	19.7		40.98		45.9	41.26	59.5		60.72		35.3
19,	55.09		11.7	27.53	18.5		41.16		46.3	41.44	61.5		60.96		37.8
29,	55.01		14.5	27.59	17.6		41.29		46.9	41.55	63.4		61.13		40.3
Sept. 8,	54.88		17.0	27.62	16.9		41.37		47.9	41.63	65.1		61.27		42.7
18,	54.70		19.2	27.60	16.4		41.40		49.0	41.66	66.5		61.38		45.0
28,	54.49		20.9	27.54	16.1		41.39		60.3	41.66	67.8		61.45		47.0
Oct. 8,	54.25		22.3	27.46	16.0		41.34		61.7	41.62	68.7		61.47		48.9
18,	53.99		23.1	27.36	16.1		41.25		63.0	41.56	69.5		61.46		50.5
28,	53.73		23.5	27.24	16.3		41.14		64.3	41.47	69.9		61.42		51.8
Nov. 7,	53.47		23.4	27.12	16.7		41.01		65.5	41.37	70.1		61.35		52.9
17,	53.23		22.8	27.00	17.1		40.87		66.5	41.26	70.1		61.27		53.6
27,	53.01		21.7	26.88	17.7		40.73		67.3	41.14	69.9		61.17		54.1
Dec. 7,	52.82		20.1	26.77	18.4		40.59		67.8	41.02	69.4		61.05		54.2
17,	52.66		18.1	26.68	19.1		40.46		68.0	40.91	68.7		60.92		54.0
27,	52.35		15.7	26.61	19.8		40.35		68.0	40.81	67.8		60.79		53.5
37,	52.48		13.1	26.57	20.6		40.26		67.7	40.72	66.8		60.65		52.7

*Dr. Young's Refractions, the Barometer being at 30 inches, and the internal Thermometer at 58, of the external at 47, degrees; with the corrections for + one inch in the barometer, and for — one degree in the thermometer of Fahrenheit. From page 19 of Vol. 1st of Pearson's Practical Astronomy.*

App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.
0. 0	33.51	74	8,1	3. 0	14.35	30	2,3	8. 0	6.35	13,3	,85	14. 0	3.49,9	7,70	,469				
5	32.53	71	7,6	5	14.19	29	2,2	10	6.28	13,1	,83	10	3.47,1	7,61	,464				
10	31.58	68	7,3	10	14. 4	29	2,1	20	6.21	12,8	,82	20	3.44,4	7,52	,458				
15	31. 5	67	7,0	15	13.50	28	2,1	30	6.14	12,6	,80	30	3.41,8	7,43	,453				
20	30.13	65	6,7	20	13.35	28	2,1	40	6. 7	12,3	,79	40	3.39,2	7,34	,448				
25	29.24	63	6,4	25	13.21	27	2,0	50	6. 0	12,1	,77	50	3.36,7	7,26	,444				
30	28.37	61	6,1	30	13. 7	27	2,0	9. 0	5.54	11,9	,76	15. 0	3.34,3	7,18	,439				
35	27.51	59	5,9	35	12.53	26	2,0	10	5.47	11,7	,74	30	3.27,3	6,96	,424				
40	27. 6	58	5,6	40	12.41	26	1,9	20	5.41	11,5	,73	16. 0	3.20,6	6,73	,411				
45	26.24	56	5,4	45	12.28	25	1,9	30	5.36	11,3	,72	30	3.14,4	6,51	,399				
50	25.43	55	5,1	50	12.16	25	1,9	40	5.30	11,1	,71	17. 0	3. 8,5	6,31	,386				
55	25. 3	53	4,9	55	12. 3	25	1,8	50	5.25	11,0	,70	30	3. 2,9	6,12	,374				
1. 0	24.25	52	4,7	4. 0	11.52	24,1	1,70	10. 0	5.20	10,8	,69	18. 0	2.57,6	5,94	,362				
5	23.48	50	4,6	10	11.30	23,4	1,64	10	5.15	10,6	,67	19	2.47,7	5,61	,340				
10	23.13	49	4,5	20	11.10	22,7	1,58	20	5.10	10,4	,65	20	2.38,7	5,31	,322				
15	22.40	48	4,4	30	10.50	22,0	1,53	30	5. 5	10,2	,64	21	2.30,5	5,04	,305				
20	22. 8	46	4,2	40	10.32	21,3	1,48	40	5. 0	10,1	,63	22	2.23,2	4,79	,290				
25	21.37	45	4,0	50	10.15	20,7	1,43	50	4.56	9,9	,62	23	2.16,5	4,57	,276				
30	21. 7	44	3,9	5. 0	9.58	20,1	1,38	11. 0	4.51	9,8	,60	24	2.10,1	4,35	,264				
35	20.38	43	3,8	10	9.42	19,6	1,34	10	4.47	9,6	,59	25	2. 4,2	4,16	,252				
40	20.10	42	3,6	20	9.27	19,1	1,30	20	4.43	9,5	,58	26	1.58,8	3,97	,241				
45	19.43	40	3,5	30	9.11	18,6	1,26	30	4.39	9,4	,57	27	1.53,8	3,81	,230				
50	19.17	39	3,4	40	8.55	18,1	1,22	40	4.35	9,2	,56	28	1.49,1	3,65	,219				
55	18.52	39	3,3	50	8.45	17,6	1,19	50	4.31	9,1	,55	29	1.44,7	3,50	,209				
2. 0	18.29	38	3,2	6 0	8.32	17,2	1,15	12. 0	4.28,1	9,00	,556	30	1.40,5	3,36	,201				
5	18. 5	37	3,1	10	8.20	16,8	1,11	10	4.24,4	8,86	,548	31	1.36,6	3,23	,193				
10	17.43	36	3,0	20	8. 9	16,4	1,09	20	4.20,8	8,74	,541	32	1.33,0	3,11	,186				
15	17.21	36	2,9	30	7.58	16,0	1,06	30	4.17,3	8,63	,533	33	1.29,5	2,99	,179				
20	17. 0	35	2,8	40	7.47	15,7	1,03	40	4.13,9	8,51	,524	34	1.26,1	2,88	,173				
25	16.40	34	2,8	50	7.37	15,3	1,00	50	4.10,7	8,41	,517	35	1.23,0	2,78	,167				
30	16.21	33	2,7	7. 0	7.27	15,0	,98	13. 0	4. 7,5	8,30	,509	36	1.20,0	2,68	,161				
35	16. 2	33	2,7	10	7.17	14,6	,95	10	4. 4,4	8,20	,503	37	1.17,1	2,58	,155				
40	15.43	32	2,6	20	7. 8	14,3	,93	20	4. 1,4	8,10	,496	38	1.14,4	2,49	,149				
45	15.25	32	2,5	30	6.59	14,1	,91	30	3.58,4	8,00	,490	39	1.11,8	2,40	,144				
50	15. 8	31	2,4	40	6.51	13,8	,89	40	3.55,5	7,89	,482	40	1. 9,3	2,32	,139				
55	14.51	30	2,3	50	6.43	13,5	,87	50	3.52,6	7,79	,476	41	1. 6,9	2,24	,134				

The Table of Refractions, continued.

App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30. Th. 50.	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.
42	1. 4,6	2,16	,130	55	40,8	1,36	,082	67	24,7	,83	,090	79	11,2	,38	,023
43	1. 2,4	2,09	,125	56	39,3	1,31	,079	68	23,5	,79	,047	80	10,2	,34	,021
44	1. 0,3	2,02	,120	57	37,8	1,26	,076	69	22,4	,75	,045	81	9,2	,31	,018
45	58,1	1,95	,116	58	36,4	1,22	,073	70	21,2	,71	,043	82	8,2	,27	,016
46	56,1	1,88	,112	59	35,0	1,17	,070	71	19,9	,67	,040	83	7,1	,24	,014
47	54,2	1,81	,108	60	33,6	1,12	,067	72	18,8	,63	,038	84	6,1	,20	,012
48	52,3	1,75	,104	61	32,2	1,08	,065	73	17,7	,59	,036	85	5,1	,17	,010
49	50,5	1,69	,101	62	31,0	1,04	,062	74	16,6	,56	,033	86	4,1	,14	,008
50	48,8	1,63	,097	63	29,7	,99	,060	75	15,5	,52	,031	87	3,1	,10	,006
51	47,1	1,58	,094	64	28,4	,95	,057	76	14,4	,48	,029	88	2,0	,07	,004
52	45,4	1,52	,090	65	27,2	,91	,055	77	13,4	,45	,027	89	1,0	,03	,002
53	43,8	1,47	,088	66	25,9	,87	,052	78	12,3	,41	,025	90	0,0	,00	,000
54	42,2	1,41	,085	67	24,7	,83	,050	79	11,2	,38	,023				

The correction for an increase of altitude of one inch in the barometer, or for a depression of one degree in the thermometer, is to be *added* to the tabular refraction; but when the barometer is lower than 30 inches, or the thermometer higher than 47 degrees, the correction becomes *subtractive*.

When great accuracy is required, 0,003 inch should be deducted from the observed height of the barometer, for each degree that the thermometer near it, is above 50 degrees, and the same quantity added, for an equal depression.

A Table of the Sun's Parallax in Altitude.

Sun's Alt.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.					Sun's Alt.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.				
°	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	°	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8
0	8.40	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.80	45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22
5	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	8.77	50	5.40	5.46	5.53	5.59	5.66
10	8.27	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	55	4.82	4.88	4.93	4.99	5.05
15	8.11	8.21	8.31	8.40	8.50	60	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40
20	7.89	7.99	8.08	8.18	8.27	65	3.55	3.59	3.63	3.68	3.72
25	7.61	7.70	7.79	7.89	7.98	70	2.97	2.91	2.94	2.98	3.01
30	7.28	7.36	7.43	7.53	7.62	75	2.17	2.20	2.23	2.25	2.28
35	6.88	6.96	7.04	7.13	7.21	80	1.46	1.48	1.49	1.51	1.53
40	6.44	6.51	6.59	6.66	6.74	85	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.77
45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22	90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Logarithm for converting Sidereal into Mean Solar Time + 9.9968126

“ “ “ Mean Solar into Sidereal Time + 0.0011874

A second of time, at the Equator, contains 1521 feet.

*Elements of the Eclipses of the Sun and Moon in 1837. Mean Time at Greenwich.*

	April 4th, 19h.	May 4th, 7h.	October 29th, 0h.	April 20th, 8h. 40m.	October 13th, 11h.
Sun's Longitude . . . . .	15 17 19.5	44 3 12.3	215 53 7.5	30 31 36.0	200 24 4.8
H. M. ☉ in Longitude . . . . .	2 27.5	2 25.2	2 30.1	2 26.2	2 28.8
☉'s Horizontal Parallax . . . . .	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6
☉'s Semidiameter . . . . .	15 59.7	15 52.1	16 8.2	15 55.6	16 4.1
☉'s Longitude . . . . .	15 6 26.3	44 2 23.4	216 6 33.5	210 31 53.8	20 15 52.1
H. M. ☽ in Long. hour preceding	34 49.2	32 51.6	32 13.4	33 16.6	35 54.5
“ “ “ following	34 47.4	32 50.0	32 15.1	33 18.5	35 53.0
Moon's Latitude . . . . .	- 1 29 34.8	+ 1 8 9.9	- 1 14 34.6	+ 5 55.0	- 12 1.2
H. M. ☽ in Lat. hour preceding	+ 3 3.7	+ 2 57.4	- 2 53.4	- 3 4.4	+ 3 19.2
“ “ “ following	+ 3 4.2	+ 2 56.9	- 2 52.2	- 3 4.9	+ 3 19.2
☽'s Equatorial Parallax . . . . .	58 39.2	56 58.3	56 23.9	57 16.8	59 32.0
Hourly variation in Eq. Parallax	- 1.5	- 1.4	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	- 1.2
☽'s Horizontal S. D. . . . .	15 59.0	15 31.0	15 22.1	15 36.4	16 13.3
Hourly variation in S. D. . . . .	- 0.4	- 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	- 0.3
Sidereal Time . . . . .	h. m. s. 0 53 29.47	h. m. s. 2 49 47.83	h. m. s. 14 30 25.84	h. m. s. 8 39 25	h. m. s. 11 14 45
Ecliptic ♀ or ♂ . . . . .	h. m. s. 19 20 12	h. m. s. 7 1 37	h. m. s. 23 32 53	h. m. s. 8 39 25	h. m. s. 11 14 45

\* \* The sign +, prefixed to the hourly motion of the Moon in *Latitude*, indicates she is approaching, and the sign —, that she is receding from the *North* pole of the ecliptic.

THE  
AMERICAN ALMANAC.

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PART. II.



## MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

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### I. OBSERVATIONS ON THE USE OF ANTHRACITE COAL.

By DENISON OLMSTED, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Yale College, New Haven.*

MANY years since, the celebrated practical philosophers, Doctor Franklin and Count Rumford, contributed greatly, both by their writings and their inventions, to promote, throughout society, comfort, economy, and health, in the management of domestic fires. The introduction of anthracite coal calls for similar aids from science, and renders such aid still more useful and necessary, inasmuch as the use of this kind of fuel presents far greater difficulties, than the combustibles previously in use. Indeed, the ample repositories of this most valuable substance seem to have been reserved by Providence for an advanced state of society, when Chemistry should have investigated the laws of heat, and Natural Philosophy should have pointed out the proper structure of apparatus for carrying those principles into successful practice.

The complete mastery of anthracite fires, indeed, implies a familiar acquaintance with the different varieties of coal, — with the various products of its combustion, — and with the established laws of heat; while, in addition to all this, the structure of suitable apparatus for generating and diffusing the heat, so as to prevent its waste, and to convey off all that is noxious, preserving the air pure and wholesome, brings into requisition a number of the leading principles of mechanical philosophy.

The community is, as yet, but imperfectly acquainted with the proper management of anthracite coal. Many, during the first year of trial, especially, fail to derive from it any of its peculiar advantages, while they suffer many inconveniences not incident to ordinary fires; and they arrive at a knowledge of the convenience and luxury of a well-constructed fire of anthracite coal, only after a long and troublesome probation.



The only remedy for these evils is believed to be, to diffuse among the more intelligent portions of the community, a knowledge of the *principles* on which the most successful management of coal fires depends. They must condescend, next, to superintend, personally, the construction and regulation of their fires, until their domestics are furnished with the necessary practical skill, which they will acquire much sooner by example, than by verbal or written instructions.

The leading principles, relating to this subject, we will endeavor to embody in a few distinct propositions.

1. *Anthracite coal, in order to its complete combustion, requires to be kept constantly at a high temperature.* The chief impediment to the free combustion of this fuel, is its *cohesion*. Combustion, it must be recollected, arises from a chemical action between the fuel and air. When a spark is communicated to charcoal, and a free current of air is admitted to it, the porous structure and feeble cohesion of the parts, offer little resistance to the action of the air; but, when we attempt the same process with anthracite coal, we perceive that its compact structure, and firm cohesion, oppose the chemical combination of the air with the coal, and it is not until the strength of the affinity is increased by raising the temperature very high, that the combustion will proceed. And if an anthracite fire, while in full operation, is by any cause cooled below a certain temperature, it burns languidly, or goes entirely out. Therefore, to prevent its cooling, *the furnace, or chamber of combustion, must be lined with some non-conductor of heat.* Fire-bricks, pots of baked clay, and lutes of similar composition, are of this kind; while cast-iron pots, and stone, are good conductors, and therefore unsuitable for our purpose, because they have a tendency to cool the coal in contact with them. A large fire, will indeed burn in such furnaces without difficulty; but a steady, uniform, and mild heat, is sometimes required to suit the different states of weather, and this cannot be easily maintained unless the coal is surrounded with non-conductors, which effectually prevent too much of the heat from escaping directly from the chamber of combustion. But when thus surrounded, then by means of dampers, which increase or diminish the draught at pleasure, we may have a perfect control over our apparatus, and can raise or lower the heat as suits the circumstances.

These observations show the necessity of lining the chamber of combustion with non-conductors, for the more convenient and complete consumption of the fuel: we shall hereafter see, that it is still more necessary in order to preserve the air of the apartment free from contamination.

Good fire-bricks probably constitute the best linings for anthracite furnaces, although it is important that they should be of the most

infusible kind. Some of the varieties of coal in our markets, contain a large proportion of the oxide of iron. This acts on earthy matter and forms with it an imperfect glass, or *slag*, which is apt to adhere very firmly to the walls of the furnace and to obstruct the draught. This it does in two ways; first, by contracting the space through which the air passes, and, secondly, by increasing the resistance from friction, occasioned by the extreme roughness of the surface. When the bricks themselves are infusible, the accumulation of slag is much less, than when a mutual fusion takes place between the surface of the bricks, and the oxide of iron contained in the coal. Soapstone has been proposed as a substitute for fire-brick; but this substance, being a better conductor than brick, is not so favorable for maintaining the fire at a high temperature, and it is not usually more infusible than the best fire-bricks, while it is both more costly, and less easily repaired.

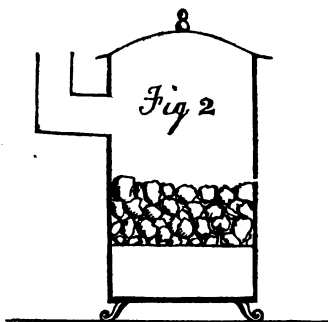
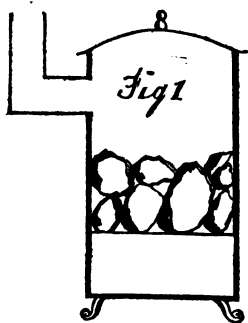
*2. No air must pass into the pipe or chimney, but such as traverses the fire.*

This rule is essential, in a greater or less degree, in all sorts of fires; but it is peculiarly important in a fire of anthracite coal, on account of the great *resistance* which air meets with, in its passage through a thick bed of coal or coal ashes. If the air can find its way freely to the rarefied space in the chimney, by some other avenue, it will not force its way through the fire against such an impediment. The consequence will be, that the chimney will become cold by the influx of cold air, and the fire will burn languidly, or perhaps go out spontaneously. This effect is sometimes experienced in open grates, during the coldest weather. The cold air flowing into the chimney *above* the fire, cools the chimney so much as to destroy the draught; and if the blower is applied so as to direct the current of air *through* the fire, the combustion will be rapid and intense for a few minutes, until the finer and more fusible portions of the coal are melted, and flow into the interstices, and stop the free circulation of air through the fire, after which the fire, although apparently intense, communicates but little heat to the apartment. In a close stove, well regulated by dampers, this difficulty may be completely obviated; since here, all the air that is admitted into the chimney may be such as has passed through the fire, and is of course warm, while only so much air may be suffered to traverse the fire as will keep the coal at a *full red heat*, — a temperature which it ought never to exceed, since if it rises to a *white heat*, the obstruction arising from the fusion of the finer parts will impede the circulation of air through the fire, and the linings of the furnace will be liable to injury.

3. *The air should come as extensively as possible into contact with the coal.*

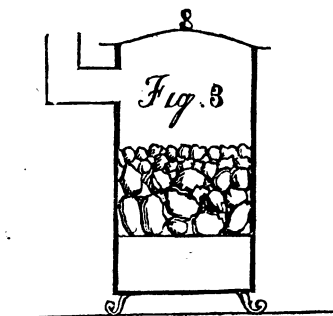
The heat, it must be remembered, results from a *chemical action* between the oxygen of the air and the combustible. Chemical action usually requires, that the substances in which it takes place should be very *closely in contact*, touching each other in the greatest possible number of points. Thus when a small stream of air enters a fire with considerable velocity, its effect is very striking, arising not so much from the *quantity* thrown in, as from the *force with which it is applied* to the surface of the combustible.

The necessity, that the air should act on the coal in numerous points at the same time, explains several well known facts appertaining to anthracite coal fires. When the coal is in large lumps, it can hardly be burned except in considerable quantity at a time. For, let Figure 1



represent the section of a furnace containing a few large pieces of coal. Soon after the charcoal which is used to ignite it, is burned away, the anthracite will go out; for the air passes so quickly through it, and touches it in so few points, that the mutual action between the fuel and the oxygen of the air, is too slight to maintain combustion. But in Figure 2, although the thickness of the stratum is no greater than in Figure 1, yet the air, in working its way through it, would touch the coal in many more points than before, and thus the combustion would be kept up until the coal was nearly all consumed. This renders the variety of coal which is sold in fine lumps, under the name of *Nut* coal, convenient for close stoves, when the mildness of the weather, or the small size of the apartment, requires that the fire be moderate, but be kept burning uniformly for a long time. Yet this kind of coal cannot be used in a *thick stratum*, unless the draught is very strong; for, otherwise, the air essential to the support of combustion, would not

force its way through it against so powerful a resistance, as it would have to encounter in working its way through the small interstices of a thick bed of fine coal. But, where the lumps are large, the circulation of the air is not thus impeded. It is obvious, also, that by increasing the thickness of the stratum of coarse coal, as in Figure 1, the air in winding its way through, may become effectually decomposed before it escapes; and since a much larger volume of air would circulate through a stratum of coarse than of fine coal of a given thickness, consequently a more intense heat may be raised when the pieces are large, provided the quantity is sufficient to effect a complete decomposition



of the air. On the whole, we would recommend to those who employ close stoves, to provide nearly an equal amount of the two varieties denominated in the market *Nut* and *Egg* coal. In mild weather, the nut coal may be used alone; the egg alone in the coldest season; and, in intermediate states of weather, the coarser coal may be covered with a stratum of the finer, as in Figure 3. Here the air is admitted freely below, but cannot escape above, until it has been sufficiently long in contact with the combustible to undergo perfect decomposition.

4. *No more air should pass through the fire than is decomposed.*

Whatever air traverses a fire, over and above what is essential to support combustion, cools it, and tends to make it burn languidly, or even to extinguish it. Thus, in Figure 1, a stream of cold air, thrown in with a bellows, would rapidly extinguish the coarse lumps of coal, even were they before at a high state of ignition. In large furnaces, it is true, air is thus thrown in in great volumes; but here the amount and thickness of the stratum, through which the air circulates, are such as to effect a complete decomposition of it before it escapes into the chimney.

When we first build a fire, using charcoal for kindling, a free current of air may be admitted, because the slight cohesion and ready combustibility of the charcoal make it combine rapidly with oxygen; but after this portion of the fuel is consumed, less air is required for the anthracite, which is incapable of combining with oxygen with the same degree of rapidity, and any excess of air, passing through undecomposed, will diminish instead of raising the temperature of the

coal; and if much more air traverses the coal than what combines with it, the fire will first burn languidly, and finally be extinguished. It is usually advisable, therefore, when anthracite is burned in close stoves, to admit a free current of air only until the fire is well kindled, and then to shut up all the openings; unless the joints of the ash-drawer and doors are unusually tight, enough air will get through them to maintain the combustion.

5. *No part of the outer surface of the heating apparatus, should ever become red hot.*

Whenever the exterior surface of a stove approaches to redness, the *first* bad effect is to *contaminate the air*. It acquires a burnt, disagreeable odor, which is not only unpleasant but unwholesome. The odor, however, arises not from the air itself (which at every temperature is devoid of odor), but from the actual scorching or combustion of particles of animal or vegetable matter that is always floating in the air of an apartment, especially in a room where there is a bed. In this case, the fine particles of down, on coming in contact with a very hot surface, give the odor of burnt feathers. Persons liable to the headache are most unpleasantly affected by such an air, and it is especially unsuitable for a sleeping apartment, or for a sick room, where the air ought always to be maintained of the utmost purity.\*

A *second* bad effect arises from the excessive *dryness* thus imparted to the air. As a volume of air is raised from a lower to a higher temperature, it acquires dryness at an accelerated rate: that is, an increase of temperature from  $80^{\circ}$  to  $90^{\circ}$ , for example, will increase its dryness much more than the addition of  $10^{\circ}$  at a lower temperature, as from  $50^{\circ}$  to  $60^{\circ}$ . At first view it might seem a matter of no consequence, in raising an apartment to a given temperature, as  $70^{\circ}$ , whether it were heated in one way or another, as the quality of the air, in respect to dryness, would be the same in all cases. It makes, however, a great difference, whether the elevation of temperature is produced by a nearly *uniform increase of heat* throughout the room, or by the circulation of *currents* of air highly heated, by previous contact with a red-hot metallic surface. In the latter case, these currents will circulate about the apartment for a long time, before they find their equilibrium, and will be unfit for respiration, and injurious to the wood work of the room, and to the cabinet furniture.

It may, therefore, be laid down as an important principle, in heating apartments, *that it is better to create a given temperature from an extensive surface, moderately heated, than from a smaller surface heated very hot*. No substance can be imagined, which is better adapted for ful-

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\* Is the moisture of the air ever decomposed, by circulating over the red hot surface of a stove, evolving hydrogen gas?

filling this condition, than Russia sheet-iron. If its smooth and polished surface unfits it, in some measure, for absorbing and diffusing heat, the same property imparts to the heat itself a peculiar softness. When the low absorbing power of the material is compensated by increase of surface, the apparatus becomes sufficiently efficacious, while the air of the room, having its temperature uniformly raised, by the diffusion of large volumes of air moderately heated, has a remarkable softness, like the air of spring or autumn, and is entirely exempt from any disagreeable quality.

It is a very common error, in the use of close stoves, *to carry the heat of family apartments too high*. The proper temperature is 70° for the parlor, and 50°, or at most, 60°, for sleeping-rooms. A heating apparatus must be imperfect, which does not afford the means, by a skilful management, of preserving such a temperature in all vicissitudes of weather. Whenever the temperature of a room is raised above 70°, the air begins to become too dry. This injures its qualities for respiration, and endangers the safety of the furniture and pannel-work. Some endeavor to correct this evil by attaching to the stove an evaporating dish of water; but this precaution is unnecessary, unless the temperature is elevated above 70°. Up to this point the air is none too dry for salubrity. As a general fact, a dry atmosphere is far more salubrious than a humid one.

Some are of the opinion, that a close stove is unsuitable for a sleeping apartment; and some, indeed, carry their views so far as to hold, that fires of every description are improper in lodging-rooms. Much observation on this subject, has led the writer of this article to entertain a different opinion. It is, undoubtedly, injudicious to build a large fire in a lodging-room, just on going to bed, which lasts only a few hours, and then leaves the room cold the remainder of the night; and the same objection holds against every kind of heating apparatus, which is incapable of maintaining a temperature nearly uniform. But a well constructed stove may be so regulated, as to afford a temperature varying only between 50 and 60 degrees, and affording air of the greatest purity. The finer coal (nut coal) burned under a very moderate draught in a well constructed stove of Russia iron, will fully accomplish this purpose.

6. *To preserve anthracite stoves from corrosion and premature decay, they must be well taken care of when not in use.*

Some of the products of combustion of anthracite coal, have a strong chemical action on iron. Those arising from the sulphur, more or less of which is usually present in fossil coal, and the salts of ammonia which are deposited on the interior of the smoke-pipe, are especially destructive to iron. These substances, however, do not corrode iron when they are *hot and dry*; but when rendered liquid, or even merely

humid by the presence of water, they act with great energy, and sometimes destroy sheet-iron with great rapidity. Hence, long *horizontal* pipes should, as far as possible, be avoided, because, in the parts remote from the furnace, they condense moisture, and form a solution of the corrosive products of combustion. Also, at the close of the season of fires, the stove and pipe should be taken down and brushed clean, and if a white wash of lime with a mixture of fine white sand, be applied, it will contribute much to the durability of the apparatus. When thus taken care of, sheet-iron stoves may be made to last many years. There is, moreover, another important reason for clearing a stove-pipe of all deposits or incrustations formed on its interior surface. These not only impair the draught, but, being non-conductors, they greatly diminish the power of the metal to absorb and diffuse heat.

At the close of the season for fires, anthracite stoves frequently require more or less repairing. The lining, perhaps, is broken, or concretions are formed on it that cannot easily be detached, or some of the dampers are out of order. It will generally be found advantageous to commit the whole work of cleaning and refitting to the stove-dealer; but, as this may not always be convenient, the following hints may be useful. Where the lining is broken, as it frequently is in endeavoring to separate the slag or concretions, it may be repaired by a lute made as follows. Procure (of the stove-dealers) a piece of *fire clay*; pulverize it in a mortar, and add twice its weight of clean white sand; add a little water, and beat the mass until it has the consistence of putty. Brush off the dust from the lining, and wet the part to which the lute is to be applied. Finally, press on the lute firmly, smooth it down with a broad knife, and suffer it to get dry before the fire is kindled. We have been particular in pointing out this method of repairing the lining of stoves, because sometimes, in the coldest weather, much inconvenience is experienced by an accidental failure or breakage of some portion of it.

The *interior* of a stove and pipe being thus prepared for standing through the summer without injury, the *exterior* surface may also be preserved from rust, by any method which will keep it dry. It is advisable, however, to rub it over with a cloth smeared with *sweet oil* (not linseed oil), to which has been added a little black lead, or the powder sold under the name of *British lustre*. A very thin coating is all that is required. The stove should finally be placed, for the summer, in a situation which is free from dampness. One who thus, at the close of every winter, puts his stove in readiness for another season, and in a state of preservation from injury during the summer, will find the practice highly conducive both to convenience and economy.

The foregoing principles, reduced to rule, may be expressed in a few short PRECEPTS.

I. The chamber of combustion, or furnace, must be lined with a good *non-conductor*.

II. In connecting an anthracite stove to the chimney, *all joints must be close*, so as to afford no passage to the air except through the furnace.

III. The temperature must not be raised higher than a *full red heat*.

IV. Coal should in all cases be *free from dust*.

V. *Nut* coal is most suitable for producing a mild and uniform heat, to be kept up for a long time. When a thick bed of it is used at once, a strong draught is required. Coarse coal is adapted to the coldest weather, and, in intermediate states of weather, the fire of a stove may be built of coarse lumps below and fine above.

VI. When in full combustion, anthracite coal requires but a *very little air*.

VII. No part of a stove or pipe should ever become *red hot*.

VIII. The proper temperature of family apartments, is  $70^{\circ}$ ; of sleeping-rooms, from  $50^{\circ}$  to  $60^{\circ}$ .

IX. In the distribution of heat, long *horizontal pipes*, are, if possible, to be dispensed with.

X. Stoves and pipes should be effectually cleaned, and refitted for another season, *immediately after the time for fires is over*. During the summer, they should be kept in a *dry* place.

## II. STATE OF CRIME IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

[Abstracted from the "Companion to the British Almanac, for 1836."]

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

Number of Persons committed for trial or bailed in each of the Eight Years, from 1827 to 1834.

1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
17,924	16,564	18,675	18,107	19,647	20,829	20,072	22,451

#### *Particulars relating to the Year 1834.*

Number of Males committed for offences	18,880	} Total	22,451
" Females "	3,571		

In every 100 offenders are 84 males and 16 females.

Proportion of offenders to the whole Population . . . 1 in 619

Number convicted . . . . . 15,995

Number acquitted . . . . . 6,435

Proportion of persons convicted to the Population . . . 1 in 868

Proportion of persons acquitted to the Population . . . 1 in 2,159

Number sentenced to death . . . . . 480

Executed (about one fourteenth of those sentenced) . . . 34



*Abstract of the Total Number of Persons charged with Offences in England and Wales, in the Year 1834, distinguished in Classes according to the Nature of the Offences, together with the Result of the Accusations, and the Centesimal Proportion in each Class.*

OFFENCES.	Convicted.										Insane.		Acquitted and discharged.			Execution or commutation of capital sentences.					Centesimal proportion of offenders of each class.							
	Total Number of offenders.										Found so on arraignment.		Not guilty on trial.			No prosecution.			Total.			Commutation.						
	Death.	Transportation.			Imprisonment with, in some cases, whipping, &c.			Whipping.	Fine.	Discharge on sureties.	Sentence respited and pardon.	Total.	Acquitted as being so.	Execution.					Transported for life.	Transported for four-teen years.		Transported for seven years.	Imprisoned for two years and above one year.	Imprisoned one year and above six months.	Imprisoned six months and under.			
No. 1. — Offences against the person	2,455	95	8	1	14	1		88	153	764	222	96	1	1,443	1	7	784	173	47	1,004	24	48	4	5	2	11	1	10.94
2. — Offences against property committed with violence . . .	1,459	340	221	113	147	3	1	24	86	91	1		1,027		311	93	28	432	2	236	39	25	6	21	10		6.50	
3. — Offences against property committed without violence	16,608	6,584	554	2,279	2	1	131	1,112	7,403	59	31	13	2	12,177	7	5	2,871	1,317	231	4,419	4				2			73.97
4. — Malicious offences against property	162	26	8	1	8	1		2	4	15		1	66	1	59	33	3	95	8	18								0.72
5. — Forgery and offences against the currency . . .	431	1	41	4	25	1	3	47	115	122	1	1	361		51	12	7	70	1									1.92
6. — Other offences not included in the above classes . .	1,336	12	2	15	28			16	112	430	158	146	2	921		271	67	77	415	5				1	6			5.95
Total . .	22,451	480	864	688	2,501	7	1	5	308	1,582	8,925	59	7	15,995	8	13	4,347	1,695	393	6,435	34	312	43	30	11	38		100.00

## SCOTLAND.

Number of offenders in Scotland in 1834, . . . . .	2,711
Male offenders . . . . .	2,115
Female do. . . . .	596
Proportion of offenders to the whole Population, . . . . .	1 in 872

*Abstract of the Total Number of Persons charged with Offences in Scotland in the Year 1834, distinguished in Classes according to the nature of the Offences; together with the Result of the Accusations.*

Classes of Offenders.	Number of persons committed for trial.	Committed and Sentenced as under, to												Found to be insane.	No Prosecution.	Executed.	
		Transportation.				Imprisonment.				Fine.	Cautions to keep the Peace	Total.					
		Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Above 1 Year.	12 Months and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and under.									
No. 1. — Offences against the person	790	5	7	2	4	3	18	45	363	39	7	493	50	11	6	202	3
No. 2. — Offences against property, committed with violence	298	..	6	20	68	8	24	55	31	1	..	213	17	..	..	53	..
No. 3. — Offences against property, committed without violence	1,925	..	5	24	114	15	75	190	418	6	..	847	79	4	1	279	..
No. 4. — Malicious offences against property	53	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	17	6	..	29	3	..	..	20	..
No. 5. — Forgery and offences against the currency	94	..	12	0	6	4	8	3	10	..	..	43	9	5	..	30	..
Other offences not included in the above denomination	251	1	..	..	1	10	7	18	113	11	3	165	14	5	..	51	1
Total,	12,711	6	30	47	195	40	132	314	952	63	10	1,789	172	25	7	635	4

N. B. — A few of the offenders committed were still in gaol, and had not yet been tried when the return was made. The particulars have not been specified in this table.

## IRELAND.

Number of Persons committed for trial or bailed in each year from 1828 to 1834; — 7 years.

	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
Males	11,919	12,471	12,709	13,148	13,160	14,923	17,757
Females	2,764	2,800	3,085	3,044	2,896	2,896	3,624
<i>Total,</i>	14,683	15,271	15,794	16,192	16,056	17,819	21,381

*Abstract of the total Number of Persons charged with Offences in Ireland in the Year 1834, distinguished in classes according to the nature of the Offences, together with the Result of the Accusations.*

OFFENCES.	Committed for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	No bills found and no prosecution.	Sentenced to death.	Executed.
No. 1. — Offences against the person .	7,688	5,439	752	1,497	70	38
No. 2. — Offences against property, committed with violence .	307	81	90	136	47	1
No. 3. — Offences against property, committed without violence .	5,837	3,383	1,091	1,363	23	
No. 4. — Malicious offences against property .	74	11	24	39	11	1
No. 5. — Forgery and offences against the currency .	178	83	46	49	6	
No. 6. — Other offences not included in the above classes .	7,297	5,256	532	1,509	40	3
<i>Total,</i> . . .	21,381	14,253	2,535	4,593	197	43

The imperfect and incomplete manner in which, till the present year [1835], the English criminal tables have been made out, has hitherto prevented us from instituting any comparison between the state of crime in this country and in France. Even now we can hope only to approximate to the truth in consequence of the respective classifications of crime being different in the two countries; and this difficulty is increased by the fact, that the moral turpitude of various crimes is by no means estimated alike in each country.

In France many offences of a minor quality come before the “correctional tribunals,” while in England they are tried in our criminal courts. Thus there are 13,324 offences classed under “*coups et blessures volontaires*,” dealt with by the “correctional tribunals,” which in the English tables would be put in class No. 1, under the head of assaults. Cases of larceny, swindling, uttering base coin, &c., are likewise tried before these “correctional tribunals.”

In the formation of the following table, care, as far as possible, has been taken to extract the several offences correctly from the French

tables, and to class them under heads answering to the same offences in the English tables, in order to institute a fair comparison.

*Table showing the absolute Proportion in which Crimes of different degrees were committed in France and England, calculated with reference to the Population of each Country. (The proportion of their respective populations is as 7.03 to 3.)*

OFFENCES.	France.		England.		Proportion of number of offences committed in France and England.		Proportion of Number of convictions in France and England.	
	Proportion to absolute population.		Proportion to absolute population.					
	Accused.	Convicted.	Accused.	Convicted.				
1st Murder, assassination	1 in 101,434	1 in 162,804	1 in 161,797	1 in 1,068,813	3.732	1.	15-3846	1
2d. Other offences of a heinous nature included	1 in 30,922	1 in 56,333	1 in 20,894	1 in 52,039	1.58	1	2-164	1
3d. Other offences against the person	1 in 1771	1 in 2292	1 in 7762	1 in 11,815	10.27	1	12-077	1
4th. Total of offences against the person	1 in 1675	1 in 2188	1 in 5659	1 in 9629	7.9	1	10-312	1
5th. Offences against property	1 in 1302	1 in 1766	1 in 694	1 in 955	1.25	1	1-259	1

N. B.—The latest table yet published, exhibiting the state of crime in France, applies to the year 1832; it is from this the above comparison has been made. The English tables are those of 1834, previously to which time, as already stated, the mode of framing the returns in this country did not admit of the comparison being made with any approach to accuracy.

It will be seen from an examination of the above table, that the proportionate number of convictions, with reference to committals, is greater in France than in this country; that is, conviction follows crime with more certainty there than here. In England, out of 86 committed for murder, 67, or nearly 78 per cent., were acquitted, 12 executed, and one transported for life. In France, out of 321 accused of murder (*assassinat*) 121, or between 37 and 38 per cent., were acquitted, 48 condemned to death, and the rest to hard labor or imprisonment. Since the proportion of population between the two countries is 7.03 to 3, or 2.343 to 1, it will be readily seen, on referring to the last column, that the proportionate number of convictions, classed in England under the head of "murder," compared with those in France, under the head "*assassinat*," gives a result much in our favor; these occurring between six and seven times more frequently in proportion to the population in France than in England; but if to these are added, on the one side, manslaughter, &c., and on the other, *meurtres*, &c., the balance will

then recover itself, and the proportionate amount of convictions will be rather against us. In the convictions for other offences against the person, the proportion is again in our favor, the comparative frequency of these convictions being more than five times greater in France than in this country. In the convictions for offences against property, the proportion is very much greater here; the comparative number of convictions, with reference to the absolute population in each country, being nearly twice as many in England as in France.

#### INTEMPERANCE IN LONDON.

In the New Monthly Magazine for April, 1836, it is stated; "The Metropolitan police, during the last year, took into custody 63,474 persons. The number of *drunkards* apprehended during the year, was 21,794, of whom 7,523, or rather more than one-third, were *females*."

The number of drunkards apprehended in London, in 1832, was stated at 25,702, of whom 10,291, or about two-fifths were females.

The number of persons who entered one gin shop in one week, in 1834, in London, was 269,438, of whom 108,593 were females, and 18,391 children.

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### III. NOTICES OF CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

The facts in this article are derived from the Reports of the "Prison Discipline Society" — a society which has exerted a most salutary influence on the important subjects of the construction of prisons and the management of prisoners.

The number of crimes which are punished with death in England is much greater than in the United States; and the number of persons condemned to death in proportion to the whole population is very much greater in that country than in this; though but a small part of those that are so condemned, are actually executed.

The number of persons condemned to death, in England, from 1813 to 1833, was 23,700; the number executed 933: — the average number condemned annually 1128; executed annually 44.

The following statement exhibits the number of persons executed in several of the states; — in Maine, from 1820 to 1835, 2; — in Vermont, from 1794 to 1835, 3; — in Rhode Island, from 1791 to 1835, 5; — in Massachusetts, from 1794 to 1835, 40, (14 of them under the U. S. Court for piracy and murder at sea;) — in Pennsylvania, from 1794 to 1835, less than one annually on an average.

The average number of persons condemned annually to penitentiaries, in the states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, for 7 years, from 1814 to 1823, was 760, less than twice as many in proportion to population as were, annually, on an average for 7 years, from 1823 to 1829 (the average number 1192), condemned to death in England and Wales.

## STATISTICS OF CRIME IN MASSACHUSETTS.

NAMES OF THE COUNTIES. Time—Autumn 1833.					Committed during the year ending Sept. 24, 1833.		Committed during the year ending Sept. 24, 1832.		Committed during the year ending Sept. 24, 1831.		No. of rooms in each Prison.	Population in 1820.	Population in 1830.
	Criminals.	Debtors.	Lunatics.	Females.	Criminals.	Debtors.	Criminals.	Debtors.	Criminals.	Debtors.			
Lenox Jail, Berkshire County,	11	0	1	1	28	90	31	90	34	77	11	35,661	37,835
Springfield Jail, Hampden Co.	1	2	1	1	33	152	29	105	32	42	13	28,021	31,639
Northampton Jail, Hampshire Co.	2	1	0	0	22	52	32	92	17	38	7	26,477	30,254
Greenfield Jail and House of Cor. Franklin Co.	6	3	0	0	24	44	21	24	31	47	14	29,268	29,501
Worcester Jail, Worcester Co.	4	3	0	0	20	101	45	215	40	141	16	73,635	84,355
Worcester House of Correction,	13	0	1	0	26	0	58	0	58	0	45	"	"
Leverett St. Jail, Boston, Suffolk Co.	11	22	2	5	1121	1056	833	1045	1318	726	75	43,941	62,163
House of Cor., South Boston,	80	0	0	53	*588	0	505	0	626	0	180	"	"
Dedham Jail, Norfolk Co.	1	1	0	0	31	59	35	56	17	51	9	36,452	41,947
Dedham House of Cor.	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	26	"	"
Taunton Jail, Bristol Co.	2	0	0	1	50	81	69	106	49	60	13	40,908	49,592
New Bedford Jail and House of Cor.	19	6	0	1	0	0	†59	130	115	303	34	"	"
Barnstable Jail, Barnstable Co.	10	0	0	0	6	11	27	18	15	11	6	24,046	28,514
Nantucket Jail, Nantucket Co.	3	1	0	0					†16	15	4	7,966	7,902
Edgartown Jail, Duke's Co.	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	9	1	4	3,292	3,517
Plymouth Jail, Plymouth Co.	1	2	0	0	20	33	28	30	20	31	9	38,136	43,044
Cambridge Jail, Middlesex Co.	18	3	0	3	51	155	61	198	103	158	12	61,476	77,961
Concord Jail, Middlesex Co.	14	4	0	0	35	74	30	112	28	115	17	"	"
Newburyport Jail, Essex Co.	3	1	0	0			‡73	23	42	28	8	73,930	82,859
Ipswich Jail, Essex Co.	4	0	0	0	15	20	30	13	30	8	20	"	"
Ipswich House of Cor.	30	0	0	13			104	0	99	0	28	"	"
Salem Jail, Essex Co.	8	0	0	0	43	66	56	75	138	60	19	"	"
14 counties, being all in the state.	245	49	5	79	2116	1995	2130	2361	2840	1919	570	522,517	610,383

\* 1825.

† 1829.

‡ In six months.

§ In 1831.

*Probable Number of Persons in Prison in the United States at any one Time in 1833.*

Criminals in County Prisons . . . . .	4,900
Convicts in State Prisons . . . . .	3,800
Juvenile Delinquents in Houses of Refuge . . . . .	380
Females in Prison for Crime . . . . .	1,580
Lunatics in Prison . . . . .	1,000
Persons in Prison for Debt . . . . .	980
Total	12,640

*Probable Number of Persons committed to Prison in the United States, during the Year ending September, 1833.*

Criminals committed to Prison . . . . .	56,800
Debtors committed to Prison . . . . .	38,240
Females committed to Prison . . . . .	18,300

**CAPITAL CRIMES IN SEVERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.**

There is a great want of uniformity in the different States with regard to Criminal Law. The following statement, extracted from the Report of the Prison Discipline Society for 1829, exhibits a view, with respect to several of the States, of such *crimes as are punished with death*.

*Maine*; — treason; murder, or being accessory thereto before the fact; rape, or being accessory thereto before the fact; burning a dwelling-house in the night time, or being accessory thereto before the fact; burglary, or being accessory thereto before the fact, when the offender is armed with a dangerous weapon, or makes an assault; robbery, when the offender is armed with a dangerous weapon, and intends to kill.

*New Hampshire*; — treason and murder.

*Vermont*; — treason; murder; false witness affecting life, if life be taken; arson, where any person suffers death in consequence, or is injured in his or her body or members; and killing a person in a duel.

*Massachusetts*; — treason; murder, or being accessory before the fact; killing in a duel; robbery, where an assault is made with a dangerous weapon, with intent to kill or maim, or if the person robbed is struck or wounded with such weapon; arson, or burning a dwelling-house in the night time, or accessory thereto before the fact; rape, and accessory before the fact; carnally knowing and abusing a woman child under ten years of age, and being accessory thereto before the fact; burglary, when armed with a dangerous weapon, and those accessory before the fact, and aiding and abetting.

*Rhode Island*; — murder; arson, or accessory before the fact; rape, or

accessary before the fact; robbery, or accessary before the fact; burglary, or accessary before the fact; treason; sodomy, second offence.

*Connecticut*; — treason; murder; perjury with intent to take life; arson, causing death, or endangering the life of any person; burning any building other than a dwelling-house, and causing death; cutting out the tongue, or putting out the eye, &c., with malice; and rape.

*New Jersey*; — treason; murder; sheriff or other officers guilty of voluntary escapes in capital cases; rescue of persons guilty of capital crimes, and second offence of manslaughter, sodomy, rape, arson, burglary, robbery, and forgery.

*Delaware*; — treason, murder, rape, burglary, arson, burning any dwelling-house, court-house, or any office, in which public records are kept; kidnapping, or assisting, second offence.

*Pennsylvania*; — murder, in the first degree.

*Maryland*; — treason is punished with death, or confinement to hard labor in the penitentiary, not less than six nor more than twenty years. Insurrection, or rebellion by free negroes, mulattoes, or slaves, and by white persons with them, — is punished with death. Murder in the first degree, and aiding; rape, or being accessary; carnal knowledge, and abuse of a female child under ten years, are punished with death, or confinement in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than twenty-one years. Arson is punished with death or penitentiary, not less than five, nor more than twenty years. Wilfully burning any mill, distillery, or any out-house, not being part of a dwelling-house, or burning any stack of hay, &c., or aiding, is punished with death, or penitentiary not more than twelve nor less than three years.

*Virginia*; — treason; slaves conspiring to rebel or to murder any free person; free persons advising or conspiring with a slave, in rebellion or murder; murder in the first degree; killing a person in a duel; rape by a slave; carnally knowing or abusing a female child under ten years of age, or accessary before the fact by a slave; buggery with man, or beast, by a slave; wilfully setting fire to any house in a town by night or day; slaves wilfully burning any barn, stable, shop, corn-house, &c.; feloniously breaking any warehouse or storehouse, and taking money, goods, chattels, &c., or aiding and abetting, by a slave; and arson. Accessaries to arson, if a free person, not less than ten nor more than twenty-one years' imprisonment; if a slave, death.



## IV. PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The "Gentleman's Magazine" for January 1836, contains the following statement. "The contents of the Public Libraries of Europe, which cannot amount to fewer than between seven or eight hundred, have been estimated by Malthus at 19,847,000 volumes. Of these contents there are preserved in

Germany	{ Austrian States . . . . .	2,220,000	}	6,741,000
	{ Prussian do. . . . .	997,000		
	{ Other Ger. do. . . . .	3,524,000		
France	. . . . .			6,427,000
Italy	. . . . .			3,139,000
Great Britain	. . . . .			1,533,000
Russian Empire	. . . . .			880,000
				<hr/> 12,720,000

M. Adrien Balbi, a learned and indefatigable statistical writer, has recently published (at Vienna and Paris, 1835) an "Essai Statistique sur les Bibliothèques de Vienne," and in this work he announces his intention of soon publishing an "Essai Statistique sur les Bibliothèques de l'Ancien et du Nouveau Monde." He gives a tabular view of 29 of the largest libraries in the world; and he also presents a variety of the different statements of different writers, respecting the number of volumes contained in some of the principal libraries in Europe, with some remarks on the difficulty of obtaining authentic and correct information on the subject. With respect to different modes of computing the number of volumes in a library he says:—"One author counts only the printed books; to these another adds the number of manuscripts; a third reduces to a certain number of volumes the dissertations, pamphlets, and fugitive pieces, which are preserved in a separate form, or bound in volumes, and which were entirely excluded by the first from the enumeration; a fourth adds by the same process a certain number of volumes for the engravings, maps, and designs, which are not comprised in the printed volumes which they accompany; and a fifth regarding as so many volumes all the dissertations, pamphlets, and fugitive pieces, thinks proper to add their number to that of the printed books contained in the library, the number of volumes of which he thus increases in an extraordinary manner."

*Table of the Largest Libraries in the World, Ancient and Modern, from M. Balbi.*

	Vls. pr.	MSS.		Vls. pr.	MSS.
Paris, <i>Royal</i>	626,000	80,000	Milan, <i>Brera</i>	169,000	1,000
Munich, <i>Royal</i>	540,000	16,000	Naples, <i>Museum</i>	165,000	3,000
St. Petersburg, <i>Imperial</i>	432,000	15,000?	Florence, <i>Magliabecchian</i>	150,000	12,000
Copenhagen, <i>Royal</i>	410,000	16,000?	Breslau, <i>University</i>	150,000	2,300
Vienna, <i>Imperial</i>	284,000	16,000	Munich, <i>University</i>	150,000	2,000?
Berlin, <i>Royal</i>	280,000	5,000	Edinburgh, <i>Advocates'</i>	150,000	6,000
Pekin, <i>Imperial</i>	280,000		Jeddo,	150,000?	
Dresden, <i>Royal</i>	260,000	2,700	Minco,	150,000?	
Göttingen, <i>University</i>	250,000	5,000	Alexandria, <i>Ptolemy's</i>	110,000?	
London, <i>British Museum</i>	220,000	22,000	Tripoli in Syria, <i>of the Kadis</i>	110,000?	
Oxford, <i>Bodleian</i>	200,000	25,000	Cairo, <i>Caliphs'</i>	110,000?	
Wolfenbittel, <i>Ducal</i> ,	200,000?	4,500	Alexandria, <i>burnt by Arabs</i>	100,000?	
Madrid, <i>Royal</i>	200,000	2,500?	Rome, <i>Ulpian</i>	100,000?	
Paris, <i>Arsenal</i>	186,000	5,000	Cordova, <i>Caliphs'</i>	100,000?	
Stuttgart, <i>Royal</i>	174,000	1,800			

The number of volumes in most of the above libraries is stated by some writers as considerably greater; by others, as smaller; but the above statements are such as M. Balbi thinks most to be relied on. With respect to the number of volumes contained in the several ancient libraries above enumerated, there is great uncertainty; and it is difficult to fix upon any satisfactory method of computing them.

In the "Gentleman's Magazine," for January, 1836, the Bodleian Library is stated to contain 420,000 volumes; and the Library of the British Museum 305,000; and in the "Monthly Review," for May, 1836, in a notice of a "Report from a Select Committee on the Condition, Management, and Affairs of the British Museum," it is stated to "contain 218,950 printed volumes, 21,604 volumes of manuscripts, and 19,093 charters." M. Balbi gives several statements of the number of volumes in the Bodleian Library, which vary from 130,000 volumes to 700,000 volumes and 30,000 manuscripts.

With respect to the number of volumes contained in the Vatican Library at Rome, there is a singular disagreement among the different authorities. The following statement from various authorities is furnished by M. Balbi in his recent work:—

	Volumes.	Manuscripts.
Rampoldi . . . . .	90,000	more than 45,000
Malchus . . . . .	160,000	
Bisinger . . . . .	160,000	
La Revue Britannique (1802) . . . . .	400,000	50,000
Bailly, (1827) . . . . .	400,000	50,000
D'Haussez . . . . .	800,000	38,000
Eustace from 200,000 to 1,000,000 . . . . .		50,000

M. Balbi in his "Essai Statistique sur le Royaume de Portugal," published in 1822, stated the contents of the Vatican Library as follows;

—printed volumes 60,000; manuscripts 60,000? And in his recent work on libraries he remarks: —“What shall we say of the ridiculous, not to say absurd, exaggerations which are found in works justly celebrated, respecting the number of volumes in the Vatican Library at Rome, and the Bodleian Library at Oxford? — With respect to the Vatican Library, we do not blush to confess, that, led into error by imposing authorities, we exaggerated the number of manuscripts, although the point of interrogation which accompanied the number, sufficiently indicated our doubts. As, since then, the library of an illustrious *littérateur*, whose recent death Italy laments, that of the Count Leopold Cicognara, has added nearly 10,000 printed volumes to the Vatican, we believe that one may now carry the actual number to nearly 75,000; and we reduce to about 35,000 the number of manuscripts.” Yet Mr. Eustace in his “Classical Tour through Italy,” says of this library; — “The number of volumes has never been accurately stated; some confine it to 200,000, others raise it to 400,000, and many swell it to 1,000,000.” The London “Quarterly Review,” in 1826, says; — “The library of the Vatican is the most considerable in the world;” and the London “Foreign Quarterly Review,” for April 1836, says; — “The Imperial Library [at Vienna] which contains about 300,000 volumes, acknowledges but three equals in Europe, that of the Vatican at Rome, and the Royal Libraries at Paris and Munich.”

*Contents of the Royal Library at Paris in 1822.*

Volumes of every description . . . . .	450,000
450,000 pamphlets and fugitive pieces, — equal to vols. . .	45,000
1,200,000 maps, diplomas, &c. . . . . “ do. . .	24,000
80,000 manuscripts . . . . . “ do. . .	80,000
1,200,000 engravings, prints, &c. . . . . “ do. . .	6,000
	<hr/>
	605,000

Since 1822, this library, according to M. Balbi, has been increased at the rate of upwards of 8,000 volumes a year.

*Contents of the Imperial Library at Vienna.*

Volumes printed since the year 1500 . . . . .	270,000
Volumes of <i>Incunables</i> (i. e. printed in the 15th century) . . .	12,000
Manuscripts . . . . .	16,016
Volumes, Portfolios, &c. forming a collection of Maps . . . . .	1,242
	<hr/>
	299,258

M. Balbi enumerates 42 libraries in Vienna, which together contain 1,143,000 volumes.

*Public Collections of Maps.*

	Number of Pieces.
Paris, (Cabinet of Maps) . . . . .	more than 1,400,000
Munich, . . . . .	do. 300,000
Vienna, . . . . .	about 300,000
Dresden, . . . . .	do. 250,000
London, (British Museum) . . . . .	do. 100,000
Copenhagen, . . . . .	do. 80,000
Amsterdam, . . . . .	do. 70,000

*M. Balbi states the annual endowment or expenditure of several of the European Libraries, as follows :*

	Francs.		Francs.
Bodleian, Oxford, . . . . .	75,000	Royal, Copenhagen, . . . . .	22,640
Imperial, Vienna, . . . . .	47,500	University, Gottingen, . . . . .	20,000
Royal, Berlin . . . . .	29,680	Royal Madrid, . . . . .	14,000
Advocates', Edinburgh, . . . . .	25,000	Royal, Dresden, . . . . .	10,000

Libraries are generally of slow growth, and a long series of ages has been required for the accumulation of the large ones enumerated in the preceding table. The largest libraries in the United States are comparatively small. This country is, indeed, too young to enter into a competition of this kind with the countries of Europe ; yet, since the commencement of the present century, public libraries have greatly increased in number and size. Mr. Preston, a member of the Senate of the United States from South Carolina, in a Report made March 15, 1836, to the Senate, concerning " the expediency of purchasing the library of the late Count Boutourlin, at Florence, for the Library of Congress," says ; —

" In all the public libraries of the United States, including those of schools and colleges, throughout our wide territory, and counting all the duplicates, there are not so many books as are contained in the *Bibliothèque du Roi*, in Paris, [which 'is stated by him at between 400,000 and 500,000 volumes.] It is a very large calculation to estimate all our libraries at 400,000 volumes, and of these there are not more than 50,000 distinct works. In Paris there are 1,200,000 books deposited in public libraries, and in all France 4,200,000. In Germany, the reading public is still more liberally provided with books. The number of printed volumes of distinct works in the world, may be estimated at 600,000 ; of these there is certainly not more than one tenth in the United States. Our whole body of literature, if collected in one place, would not afford the means of investigating one point of science or literature through all or a considerable portion of what has been written on it. Here, where the foundations of government repose upon the aggregate intelligence of the citizens, the assistance afforded

by public institutions to the exertions of intellect, is but one tenth of that which is within the reach of civilized Europe."

Our deficiencies with respect to well-furnished libraries we are not disposed either to deny or conceal. Every American scholar of much literary research must have felt himself embarrassed by them; and Mr. Preston is to be commended for making known our wants, in order to exert his influence to relieve them. His estimate, however, of the whole number of volumes contained in the public libraries of all descriptions in the United States, is doubtless much too low. The total number of volumes contained in the libraries enumerated in this volume of the American Almanac, is between 600,000 and 700,000; and if to these we add all the volumes found in all other libraries belonging to institutions and societies throughout the country, the total amount would exceed twice the number stated by Mr. Preston. The libraries belonging to institutions and societies in the state of Massachusetts alone, may be safely estimated to contain as many as 200,000 volumes.

The library of Congress was totally destroyed in August, 1814, by the British troops; and in the succeeding autumn Mr. Jefferson proposed to sell to the government his library, consisting of 6,484 volumes, which was purchased for the sum of 23,950 dollars. "Since this purchase," says Mr. Preston, "Congress has annually appropriated sums varying from \$1,000 to \$5,000 for the general library, besides 5,000 dollars in 1832, and 1,000 dollars for five successive years, for the purchase of law books, making in all, since the destruction of the library, in 1814, \$99,950. — The whole number of volumes in the library, exclusive of Congressional documents, and the Laws of the United States, is about 24,000, so that the library, thus far, has cost about 4 dollars a volume."

The library of Count Boutourlin consisting of 25,000 volumes, and on which he is said to have expended \$250,000, was offered to Congress for \$50,000 or \$60,000. This collection Mr. Preston recommends should be purchased, and that Congress should further increase their library, till it shall contain 100,000 or 150,000 volumes. We do not see why Congress should restrict their views to any thing short of having it rival the greatest establishments of the kind in Europe; that there may be, before many years shall have elapsed, at least one library, on this continent, which shall contain, as far as possible, every work that a man of science or literature may have occasion to use. As many as half a dozen public libraries, of 200,000 or 300,000 volumes each, might, within the space of twenty or thirty years, be formed under the patronage and direction of the government, without encroaching upon the public revenue in a manner that would be at all felt; and if they were judiciously placed at the principal centres of

population and intelligence, in different parts of the country, under liberal and judicious regulations, they would be attended with great public utility; would be justly regarded with feelings of national pride; and, in the view of enlightened foreigners, would do more honor to the country than many splendid victories. If such a design were accomplished, American scholars would be placed, with respect to the use of books, on a footing of equality with those of Europe; and without some such measure, it is impossible they should be so placed for a long series of years. Such libraries would afford the most important aliment to American literature, which might soon be expected to manifest a growth more vigorous than hitherto witnessed. Works of the greatest erudition and research, in the different branches of human knowledge, might then be issued from the American press; and it cannot be many years before the demand for such works, in the English language, must be as great on this side of the Atlantic as on the other.

*Libraries in the United States which contain as many as 10,000 volumes each.*

Libraries.	Vols.	Libraries.	Vols.
Philadelphia, . . .	44,000	New York Mercantile, .	11,400
Cambridge University, .	42,000	New York, Apprentices',	10,800
Boston Athenæum, . .	29,100	St. Mary's College, . .	10,500
New York City, . . .	25,000	Virginia University, . .	10,500
National, Washington, .	24,500	Yale College, . . .	10,000
Charleston, S. C., . .	15,000	N. York Historical Society,	10,000
Andover Theol. Sem., .	13,000	Phil. Society, Philadelphia,	10,000
Baltimore, . . . .	12,000	Maryland State, Annapolis,	10,000
Georgetown College, . .	12,000	South Carolina College, .	10,000
Antiquarian Soc., Worcester,	12,000	Boston, . . . . .	10,000

Some of the above libraries contain numerous pamphlets, maps, &c., which are not enumerated. Of the volumes in the Boston Athenæum, 1,375 are formed of about 25,000 pamphlets; and the Athenæum contains besides about 6,000 pamphlets not yet bound up.

The library of the Cambridge University contains in addition to the printed volumes above enumerated, "a collection of 10,000 maps, charts, and views," which mostly belonged to the library of Professor Ebeling, which was presented to the University by the late Colonel Thorndike.

A notice of the libraries belonging to colleges and theological seminaries in the United States may be seen in another part of this Almanac, in the tabular views of those institutions.

# UNITED STATES.

## I. A STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1790 TO 1830.

The following Tables illustrating the progress of the population of the several States, and of the different classes of the inhabitants, are abstracted from a "Statistical View of the Population of the United States, from 1790 to 1830 inclusive, furnished by the Department of State, in accordance with the resolutions of the Senate of the United States, of the 26th of February, 1833, and the 31st of March, 1834."

**TABLE 1.** *Showing the total Population of each State according to Five Enumerations; the numerical Increase in each Ten Years and in 40 years; and the Increase per cent. in each Ten Years, and in 40 years.*

		Population.	Increase each 10 Years.	Increase per cent. each 10 Years.	Increase in 40 years.	Increase per cent. in 40 Years.
Maine.	{ 1790	96,540			302,915	313.7715
	{ 1800	151,719	55,179	58.1923		
	{ 1810	228,705	76,986	50.7425		
	{ 1820	298,335	69,630	30.453		
	{ 1830	399,455	101,120	33.8948		
N. H.	{ 1790	141,899			127,429	89.8026
	{ 1800	183,760	41,863	29.5020		
	{ 1810	214,360	30,598	16.6509		
	{ 1820	244,161	29,801	13.9023		
	{ 1830	269,328	25,167	10.3075		
Vt.	{ 1790	85,416			195,236	228.5708
	{ 1800	154,465	69,049	80.8385		
	{ 1810	217,713	63,248	40.9465		
	{ 1820	235,764	18,051	8.2912		
	{ 1830	280,652	44,888	19.0394		
Mass.	{ 1790	378,717			231,691	61.1778
	{ 1800	423,245	44,528	11.758		
	{ 1810	472,040	48,795	11.5264		
	{ 1820	523,287	51,247	10.8564		
	{ 1830	610,408	87,121	16.6488		

		Population.	Increase each 10 Years.	Increase per cent. each 10 Years.	Increase in 40 Years.	Increase per cent. in 40 Years.
R. I.	{ 1790	69,110			28,089	40.6439
	{ 1800	69,122	12	0.0174		
	{ 1810	77,031	7,909	11.4421		
	{ 1820	83,059	6,027	7.8254		
	{ 1830	97,199	14,040	17.0240		
Conn.	{ 1790	238,141			59,534	24.9996
	{ 1800	251,002	12,861	5.4006		
	{ 1810	262,042	11,040	4.3984		
	{ 1820	275,202	13,160	5.0221		
	{ 1830	297,675	22,473	8.1660		
N. Y.	{ 1790	340,120			1,578,488	464.0974
	{ 1800	586,756	246,636	72.5144		
	{ 1810	959,049	372,293	63.4494		
	{ 1820	1,372,812	413,763	43.1431		
	{ 1830	1,918,608	545,796	39.7575		
N. J.	{ 1790	184,139			136,684	74.2287
	{ 1800	211,949	27,810	15.1027		
	{ 1810	245,555	33,606	15.8557		
	{ 1820	277,575	32,020	13.0398		
	{ 1830	320,823	43,248	15.5807		
Penn.	{ 1790	434,373			913,860	210.3860
	{ 1800	602,365	169,992	38.6746		
	{ 1810	810,091	207,726	34.4851		
	{ 1820	1,049,458	239,367	29.5482		
	{ 1830	1,348,233	298,775	28.4695		
Del.	{ 1790	59,096			17,652	29.8700
	{ 1800	64,273	5,177	8.7603		
	{ 1810	72,674	8,401	13.0708		
	{ 1820	72,749	75	0.1032		
	{ 1830	76,748	3,999	5.4970		
Md.	{ 1790	319,728			127,312	39.8188
	{ 1800	341,548	21,820	6.8246		
	{ 1810	380,546	38,998	11.4180		
	{ 1820	407,350	26,804	7.0436		
	{ 1830	447,040	39,690	9.7435		
Va.	{ 1790	748,308			463,097	61.8859
	{ 1800	880,200	131,892	17.6254		
	{ 1810	974,622	94,422	10.7273		
	{ 1820	1,065,366	90,744	9.3107		
	{ 1830	1,211,405	146,039	13.7079		
N. C.	{ 1790	393,751			344,236	87.4248
	{ 1800	478,103	84,352	21.4227		
	{ 1810	555,500	77,379	16.1884		
	{ 1820	638,829	83,329	15.0007		
	{ 1830	737,987	99,158	15.5218		



		Population.	Increase each 10 Years.	Increase per cent. each 10 Years.	Increase in 40 Years.	Increase per cent. in 40 Years.
S. C.	1790	249,073			332,112	133.3392
	1800	345,591	96,518	38.7509		
	1810	415,115	69,524	20.1174		
	1820	502,741	87,626	21.1088		
	1830	581,185	78,444	15.6033		
Geo.	1790	82,548			434,275	526.0879
	1800	162,101	79,553	96.3718		
	1810	252,433	90,332	55.7258		
	1820	340,989	88,556	35.0810		
	1830	516,823	175,834	51.5659		
Ken.	1790	73,077			614,840	841.3591
	1800	220,955	147,878	202.3592		
	1810	406,511	185,556	83.9791		
	1820	564,317	157,806	38.8196		
	1830	687,917	123,600	21.9026		
Ten.	1790	35,791			646,113	1805.2387
	1800	105,602	69,811	195.0518		
	1810	261,927	156,125	147.8428		
	1820	422,813	161,086	64.5473		
	1830	681,904	259,091	61.2779		
Ohio,	1790				Increase in 30 Years. 892,538	Increase per cent. in 30 Years. 1967.4595
	1800	45,365				
	1810	230,760	185,395	408.6741		
	1820	581,434	350,674	151.9648		
	1830	937,903	356,459	61.3086		
Ind.	1790				338,156	6936.5333
	1800	4,875				
	1810	24,520	19,645	402.9744		
	1820	147,178	122,658	500.2365		
	1830	343,031	195,853	133.0722		
Miss.	1790				127,771	1443.7401
	1800	8,850				
	1810	40,352	31,504	355.9548		
	1820	75,448	35,096	86.9746		
	1830	136,621	61,173	81.0797		
Ill.	1790				Increase in 20 Years. 145,163	Increase per cent. in 20 Years. 1181.9166
	1800					
	1810	12,282				
	1820	55,211	42,929	349.5278		
	1830	157,445	102,234	185.1696		
La.	1700				139,183	181.8055
	1800					
	1810	76,556				
	1820	153,407	76,851	100.3853		
	1830	215,739	62,332	40.6318		

		Population.	Increase each 10 Years.	Increase per cent. each 10 Years.	Increase in 20 Years.	Increase per cent. in 20 Years.
Mo.	{ 1790 1800 1810 1820 1830	  20,845 66,586 140,455	  45,741 73,869	  219.4339 110.9377	119,610	573.8067
Ala.	{ 1790 1800 1810 1820 1830	  20,845 144,317 309,527	  123,472 165,210	  114.4772		
Mich.	{ 1790 1800 1810 1820 1830	  4,762 8,896 31,639	  4,134 22,743	  86.8123 255.6542	26,877	564.4957
Ark.	{ 1790 1800 1810 1820 1830	  14,273 30,388	  16,115	  112.9055		
FL T.	{ 1790 1800 1810 1820 1830	   34,730				
D. C.	{ 1790 1800 1810 1820 1830	 14,093 24,023 33,039 39,834	 9,930 9,016 6,795	 70.4605 37.5307 20.5666	Increase in 30 Years. 25,741	Increase per cent. in 30 Years. 182.6510

TABLE 2. *Showing the Number of Slaves in each of the slave-holding States, according to Five Enumerations; the numerical Increase in each Ten Years; and the Increase per cent. in each Ten Years; and also in 40 Years.*

		Slaves.	Increase in each 10 Years.	Increase per cent. in each 10 Years.	Increase in 40 Years.	Increase per cent. in 40 Years.
Md.	1790	103,036			Decrease 42	—0.0404
	1800	105,635	2,599	2.5224		
	1810	111,502	5,867	5.5540		
	1820	107,398	—4,104	—3.6807		
	1830	102,994	—4,404	—4.1006		
Va.	1790	293,427			176,330	60.0933
	1800	347,796	52,369	17.8474		
	1810	392,518	46,722	13.5114		
	1820	425,153	32,635	8.3143		
	1830	469,757	44,604	10.4913		
N. C.	1790	100,572			145,029	144.2042
	1800	133,296	32,724	32.5379		
	1810	168,824	35,528	26.6535		
	1820	205,017	36,193	21.4383		
	1830	245,601	40,584	19.7954		
S. C.	1790	107,094			208,307	194.5086
	1800	146,151	39,057	36.4698		
	1810	196,365	50,214	34.3576		
	1820	258,475	62,110	31.6299		
	1830	316,401	56,926	22.0238		
Geo.	1790	29,264			188,267	643.3399
	1800	59,404	30,140	102.9934		
	1810	105,218	45,814	77.1228		
	1820	149,656	44,438	42.2342		
	1830	217,531	67,875	45.354		
Ken.	1790	11,830			153,383	1296.5596
	1800	40,343	28,513	241.0228		
	1810	80,561	42,218	99.6902		
	1820	126,732	46,171	57.3119		
	1830	165,213	38,481	30.3641		
Ten.	1790	3,417			138,186	4044.0737
	1800	13,584	10,167	297.5417		
	1810	44,535	30,951	227.8489		
	1820	80,107	35,572	79.8743		
	1830	141,603	61,496	76.7673		
Miss.	1790				Increase in 30 Years. 62,170	Increase per cent. in 30 Years. 1781.8859
	1800	3,489				
	1810	17,088	13,599	389.7678		
	1820	32,814	15,226	92.0295		
	1830	65,659	32,845	100.0945		

		Slaves.	Increase in each 10 Years.	Increase per cent. in each 10 Years.	Increase in 30 Years.	Increase per cent. in 30 Years.
La.	1790				74,928	216.1800
	1800					
	1810	34,660				
	1820	69,064	34,404	99.2614		
	1830	109,588	40,524	58.6760		
Mo.	1700				22,080	733.3112
	1800					
	1810	3,011				
	1820	10,222	7,211	239.4885		
	1830	25,091	14,869	145.4608		
Ala.	1790					
	1800					
	1810					
	1820	47,439				
	1830	117,549	70,110	147.7898		

The number of slaves in the states north of Maryland in 1790, was 48,257; in 1830, only 6,066; and of these 5,546 belonged to New Jersey and Delaware.

TABLE 3. Showing the total Number, the numerical Increase, and the Increase per cent. during each 10 Years, and during 40 Years, from 1790 to 1830, of the several Classes of the Population.

		Total Number.	Increase in each 10 Years.	Incr. per cent. in each 10 Years.	Increase in 40 Years.	Increase per cent. in 40 Years.
Free Whites,	1790	3,172,464			7,364,914	232.1512
	1800	4,304,502	1,132,038	35.6832		
	1810	5,862,004	1,557,502	36.1831		
	1820	7,872,711	2,010,707	34.3007		
	1830	10,537,378	2,664,667	33.8469		
Slaves, . .	1790	697,897			1,311,146	187.8710
	1800	893,041	195,144	27.9617		
	1810	1,191,364	298,323	33.4053		
	1820	1,543,688	352,324	29.5732		
	1830	2,009,043	465,355	30.1457		
Free Colored,	1790	59,466			260,133	437.4802
	1800	108,398	48,932	82.2857		
	1810	186,446	78,048	72.1858		
	1820	238,197	51,751	27.2202		
	1830	319,599	81,402	34.1742		
Free Colored and Slaves,	1790	767,363			1,571,279	207.4671
	1800	1,001,439	244,076	32.2271		
	1810	1,377,810	376,371	37.5830		
	1820	1,781,885	404,075	29.3273		
	1830	2,328,642	546,757	30.6842		
Total Pop. .	1790	3,929,827			8,936,193	227.3941
	1800	5,305,941	1,376,114	35.0172		
	1810	7,239,814	1,933,873	36.4473		
	1820	9,654,596	2,414,782	33.3542		
	1830	12,866,020	3,211,424	33.2632		

TABLE 4. *Showing the annual Rate of Increase per cent. during each of the Ten Years from 1790 to 1830.*

	Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total Pop.
1790				
1800	3.0985	6.1879	2.4962	3.0478
1810	3.1364	5.5731	2.9243	3.1564
1820	2.9931	2.4798	2.6247	2.9203
1830	2.9583	2.9834	2 6700	2.9133

TABLE 5. *Showing the Times of the First and Second Duplication of the Inhabitants. — The second duplication, except with respect to the free colored people, is by estimate.*

Whites, . . .	1st, 22.68 years in 1813: — 2d, 23.66 years, in 1836.
Free Colored, .	1st, 11.70 do. in 1802: — 2d, 18.20 do. in 1820.
Slaves, . . .	1st, 26.11 do. in 1816: — 2d, 26.43 do. in 1843.
Slaves & F. Col.	1st, 23.62 do. in 1814: — 2d, 26.12 do. in 1840.
Total Population,	1st, 22.85 do. in 1813: — 2d, 24.11 do. in 1837.

TABLE 6. *Showing the Numbers of each Class of the First and Second Duplications.*

	Whites.	F. Colored.	Slaves.	Total Col.	Total Pop.
1st Duplication,	6,344,928	118,932	1,395,794	1,514,726	7,859,654
2d do.	12,689,856	237,864	2,791,588	3,029,452	15,719,308

*Remarks on Table 7.*

In 1832, Mr. Livingston, Secretary of State for the United States, addressed a circular to the executive officers of the several States and Territories, containing queries relating to the different matters mentioned in the table on the next page, together with various others, in order to ascertain the amount of the different kinds of taxes paid by the citizens of the United States. This was done with a design to exhibit a view of the comparative expensiveness of republican and monarchical forms of government. But very imperfect returns in answer to these queries were received, and, with respect to most of the States, no returns whatever were made which have been published; and the view of the several topics here given, as founded on the returns from Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, cannot, by any means, be regarded as very accurate statements, as applied to the whole country.

TABLE 7. *Synoptical View of the Statistics of the United States, according to Statements and Estimates, founded on Returns from the States of Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, in answer to a Circular addressed to the appropriate Officers, by Edward Livingston, Secretary of State, dated June 25th, 1832.*

<i>Clergy.</i>		
Number of Clergymen, (local) . . . .	10,405	
Aggregate amount of their Salaries, . . . .		\$2,652,260.05
Average amount received by each, . . . .		254.88
<i>Roads.</i>		
Number of days' labor on Roads, . . . .	6,479,026	
Aggregate nominal value of such labor, . . . .		5,639,406.13
Aggregate amount of the average real value, . . . .		4,032,036.94
<i>Militia.</i>		
Number of Militia, . . . .	1,341,547	
Number of days lost at militia parades, . . . .	3,370,679	
Nominal value of the time, including arms, &c. . . .		2,491,789.85
Real value of the time, including arms, &c. . . .		1,625,808.35
<i>Poor Rates.</i>		
Number of Paupers, (not ascertained) . . . .		
Aggregate amount expended for the Poor, . . . .		1,105,416.62
<i>Contingencies of Towns.</i>		
Aggregate amount of contingent Expenses of Towns, . . . .		1,585,021.46
<i>State Taxes.</i>		
Aggregate amount of State Taxes, Exclusive of militia, . . . .		2,393,670.39
<i>County Taxes.</i>		
Aggregate of County Taxes, exclusive of poor rates, . . . .		2,341,804.05
<i>Public Schools.</i>		
Number of Public Schools (not ascertained). . . .		
Aggregate number of scholars therein, . . . .	1,065,147	
Aggregate amount of Taxes levied for the support of public schools, exclusive of the amount derived from school funds, . . . .		1,071,214.04
<i>Expenditures of the Federal Government.</i>		
Aggregate amount expended by the General Government, . . . .		13,556,800.60
<i>Maximum total, without any deduction,</i>		
Individual average of this sum (Pop. 12,866,020)		\$32,837,383.20
Total, deducting expense for clergy only, . . . .		2.55
Individual average of this sum, . . . .		30,185,123.15
Minimum total, deducting expense for clergy, and the difference between nominal and real expense for militia and roads, . . . .		2.34
Individual average of this sum, . . . .		27,711,772.46
<i>Value of Labor, including Board.</i>		
Average Value of Labor per month throughout the year, . . . .		2.15
Average value of common labor per day, . . . .		11.03
Average value of labor per day in harvest, . . . .		57
<i>Subsistence.</i>		
Average price per week, of Board for a laboring man, . . . .		87
		1.52

## II. CULTIVATION, MANUFACTURE, AND FOREIGN TRADE OF COTTON.

[The following Tables are extracted from a Letter from the Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 29th, 1836, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, containing "Tables and Notes on the Cultivation, Manufacture, and Foreign Trade of Cotton," and embracing a body of highly interesting and important information. — The Secretary states, that, with respect to some of the matters treated of, he was not able to procure official returns; but that he made use of the best data in his power; and many of the statements are given as only approximations to an accurate view.]

TABLE 1. *The Quantity of Cotton supposed to be raised in the World, at several different periods, and in each country where it grows.*

Years.	The World.	U. States.	Brazil.	West Indies.	Egypt.	Rest of Africa.	India.	Rest of Asia.	Mexico & S. America except Brazil.	Elsewhere.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	Mill'ns.	Mill'ns.	Mill'ns.	Mill'ns.	Mill'ns.	Mill'ns.	Mill'ns.	Mill'ns.	Mill'ns.	Mill'ns.
1789	-	1								
1790	-	1½								
1791	490	2	22	12	-	46	130	190	68	
1792	-	3								
1793	-	5								
1794	-	8								
1795	-	8								
1796	-	10								
1797	-	11								
1798	-	15								
1799	-	20								
1800	-	35								
1801	520	48	36	10	-	45	160	160	56	15
1802	-	55								
1803	-	60								
1804	-	65								
1805	-	70								
1806	-	80								
1807	-	80								
1808	-	75								
1809	-	82								
1810	-	85								
1811	555	80	35	12	1½	44	170	146	57	11
1812	-	75								
1813	-	75								
1814	-	70								
1815	-	100								
1816	-	124								
1817	-	130								
1818	-	125								
1819	-	167								
1820	-	160								
1821	630	180	32	10	6	40	175	135	44	8
1822	-	210								
1823	-	185								
1824	-	215								
1825	-	255								
1826	-	350								
1827	-	270								
1828	-	325								
1829	-	365								
1830	-	350								
1831	820	385	38	9	18	36	180	115	35	4
1832	-	390								
1833	-	445								
1834	900	460	30	8	25½	34	185	110	35	13
1835	-									

TABLE 2. *The Quantity of Cotton computed to be grown at several dates, in each of the Southern and Southwestern States.*

Years.	Virg.	N. C.	S. C.	Geo.	Florida.	Ala.	Tenn.	Miss.	La.	Arkan.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	Mill'ns.	Mill'ns.	Mill'ns.	Mill'ns.	Mill'ns.	Mill'ns.	Mill'ns.	Mill'ns.	Mill'ns.	Mill'ns.
1789										
1790										
1791	-	-	1½	½						
1792										
1793										
1794										
1795										
1796										
1797										
1798										
1799										
1800										
1801	5	4	20	10	-	-	1			
1802										
1803										
1804										
1805										
1806										
1807										
1808										
1809										
1810										
1811	8	7	40	20	-	-	3	-	2	
1812										
1813										
1814										
1815										
1816										
1817										
1818										
1819										
1820										
1821	12	10	50	45	-	20	20	10	10	
1822										
1823										
1824										
1825										
1826	25	18	70	75	2	45	45	30	38	½
1827										
1828										
1829										
1830										
1831										
1832										
1833	13	10	73	88	15	65	50	70	55	¾
1834	10	9½	65½	75	20	85	45	85	62	¾
1835										

The Secretary of the Treasury states, that he "has not been able to find any official returns of either the general or state governments which give the crops of cotton of each state;" but the "Table was compiled from the best data in his power."

The cotton crop in the United States, in 1835, was estimated at 480,000,000 pounds:—computing 300 pounds to the acre would give 1,600,000 acres; 250 pounds to the acre, 1,920,000 acres, cultivated for cotton:—value of 2,000,000 acres of land, at \$20 per acre \$40,000,000:—340,000 field hands supposed to be employed, estimated at \$800 each:—value \$272,000:—also 340,000 assistants, estimated at half price.—Total capital invested in the United States in the production of cotton, estimated as in the next table at \$800,000,000.

From the year 1789 to the present time, there has been (as appears in Table 1.) a remarkable increase of the produce of cotton in the United States, with the exception of the period from 1806 to 1814, when, owing to commercial restrictions and war, there was no increase, but rather a diminution.



**TABLE 3.** *The Prices of Cotton in the United States and England since 1789; the Capital and Number of Persons employed in growing it; and the Value of the whole Crop here and elsewhere.*

Years.	Prices per lb.		Capital employed in connexion with growing.			Persons employed in growing, and dependent.		Value of whole crop in	
	United States.	Eng-land.	United States.	Egypt.	Brazil.	United States.	Else-where.	United States.	Else-where.
	Cents.	Pence.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.			Dollars.	Dollars.
			Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
1789	-	12 to 22							
1790	14½	12 to 21							
1791	26	13 to 30	3½	-	33	⅓	½	½	40½
1792	29	20 to 30							
1793	32	13 to 22							
1794	33	12 to 18							
1795	36½	15 to 27							
1796	36½	12 to 29							
1797	34	12 to 37							
1798	39	22 to 45							
1799	44	17 to 60							
1800	28	16 to 36							
1801	44	17 to 38	80	-	50	⅓	½	8	39½
1802	19	12 to 38							
1803	19	8 to 15							
1804	20	10 to 18							
1805	23	14 to 19							
1806	22	12 to 15							
1807	21½	10 to 14							
1808	19	9 to 30							
1809	16	10 to 18							
1810	16	10 to 19							
1811	15½	7 to 14	134	⅓	58	⅓	½	12½	22
1812	10½	11 to 14							
1813	12	16 to 26							
1814	15	28 average							
1815	21	20½ "							
1816	29½	18½ "							
1817	26½	20 "							
1818	34	20 "							
1819	24	13½ "							
1820	17	11½ "							
1821	16	9½ "	300	3½	83	½	½	29½	37
1822	16½	8½ "							
1823	10 & 12	8½ "							
1824	15	8½ "							
1825	21	11½ "							
1826	11	6½ "							
1827	9½	6½ "							
1828	10½	6½ "							
1829	10	5½ "							
1830	10	6½ "							
1831	9½	5½ "	650	30	58	½	½	38½	29½
1832	10	6½ "							
1833	11	7½ "							
1834	13	8½ "						76	36½
1835	16½	12½ "	800	31	50	1	½ to 1		

The prices given as to the United States are those at the places of exportation, and the average during the year, including all kinds of cotton; but the *sea-island* cotton is worth usually 250 per cent. more than the other kinds; and the finest species of it often brings four times as much as the inferior qualities.

The prices as to England are given (generally as they are in Liverpool) in pence sterling, and may be converted into cents by doubling the number of pence,—that is, computing the pound sterling at \$4.80.

TABLE 4. *Exports of Cotton, at several periods, from the different Quarters of the World, chiefly engaged in the Trade.*

Years.	United States.	Egypt and Turkey.	Brazil.	India.	West Indies.	Spanish America.	Elsewhere.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1770	2,000 Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
1789	$\frac{4}{18}$						
1791	$\frac{1}{8}$	.	20	.	12	.	5
1792	$\frac{1}{7}$						
	$\frac{1}{4}$						
1794	$12\frac{2}{3}$	.	.	.	.	1	
1795	$6\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	20			
1796	$6\frac{1}{10}$						
1797	$3\frac{4}{5}$						
1798	$9\frac{1}{2}$						
1799	$9\frac{1}{2}$						
1800	$17\frac{1}{8}$	.					
1801	$20\frac{9}{10}$	.	24	30	17		7
1802	$27\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1803	$41\frac{1}{10}$						
1804	$38\frac{1}{10}$						
1805	$40\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$			
1806	$37\frac{1}{2}$						
1807	$66\frac{1}{5}$						
1808	12						
1809	$53\frac{1}{5}$						
1810	$93\frac{9}{10}$						
1811	$62\frac{1}{5}$	.	31	.	7	.	13
1812	29						
1813	$19\frac{2}{5}$						
1814	$17\frac{1}{8}$						
1815	83						
1816	$81\frac{1}{2}$						
1817	$95\frac{2}{3}$						
1818	$92\frac{1}{2}$						
1819	88						
1820	$127\frac{4}{5}$						
1821	$124\frac{9}{10}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	50	9	.	6
1822	$144\frac{7}{10}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$					
1823	$173\frac{7}{10}$	11					
1824	$142\frac{2}{5}$	14					
1825	$176\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	75			
1826	$204\frac{1}{2}$						
1827	294						
1828	210						
1829	$264\frac{1}{2}$						
1830	$296\frac{1}{2}$	19	39	68	10	.	4
1831	277	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	70	12	.	4
1832	$322\frac{1}{2}$						
1833	$324\frac{1}{2}$						
1834	$384\frac{1}{2}$	23	30	80	8	7	3
1835	$326\frac{1}{2}$						

For some remarks on the Exports of Cotton, see page 96.

TABLE 5. *Exports of Cotton from the most important Places in the United States where it is shipped.*

Years.	Louis- iana.	S. Caro- lina.	Alaba- ma.	Georgia.	N. York.	N. Caro- lina and Virginia.	Rest of the Unit- ed States	Whole value.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Dollars.
	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	
1789	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,985
1790	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	52,000
1791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,470
1792	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160,000
1793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Millions
1794	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1795	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2½
1796	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2½
1797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1½
1798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3½
1799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4½
1800	-	10	-	3	-	5	-	5
1801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9½
1802	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5½
1803	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7½
1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7½
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9½
1806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8½
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14½
1808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2½
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8½
1810	5	40	-	20	10	15	4	15½
1811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9½
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2½
1814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2½
1815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17½
1816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24½
1817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22½
1818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31½
1819	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
1820	30	37	8	25	28	6	3	22½
1821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20½
1822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
1823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23½
1824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21½
1825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38½
1826	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
1827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29½
1828	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22½
1829	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26½
1830	120½	55½	24	49	37½	11½	2	29½
1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25½
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31½
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
1834	164	67½	51½	56½	30½	11½	3	49½
1835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61½

The exports from each State are the foreign ones, and, for 1830 and 1834, from official data; but prior to that, they are estimates from the crop, consumption at home, &c.

The quantity of sea-island cotton exported in 1834, was 8,085,935 pounds; in 1835, 7,752,736 pounds; chiefly from South Carolina and Georgia.

The value has been computed from the quantity and average price through the year, so far as obtainable from official data.

TABLE 6. *Exports of Cotton from and to most of the Countries engaged extensively in this Trade.*

Exports of, to what places.											
Years.	United States to England.	United States to France.	U. States to other places than Great Britain & France.	India to England.	India to China.	Brazil to England.	West Indies to England.	Brazil and West Indies to France.	Egypt and Turkey to England.	Egypt and Turkey to France.	All other places to England.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1770	2,000					Millions.	Mill's	Mill's	Mill's	Mill's	Mill's
1787	.	.	.	.	.	21 <sup>2</sup>	63 <sup>3</sup>	.	53 <sup>3</sup>	.	74 <sup>3</sup>
1789	Ratio of her imports from U. S.	Millions.	Mill's	Mill's	Mill's	Ratio of her imports from Brazil.	Ratio.				
1790											
1791	1000	.	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1792	128	.	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1793	221	.	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1794	110	.	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1795	11	.	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1796	11	.	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1797	11	.	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1798	1	.	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1799	1	.	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1800	16	.	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1801	19	2 <sup>4</sup>	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1802	23 <sup>1</sup>	2	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1803	27 <sup>2</sup>	4	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1804	25 <sup>2</sup>	6	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1805	32 <sup>2</sup>	4 <sup>1</sup>	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1806	24 <sup>1</sup>	7	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1807	53 <sup>4</sup>	6	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1808	8	2	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1809	13 <sup>1</sup>	.	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1810	36	.	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1811	46 <sup>3</sup>	.	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1812	26	.	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1813	.	10 <sup>1</sup>	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1814	.	1 <sup>4</sup>	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1815	45 <sup>2</sup>	20	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1816	57 <sup>2</sup>	18	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1817	51	.	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1818	58 <sup>1</sup>	.	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1819	51 <sup>4</sup>	.	.	.	.	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>				
1820	90	.	.	.	.	29	6 <sup>1</sup>	.	1 <sup>4</sup>	.	21

TABLE 6. (Continued.)

Exports of, to what place.											
Years.	United States to England.	United States to France.	U. States to other places than Great Britain & France.	India to England.	India to China.	Brazil to England.	West Indies to England.	Brazil and West Indies to France.	Egypt and Turkey to England.	Egypt and Turkey to France.	All other places to England.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	Millions.	Millions.	Mill'ns	Mill's	Mill's	Ratio.	Ratio.	Mill's	Mill's	Mill's	Mill's
1821	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{3}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1822	101	21 $\frac{1}{3}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	.	4 $\frac{1}{10}$	.	2
1823	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	.	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	.	2
1824	92	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	25	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	.	7 $\frac{1}{10}$	.	2
1825	140	30	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	.	33	8	.	19	.	7 $\frac{1}{3}$
1826	131	62 $\frac{1}{3}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	.	10	.	1
1827	217	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	.	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	.	5	.	1 $\frac{1}{10}$
1828	151 $\frac{3}{4}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	29	6	.	7	.	1 $\frac{1}{10}$
1829	157	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	25	(?)	29	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	6	.	1 $\frac{1}{10}$
1830	211	75	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	33	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	3 $\frac{1}{10}$	6	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1831	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 or 50	9	26	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{10}$
1832	217 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 or 77 $\frac{1}{3}$	16	35	58	20	2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1833	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	.	1	.	1
1834	266 $\frac{3}{8}$	79 $\frac{3}{15}$	20	32	40	18	4	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	
1835	252	100 $\frac{1}{3}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	(?)	25	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	.	9 $\frac{1}{3}$		

*Statement of the quantity of Cotton Exported from the United States to other places than Great Britain and France, in the year ending Sept. 30, 1821, to 1835, inclusive.*

Years.	To Russia.	Holland and Belgium.	Spain.	Trieste.	Hanse towns.	Italy and Malta.	All other places.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1821	504,680	4,186,096	284,832	34,976	748,110	897,804	2,506,777
1822	713,789	1,970,258	.	210,138	2,955,581	1,956,253	450,762
1823	309,678	4,650,548	.	177,789	2,356,594	217,663	833,332
1824	501,645	432,976	.	.	292,852	.	227,529
1825	133,934	1,420,225	.	.	577,109	980	509,031
1826	15,262	4,592,439	.	33,311	2,012,679	.	1,820,116
1827	147,101	5,861,400	7,990	183,204	3,389,514	148,170	1,440,547
1828	649,791	3,780,988	.	980,354	3,386,108	407,068	1,072,448
1829	227,883	9,595,337	.	4,071,247	6,857,796	1,056,387	1,261,925
1830	111,376	8,561,193	32,210	2,814,477	4,123,047	235,265	638,877
1831	761,735	972,659	555,098	2,778,858	2,416,765	305,695	2,243,741
1832	838,951	3,920,016	2,283,875	1,654,775	4,075,122	580,974	2,250,190
1833	1,447,405	2,673,253	758,216	1,107,600	1,870,620	.	1,759,615
1834	1,260,494	6,096,462	892,967	3,805,312	6,612,895	190,842	1,153,382
1835	974,801	5,694,358	878,219	4,943,061	2,788,147	12,952	1,493,760

The exports of cotton, or, in other words, the foreign trade in raw cotton, in the whole world, is small, compared with the whole growth, manufacture, and consumption of that article. It probably does not exceed 535 millions of pounds; and of that, the United States export about 384 millions of pounds, or almost three-fourths. Our exports each year have not always corresponded with that part of the crop of the previous year not consumed at home, as, in 1808, 1812, &c., commercial restrictions and war caused the stocks on hand to accumulate, and the high prices in some other years have left much less on hand here than usual.

TABLE 7. Imports of Cotton into England at several Dates, and the Amount from each of the most important Countries raising it.

Imports of		Where from.						
Years.	Into Eng- land.	United States.	Brazil.	Demera- ra and Berbice.	West Indies.	Egypt and Turkey.	India.	Other pla- ces.
	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.
	Millions.		Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions		Millions.
1701	$1\frac{1}{10}$ or $\frac{9}{10}$							
1710	$\frac{7}{10}$							
1720	2							
1730	$1\frac{1}{2}$							
1741	$1\frac{6}{10}$							
1751	3							
1764	$3\frac{2}{10}$							
1766	3							
1780	5							
1784	11							
1787	22		$21\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	-	6
1789	$32\frac{1}{2}$							
1790	$31\frac{1}{2}$							
		Ratio.	Ratio.	Ratio.	Ratio.	Ratio.	Ratio.	Ratio.
1791	$28\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	$\frac{1}{3}$	.		$\frac{1}{8}$
1792	35	$\frac{1}{128}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	$\frac{1}{3}$	.		$\frac{1}{10}$
1793	19	$\frac{1}{223}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	$\frac{1}{25}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
1794	$24\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{110}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{13}$
1795	$26\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{25}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{43}$
1796	32	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{37}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	$\frac{1}{44}$	$\frac{1}{20}$
1797	$23\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{19}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	.	$\frac{1}{17}$	$\frac{1}{28}$
1798	$31\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{14}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	.	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{1}{285}$
1799	$43\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{50}$
1800	56	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	.	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{18}$
1801	56	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{13}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	$\frac{1}{13}$	$\frac{1}{33}$
1802	$60\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{37}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{17}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	.	$\frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{1}{135}$
1803	$53\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{70}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	.	$\frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{1}{70}$
1804	$61\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{13}$	.	$\frac{1}{26}$	$\frac{1}{167}$
1805	$59\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	.	$\frac{1}{210}$	$\frac{1}{38}$
1806	$58\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	.	$\frac{1}{22}$	$\frac{1}{37}$
1807	75	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	.	$\frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{1}{118}$
1808	$43\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{1}{14}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	.	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{24}$
1809	$92\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	.	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{1}{38}$
1810	$132\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{23}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{1}{18}$	.		$\frac{1}{46}$
1811	$91\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{25}$	$\frac{1}{27}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{29}$	.		$\frac{1}{76}$
1812	63	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{25}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{22}$	.		$\frac{1}{25}$

TABLE 7. (Continued.)

Imports of		Where from.						
Years.	Into Eng- land.	United States.	Brazil.	Demera- ra and Berbice.	West Indies.	Egypt and Turkey.	India.	Other pla- ces.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	Millions.	Ratio.	Ratio.	R. ratio.	Ratio.	Ratio.	Ratio.	Ratio.
1813	51	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{10}{13}$	$\frac{13}{13}$	.	.	$\frac{30}{30}$
1814	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{13}{13}$	$\frac{11}{11}$	.	.	$\frac{30}{30}$
1815	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{13}{13}$	$\frac{34}{34}$	.	.	$\frac{34}{34}$
1816	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{14}{14}$	$\frac{35}{35}$	.	.	$\frac{34}{34}$
1817	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{34}{34}$	$\frac{35}{35}$	.	.	$\frac{14}{14}$
1818	174	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{40}{40}$	$\frac{53}{53}$	.	.	$\frac{1}{1}$
1819	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{40}{40}$	$\frac{53}{53}$	.	.	$\frac{1}{1}$
1820	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{43}{43}$	$\frac{78}{78}$	530	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{65}{65}$
1821	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{43}{43}$	$\frac{33}{33}$	173	$\frac{14}{14}$	$\frac{138}{138}$
1822	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{33}{33}$	$\frac{45}{45}$	350	$\frac{33}{33}$	$\frac{236}{236}$
1823	183 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{73}{73}$	$\frac{53}{53}$	143	$\frac{13}{13}$	$\frac{73}{73}$
1824	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{34}{34}$	$\frac{13}{13}$	$\frac{11}{11}$	$\frac{13}{13}$	$\frac{13}{13}$
1825	244 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{35}{35}$	$\frac{17}{17}$	$\frac{10}{10}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$
1826	170 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{17}$	$\frac{40}{40}$	$\frac{18}{18}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
1827	264 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{38}{38}$	$\frac{58}{58}$	$\frac{13}{13}$	$\frac{1}{33}$	$\frac{1}{33}$
1828	222 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{48}{48}$	$\frac{27}{27}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{17}$	$\frac{1}{17}$
1829	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{35}{35}$	$\frac{30}{30}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{35}$	$\frac{1}{35}$
1830	259 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{32}{33}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{7}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{60}{60}$	$\frac{85}{85}$	$\frac{1}{35}$	$\frac{1}{35}$	$\frac{1}{35}$
1831	280	$\frac{32}{33}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	.	$\frac{35}{35}$	$\frac{1}{13}$	$\frac{1}{13}$	$\frac{1}{13}$
1832	270 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{13}$	.	$\frac{30}{30}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
1833	288	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	.	$\frac{300}{300}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
1834	320 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{17}$	.	$\frac{300}{300}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
1835	361 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{13}$	.	.	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

The English accounts, relating to the whole actual or estimated amount of imports for the years 1834 and 1835, vary; another statement being for 1834, 303 millions, and for 1835, 303 $\frac{1}{2}$  millions; these would cause the ratio also to vary.

The whole imports into *England, Scotland, and Ireland* are included in the first column of the above table.

The exports of cotton from the United States for the year 1770 (in Table 6th) were from the then provinces of New York, 3 bales; from Virginia, 4 bags, and from North Carolina, 3 barrels. It was probably all of foreign growth. It is stated by Seybert (Statistics, page 92), that the first export of cotton of our own growth took place in 1791.

TABLE 8. *Imports of Cotton into France, and whence:—also Imports into several other Countries.*

Years.	Imports.		Where from.				Imports.			
	Into France.		United States.	Egypt and Turkey.	Brazil and the West Indies.	Into Saxony, Prussia, Trieste, and Russia.	Into Switzerland.	Into Spain.	Into China.	Into the United States.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	Millions.	Millions.	Mill'ns	Mill'ns	Mill'ns	Mill'ns	Mill'ns	Mill'ns	Mill'ns	Millions.
1789	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	97.357
1790	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Millions.
1791	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
1792	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
1793	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2½
1794	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2½
1795	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
1796	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4½
1797	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3½
1798	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3½
1799	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3½
1800	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4½
1801	.	½	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4½
1802	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4½
1803	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2½	.	3½
1804	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
1805	.	4½	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3½
1806	21½	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	2½
1807	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2½
1808	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3½
1809	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4½
1810	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
1811	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
1812	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
1813	.	10½	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1½
1814	.	1½	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1½
1815	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1½
1816	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1½
1817	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
1818	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11½
1819	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
1820	44½	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
1821	47½	27½	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	1
1822	61	21½	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
1823	51	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
1824	75½	40½	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
1825	61½	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
1826	96	62½	.	.	.	.	.	30?	.	+
1827	87	70½	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
1828	61½	53½	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
1829	72½	67½	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	+
1830	84½ to 91	75	6	7	36	17½	.	.	.	+
1831	65½ to 61	46 to 50	7½	3½	39	18½	.	38 to 68	.	+
1832	77 to 85	73 to 77½	8½	3½	48	19½	.	60	.	+
1833	91	76½	.	.	36	19	.	.	.	+
1834	83 to 94½	78 to 81½	7	4	.	19½	2	45?	.	+
1835	94½	91	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1½

Some other countries of Europe, particularly Holland and Belgium, not enumerated in the above table, import considerable quantities of cotton.

The cotton imported into the United States, comes chiefly from India.



TABLE 9. *Quantity of Cotton manufactured and used in several Countries.*

Quantity manufactured and consumed.										
Years.	England.	France.	United States.	China and India.	South America and Mexico including Brazil.	Germany.	Turkey and Africa.	Spain.	Prussia.	Elsewhere.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1780	Millions	Millions	Millions	Mill's	Mill's	Mill's	Mill's	Mill's	Mill's	Mill's
1784	13½ in the 3 countries.									
1789	11½									
1790	30½		5							
1791	28	10	5½	285	50	15	52	2	2	60
1792	33½									
1793	17½									
1794	23									
1795	25									
1796	31									
1797	22½									
1798	31	18								
1799	42	10½								
1800	51	6½	8[ $\frac{1}{10}$ ]							
1801	53½	11	9	280	45	22	50	3	5	50
1802	56½	15½								
1803	51½	15½	.	.	.	.	.	3		
1804	66½	17½								
1805	58½	18½	11[ $\frac{1}{4}$ ]							
1806	57½	21½								
1807	72½									
1808	41½									
1809	87½									
1810	126	25	16[ $\frac{3}{4}$ ]							
1811	89½	23	17	270	48	25	48	5	6	50
1812	59½	21								
1813										
1814	52½									
1815	92	.	31½							
1816	86½									
1817	116½	30 or 26								
1818	172									
1819	132½									
1820	142	44								
1821	114	47	50	260	42	30	45	8	7	45
1822	120½	61								
1823	177	50½								
1824	131	75	.	.	.	.	.	.	7[ $\frac{7}{10}$ ]	
1825	206	60								
1826	150½	96								
1827	250½	87								
1828	208½	61	60							
1829	190½	71½								
1830	255	87½								
1831	257	65½	77½							
1832	260	78								
1833	284½	87	80 to 85	242	35	36	42	10	20	40
1834	297	80								
1835	320½	.	100							

This table shows, not the consumption of *manufactured* cotton, but the consumption and manufacture of cotton from its *raw* state. It includes the quantity of raw cotton raised in any country and not exported, with the additional quantity imported and not reexported.

TABLE 10. *The Value of Manufactures of Cotton in several Countries, and Amount of Capital employed in them.*

Years.	Whole value of, yearly, in			Capital employed in Manufacturing by Machinery in		
	England.	France.	U. States.	England.	France.	U. States.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1815	Millions. 95 ?	Millions. .	Millions. 24	Millions. .	Millions. .	Millions. 40
1816						
1817	.	36				
1818						
1819						
1820						
1821						
1822	72					
1823	155					
1824	148 to 190					
1825						
1826						
1827	171	.	.	300 ?		
1828	.	40				
1829						
1830	.	.	{ 26 } { (40) }	325 ?	.	40½ or 62
1831		.	.	216		
1832	144	54	.	160	.	44½
1833	{ 178 } { (149) }	.	.	{ 360 } ? { 168 }	115	
1834	160½	62		250		
1835		.	45 to 50	185	.	80

The advantages of different countries for the cotton manufacture, depend, in a great measure, on their natural condition, long habits, and laws. *England* is superior to most in the abundance and cheapness of iron for machinery; in coal for warming buildings and moving steam power; in suitable climate; ingenuity, experience, and skill of mechanics, from great division of labor, &c.; in greater commerce to find the best markets; capital at low interest, and wages not high; and property secure. But taxes there and raw material are high, and living is more expensive than in some other places.

The *United States*, by numerous and cheap water-falls, have a good substitute for steam, and will soon have coal as low for warming; have equal ingenuity, and probably now superior merit in machinery; but iron and coal are dearer; raw material and living both lower, and property as secure; wages and capital higher; much less taxation; and a protective tariff. — It is said in the “*Cyclopedia Americana*,” art. “Cotton,” that the introduction of the power-loom, in 1815, has given greater permanency and prosperity to our cotton establishments.

The value of cotton manufactures in *England* is, comparatively, equal to two-thirds of all her public revenue, and to nearly all her exports of other articles. In 1797, the cotton manufacture, it is said in *Seybert*, page 92, took the lead of any other in *England*. But, in 1816, she consumed no more raw cotton than the *United States* do now.

The subject of *wages* in the different kinds of manufacture, and in different countries, has not been discussed in detail. It may be interesting to many to know that the average wages, in 1832, in the *United States*, of all employed in a cotton factory, were about 14s. 11d. sterling per week; in *England*, about 10s., sometimes 12s.; in *France*, only 5s. 6d.; in *Switzerland*, 4s. 5d.; in *Austria*, 3s. 9d.; in *Saxony*, 3s. 6d.; and in *India*, from 1s. to 2s. per week.

TABLE 11. *Number of Persons and of Spindles employed in Cotton Manufactures, at different periods, in several Countries.*

Persons employed, connected with factories, chiefly, number of				Spindles employed in factories, number of			
Years.	In England.	U. States.	France.	In England.	U. States.	France.	Switzerland.
1750	20,000 ?						
1760	16,000 ?						
1770	30,000 ?						
1784	80,000 ?						
1787 }	162,000 to						
	260,000 ?						
1789	.	.	.	49,500	70		
1790	.	.	.	.			
1791	.	.	.	.			
1792	.	.	.	.			
1793	.	.	.	.			
1794	.	.	.	.			
1795	.	.	.	.			
1796	.	.	.	.			
1797	.	.	.	.			
1798	.	.	.	.			
1799	.	.	.	.			
1800	.	.	.	.			
1801	.	.	.	.			
1802	.	.	.	.			
1803	.	.	.	.			
1804	.	.	.	.			
1805	.	.	.	.	4,500		
1806	.	.	120,000	.		81,000	
1807	.	.	.	.	8,000		
1808	.	.	.	.			
1809	800,000 ?	.	.	.	31,000		
1810	.	.	.	.	87,000		
1811	.	.	.	Millions. 5	80,000		
1812	.	.	.	4½ ?		Millions 1	
1813	.	.	.	.			
1814	.	.	.	.	122,646		
1815	.	100,000	.	.	130,000		
1816	.	.	.	6½			
1817	.	.	.	6½			
1818	.	.	.	.		1½	
1819	.	.	.	.			
1820	.	.	.	.	220,000		
1821	.	.	.	.	230,000		
1822	427,000	.	.	.			
1823	.	.	.	.			
1824	.	.	.	6 ?			259,200
1825	.	.	.	?	800,000		
1826	.	.	.	.			
1827 }	705,000 to						
	1,000,000						
1828	.	.	.	.	Millions. 1½ to 1		
1829	.	.	.	7			
1830	.	{ 179,000 } { 175,146 }	.	.	1½		
1831	.	200,000	200,000	7½ to 8½			
1832	1,200,000	.	.	.	.	3½	
1833	1,500,000	.	.	.			
1834	.	.	600,000	9½			
1835	.	.	.	.	1½		

In some places in England, the change of late years from the hand to the power loom, has caused some distress, and the employment of a larger proportion of females and children. About one-fifth now employed there, are men, one-third women, and the rest children. — The number of hand looms in England, in 1820, and 1830, was about the same, viz. 240,000. The number of power-looms, in 1820, 14,000; in 1830, 55,000.

There was very little spinning by machinery in France till after 1785. Spinning by machinery has been introduced into India, but most of the cotton manufactured there, is by women and in households.

TABLE 12. *Exports of Cotton Manufactures from several Countries.*

Years.	Values of Exports of their own, from							
	England.	France.	Germany.	Spain.	Turkey and Africa.	India.	United States.	China.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dolls.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
	Millions. Off. Value.	Milli'ns.	Millions.	Mill'ns	Milli'ns.	Milli'ns.	Milli'ns.	Milli'ns.
1789	6							
1790	8							
1791	9							
1792	9½							
1793	8½							
1794	11½							
1795	11½							
1796	15½							
1797	17							
1798	17							
1799	28							
1800	26½							
1801	33							
1802	37	.	.	.	.	20	.	
1803	34	.	.	5	.			
1804	41							
1805	45							
1806	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
1807	48							
1808	61							
1809	92							
1810	90							
1811	68							
1812	78							
1813		.	.	.	.	18		
	Real or dec. value.							
1814	84							
1815	106							
1816	86							
1817	101							
1818	98	89½						
1819	88½	70						
1820	107½	79	.	.	.	.	.	3
1821	113	77						
1822	198	82						
1823	137	82½	4½					
1824	143	86	6½					
1825	135	86						
1826	119	71½	.	.	.	.	1½ 10	1½
1827	157	83½	.	.	.	.	1½ 10	
1828	159½	81	.	.	.	.	1½ 10	
1829	197	83½	4½	.	.	.	1½	
1830	188	81	10	.	.	.	1½	
1831	208	83	10½	.	.	.	1½ 10	
1832	209	83½	10½	.	.	.	1½ 10	
1833	222	88½	11	.	.	.	2½	
1834	98½	10		.	.	.	2½ 10	
1835	88½							

With respect to England, the *official value* on exportation and the *declared value*, are given. "But the declared, or what is sometimes called the real value, in the 2d column, is still usually from 2½ to 5 per cent. under the actual market value. The *official value* is founded on the quantity, computing the price as it was about the close of the 17th century, or in 1689."

Cotton manufactures have, for several years, formed about one half of the whole of the exports from England.

**TABLE 13.** *Value of the Exports of Cotton Manufactures from England to several Countries, from 1820 to 1834.*

Years.	England to United States.	England to France.	England to Germany.	England to Netherlands.	England to India and China.	England to South America and Mexico, except Brazil.	Various places to Spain.	Various places to Russia.	England to Brazil.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dollars.	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls
	Millions. Real Offi. or dec.	Whole sum.	Millions.	Mil'ns	Mil'ns	Millions.	MP's	MP's	MP's
1820	.	8,700	20	5	4	.	.	4 $\frac{8}{10}$	
1821	6 $\frac{6}{10}$	8,500	18	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	.	.		
1822	8 $\frac{2}{10}$	18,000	19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.		
1823	7	22,000	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6	.	.		
1824	7 $\frac{6}{10}$	55,000	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	.	.	2 $\frac{7}{10}$	
1825	11	57,000	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	.		
1826	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	119,000	14	6	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	.	.		
1827	8	122,000	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	.		
1828	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	110,000	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	.		
1829	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	122,000	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	.		
1830	6 $\frac{2}{10}$	50,000	14	6	.	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	.		
1831	13	240,000	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ [7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ]	.	.	3 $\frac{1}{3}$
1832	8 $\frac{1}{10}$	318,000	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{3}$	8 $\frac{2}{3}$	6 $\frac{1}{3}$	.	6	6 $\frac{1}{3}$
1833	6 $\frac{3}{10}$	450,000	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{10}$	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
1834	[or 8 $\frac{3}{10}$ 8 $\frac{2}{10}$ ]	730,000	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	7 $\frac{1}{3}$	8	.	6	7 $\frac{1}{4}$

*The following are some of the most important Eras in the cultivation manufacture, and trade in Cotton, as enumerated by the Secretary of the Treasury.*

In 1730, the first cotton yarn spun in England by machinery.

In 1761, Arkwright obtains his first patent for the spinning frame. — He made further improvement in 1768.

In 1782, Watt takes out his patent for the steam engine, though some say in 1769 the first one. — It got into general use to move machinery in 1790.

In 1785, power-looms invented by Dr. Cartwright.

In 1789, sea-island cotton first planted in the United States; also upland cotton about this time, or a little earlier.

In 1790, the first cotton factory built in the U. States, in Rhode Island.

In 1793, the cotton-gin invented by Eli Whitney, a native of Mass.

In 1815, or 16, the power-loom introduced into the United States, first at Waltham.

In 1822, the first cotton factory erected at Lowell.

TABLE 14. *Value of the Exports of Cotton Manufactures of several other Countries, and whither.*

Years.	France to the U. States.	France to England.	France to her Colonies.	Germany to the United States.	U. States to S. America and Mexico.	U. States to India and Africa.	U. States to China.	U. States to the West Indies.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dolls.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Mill'ns			
1821	$\frac{1}{23}$	.	.	$\frac{1}{30}$				
1822	$\frac{1}{7}$	.	.	$\frac{1}{30}$				
1823	$\frac{1}{7}$	.	.	$\frac{1}{30}$				
1824	$\frac{1}{3}$	.	.	$\frac{1}{18}$				
1825	$\frac{1}{6}$	.	.	$\frac{4}{10}$		Whole	sum	stated.
1826	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	10,000	14,000	99,000
1827	$\frac{1}{3}$	.	.	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	13,000	9,000	66,000
1828	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{8}{10}$	22,000	14,900	46,000
1829	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{8}{10}$	37,000	26,000	49,000
1830	$\frac{2}{3}$	.	.	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	75,000	56,000	47,000
1831	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{30}$	.	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	66,000	49,000	41,000
1832	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	.	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	83,000	88,000	53,000
1833	$\frac{3}{4}$	.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	120,000	215,000	86,000
1834	$\frac{1}{10}$	.	1 to 3	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	186,000	152,000	127,000
1835								

In the preceding Tables, the quantity of raw cotton has been computed in pounds. The prices and values, when found in the denominations of foreign currencies, have generally been reduced to dollars and cents, computing the pound sterling at \$4.80; and the statements of all considerable quantities and amounts, have usually been made only in millions and large fractions of millions.

*Note.* — The Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury comprising the preceding Tables, contained also copious notes, furnishing illustrations and explanations with references to authorities; but we have had room to insert only brief extracts from these notes, such as were most essential to the proper understanding of the Tables.

## III. EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

ANDREW JACKSON,	Tennessee,	President,	Salary. \$25,000
MARTIN VAN BUREN,	New York,	Vice-President,	5,000

THE twelfth presidential term of four years, since the establishment of the government of the United States, under the Constitution, began on the 4th of March, 1833; and it will expire, with the 24th Congress, on the 3d of March, 1837. The votes for President and Vice-President for the 13th term, will be given by electors throughout the Union, on the first Wednesday in December, in 1836. According to an act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1792, the choice of these electors must be made within 34 days preceding the 1st Wednesday in December, of the year in which an election of President and Vice-President takes place; and they must be equal in number to all the Senators and Representatives in Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, can be appointed an Elector.

The Electors meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for the President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, must not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. They make lists of the number of votes, and the persons voted for, which they transmit, sealed, to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate, who, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, opens all the certificates; and the votes are counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President is duly elected, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed. If no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest number of votes for President, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives immediately choose, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes are taken by states, the representation from each state having *one* vote. A quorum for this purpose consists of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states is necessary to a choice.

The term of service is four years: there is no restriction with regard to reëlection, but no person has yet been elected for more than two terms. The salary of the President was fixed by an act of Congress of the 18th of February, 1793, at \$25,000, which cannot be increased nor diminished during the term for which he is elected. His legal title is "The President of the United States."

For an account of the qualifications, duties, and powers of the President, and mode of election, see the 2d Article of the Constitution, and the 12th Article of Amendments, inserted in the American Almanac for 1831.

## THE CABINET.

The following are the principal officers in the *executive department* of the government, who all hold their offices at the will of the President. The four Secretaries and the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General now form the Cabinet. The Postmaster-General has not, until lately, been considered a member.

			Salary
John Forsyth,	Georgia,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	\$6,000
Levi Woodbury,	New Hampshire,	<i>Secretary of the Treasury,</i>	6,000
Lewis Cass,	Ohio,	<i>Secretary of War,</i>	6,000
Mahlon Dickerson,	New Jersey,	<i>Secretary of the Navy,</i>	6,000
Amos Kendall,	Kentucky,	<i>Postmaster-General,</i>	6,000
Benj. F. Butler,	New York,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	4,000

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

John Forsyth, *Secretary.*

	Salary.		Salary.
Asbury Dickins, <i>Chief Clk,</i>	2,000	<i>Patent Office.</i>	
Wm. S. Derrick, ( <i>Diplom. Bureau,</i> )	\$1,600	H. L. Ellsworth, <i>Commis. Patents,</i>	\$3,000
F. Markoe, ( <i>Con. Bureau,</i> )	1,400	Thomas Johns, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700
A. T. McCormich, ( <i>Home Bureau,</i> )	1,400	Robert Mills, <i>Exam. Clerk,</i>	1,500

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Levi Woodbury, *Secretary.*

	Salary.		Salary.
McC. Young, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	\$2,000	S. Pleasonton, <i>5th Auditor,</i>	\$3,000
<i>Comptrollers.</i>		T. Mustin, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700
George Wolf, <i>1st Comptrol.</i>	3,500	<i>Treasurer's Office.</i>	
John Laub, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700	John Campbell, <i>Treasurer,</i>	3,000
Albion K. Paris, <i>2d Comptrol.</i>	3,000	P. G. Washington, <i>Chief Cl'k,</i>	1,700
John N. Moulder, <i>Chief Cl'k.</i>	1,700	<i>Register's Office.</i>	
<i>Auditors.</i>		Thomas L. Smith, <i>Register,</i>	3,000
R. Harrison, <i>1st Auditor,</i>	3,000	H. Nourse, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700
Wm. Parker, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700	<i>Solicitor's Office.</i>	
Wm. B. Lewis, <i>2d Auditor,</i>	3,000	Virgil Maxcy, <i>Solicitor,</i>	3,500
J. Eakin, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700	<i>Land Office.</i>	
Peter Hagner, <i>3d Auditor,</i>	3,000	E. A. Brown, <i>Commiss'r Gen.</i>	3,000
J. Thompson, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700	S. D. King, <i>Principal Clerk.</i>	1,800
J. C. Pickett, <i>4th Auditor,</i>	3,000	J. M. Moore, <i>1st Cl'k. Surveys,</i>	1,800
T. H. Gillis, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700	M. Fitzhugh, <i>Pr. Cl'k. Claims,</i>	1,800
		Wyllys Silliman, <i>Solicitor.</i>	2,000



## WAR DEPARTMENT.

Lewis Cass, *Secretary.*

	Salary.		Salary.
J. T. Cochran, <i>Chief CPk,</i>	\$2,000	E. B. White, <i>Lt. &amp; Assist.</i>	do.
L. L. Van Kleeck, <i>Clerk,</i>	1,600	Robert Fowler, <i>Clerk,</i>	\$800
<i>Bounty Lands.</i>		<i>Purchasing Department.</i>	
Wm. Gordon, <i>Principal,</i>	1,400	C. Irvine, <i>Com. Gen. Purch.</i>	3,000
		Tim. Banger, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,500
<i>Indian Affairs.</i>		<i>Clothing Department.</i>	
Cary A. Harris, <i>Commiss'r,</i>	3,000	John Garland, <i>Brevet Major.</i>	
D. Kurtz, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,000		
<i>Pension Office.</i>		<i>Subsistence Department.</i>	
J. L. Edwards, <i>Commiss'r,</i>	2,500	Geo. Gibson, <i>Brig. Gen., Gen. Com.</i>	
Geo. W. Crump, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,600	J. H. Hook, <i>Maj. &amp; Com. Subst.</i>	
		C. G. Wilcox, <i>Clerk,</i>	1,350
<i>Adjutant-General's Office.</i>		<i>Surgeon-General's Office.</i>	
Roger Jones, <i>Col. &amp; A. G.</i>		Joseph Lovell, <i>Surg. Gen.</i>	2,500
Lorenzo Thomas, <i>1st Lt. 4th Inf.</i>		R. Johnson, <i>Clerk,</i>	1,150
E. Schriver, <i>2d Lt. 4th Art.</i>			
Brooke Williams,	1,150	<i>Quartermaster-Gen's Office.</i>	
<i>Paymaster-General's Office.</i>		T. S. Jesup, <i>B. G. &amp; Q. M. G.</i>	
Elbert Herring, <i>Paym'r Gen.</i>	2,500	T. F. Hunt, <i>Major 5th Inf. Assist.</i>	
N. Frye, Jun., <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,700	Wm. A. Gordon, <i>Clerk,</i>	1,150
<i>Topographical Bureau.</i>		<i>Engineer Department.</i>	
J. J. Abert, <i>Lt. Col. &amp; Top. Eng.</i>		Gen. Charles Gratiot, <i>Chief Eng.</i>	
Aug. Canfield, <i>Capt. &amp; Assist. do.</i>		Lieut. R. E. Lee,	} <i>Assistants.</i>
		Lieut. G. W. Cullum,	

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mahlon Dickerson, *Secretary.*

	Salary.		Salary.
John Boyle, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	\$2,000	Isaac Chauncey,	3,500
		Charles Morris,	\$3,500
<i>Navy Commissioners.</i>		C. W. Goldsborough, <i>Sec'y,</i>	2,000
John Rodgers, <i>President,</i>	3,500	W. G. Ridgely, <i>Chief Clerk,</i>	1,600

## GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Amos Kendall, *Postmaster-General.*

Charles K. Gardner,	<i>Auditor of the Post-Office,</i>	\$3,000
	<i>Assist. Postmaster-General, 1st Div.</i>	2,500
Selah R. Hobbie,	do. do. do. 2d Div.	2,500
	. 3d Div.	2,500
P. S. Loughborough,	<i>Chief Clerk,</i>	2,000

## IV. CONGRESS.

THE Congress of the United States consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble, at least, once every year, on the first Monday of December, unless it is otherwise provided by law.

The Senate is composed of two members from each State; and of course the regular number, including those of the two new States, Michigan and Arkansas, is 52. They are chosen by the legislatures of the several States, for the term of six years, one third of them being elected biennially.

The Vice-President of the United States is the President of the Senate, in which body he has only a casting vote, which is given in case of an equal division of the votes of the Senators. In his absence, a President, *pro tempore*, is chosen by the Senate.

The House of Representatives is composed of members from the several States, elected by the people for the term of two years. The representatives are apportioned among the different States according to population; and the 23d and 24th Congresses have been elected in accordance with an act of Congress of 1832, one representative being returned for every 47,700 persons, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution. The present regular number, including Michigan and Arkansas, is 242 representatives, and 2 delegates.

Since the 4th of March, 1807, the compensation of each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, has been \$ 8 a day, during the period of his attendance in Congress, without deduction in case of sickness; and \$ 8 for every twenty miles' travel, in the usual road, in going to and returning from the seat of Government. The compensation of the President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is \$ 16 a day.

## THE SENATE. — TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.*

[The figures denote the expiration of the terms of the Senators.]

Name.	Residence.		Name.	Residence.	
	<i>Maine.</i>			<i>Massachusetts.</i>	
Ether Shepley, <i>Saco,</i>	1839		Daniel Webster, <i>Boston,</i>	1839	
John Ruggles, <i>Thomaston,</i>	1841		John Davis, <i>Worcester,</i>	1841	
	<i>New Hampshire.</i>			<i>Rhode Island.</i>	
John Page, <i>Haverhill,</i>	1837		Asher Robbins, <i>Newport,</i>	1839	
Henry Hubbard, <i>Charlestown,</i>	1841		Nehe. R. Knight, <i>Providence,</i>	1841	
	<i>Vermont.</i>			<i>Connecticut.</i>	
Samuel Prentiss, <i>Montpelier,</i>	1837		Gid. Tomlinson, <i>Fairfield,</i>	1837	
Benjamin Swift, <i>St. Albans,</i>	1839		John M. Niles, <i>Hartford,</i>	1839	

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
<i>New York.</i>		<i>Mississippi.</i>	
Silas Wright, <i>Canton,</i>	1837	John Black, <i>Monroe,</i>	1839
N. P. Tallmadge, <i>Poughkeepsie,</i>	1839	R. J. Walker, <i>Madisonville,</i>	1841
<i>New Jersey.</i>		<i>Louisiana.</i>	
S. L. Southard, <i>Trenton,</i>	1839	Alexander Porter, <i>New Orleans,</i>	1837
Garrett D. Wall, <i>Trenton,</i>	1841	R. C. Nicholas, <i>Donaldsonville,</i>	1841
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>		<i>Tennessee.</i>	
James Buchanan, <i>Lancaster,</i>	1837	Felix Grundy, <i>Nashville,</i>	1839
Samuel McKean, <i>Burlington,</i>	1839	Hugh L. White, <i>Knoxville,</i>	1841
<i>Delaware.</i>		<i>Kentucky.</i>	
Richard H. Bayard,	1839	Henry Clay, <i>Lexington,</i>	1837
John M. Clayton, <i>Dover,</i>	1841	John J. Crittenden, <i>Frankfort,</i>	1841
<i>Maryland.</i>		<i>Ohio.</i>	
R. H. Goldsborough, <i>Easton,</i>	1837	Thomas Ewing, <i>Lancaster,</i>	1837
Joseph Kent, <i>Bladensburg,</i>	1839	Thomas Morris, <i>Bethel,</i>	1839
<i>Virginia.</i>		<i>Indiana.</i>	
W. C. Rives, <i>Lindsay's Store,</i>	1839	Wm. Hendricks, <i>Madison,</i>	1837
Ben. W. Leigh, <i>Richmond,</i>	1841	John Tipton, <i>Logansport,</i>	1839
<i>North Carolina.</i>		<i>Illinois.</i>	
W. P. Mangum, <i>Red Mountain,</i>	1837	Wm. L. D. Ewing, <i>Vandalia,</i>	1837
B. Brown, <i>Brown's Store,</i>	1841	J. M. Robinson, <i>Carmi,</i>	1841
<i>South Carolina.</i>		<i>Missouri.</i>	
Wm. C. Preston, <i>Columbia,</i>	1837	Lewis F. Linn, <i>St. Genevieve,</i>	1837
J. C. Calhoun, <i>Fort Hill,</i>	1841	T. H. Benton, <i>St. Louis,</i>	1839
<i>Georgia.</i>		<i>Michigan.</i>	
Alfred Cuthbert, <i>Monticello,</i>	1837	John Norvell, <i>Detroit,</i>	
John P. King, <i>Augusta,</i>	1841	Lucius Lyon, <i>Bronson,</i>	
<i>Alabama.</i>		<i>Arkansas.</i>	
Gabriel Moore, <i>Huntsville,</i>	1837	Senators not yet elected.	
Wm. R. King, <i>Selma,</i>	1841		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 24TH CONGRESS, which will expire  
on the 3d of March, 1837.

JAMES K. POLK, TENNESSEE, SPEAKER.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
<i>Maine. — 8.</i>		<i>New Hampshire. — 5.</i>	
Bailey, Jeremiah,	Wiscasset.	Bean, Benning M.,	Moultonboro'.
Evans, George,	Gardiner.	Burns, Robert,	Plymouth.
Fairfield, John,	Saco.	Cushman, Samuel,	Portsmouth.
Hall, Joseph,	Camden.	Pierce, Franklin,	Hillsborough.
Jarvis, Leonard,	Ellsworth.	Weeks, Joseph,	Richmond.
Mason, Moses,	Bethel.	<i>Vermont. — 5.</i>	
Parks, Gorham,	Bangor.	Allen, Heman,	
Smith, F. O. J.,	Portland.	Burlington.	

Name.	Residence.
Everett, Horace,	Windsor.
Hall, Hiland,	Bennington.
Janes, Henry F.,	Waterbury.
Slade, William,	Middlebury.

*Massachusetts.* — 12.

Adams, J. Quincy,	Quincy.
Borden, Nath'l. B.,	Fall River.
Briggs, George N.,	Lanesboro'.
Calhoun, Wm. B.,	Springfield.
Cushing, Caleb,	Newburyport.
Grennell, Geo. jr.,	Greenfield.
Hoar, Samuel,	Concord.
Jackson, William,	Newton.
Lawrence, Abbott,	Boston.
Lincoln, Levi,	Worcester.
Phillips, Stephen C.,	Salem.
Reed, John,	Yarmouth.

*Rhode Island.* — 2.

Pearce, Dutée J.,	Newport.
Sprague, Wm. jr.,	Warwick.

*Connecticut.* — 6.\*

Haley, Elisha,	Mystic.
Ingham, Samuel,	Saybrook.
Phelps, Launcelot,	Hitchcockville.
Toucey, Isaac,	Hartford.
Whittlesey, Th. T.,	Danbury.

*One vacancy.**New York.* — 40.

Barton, Samuel,	Richmond.
Bockee, Abraham,	Federal Store.
Bovee, Matthias J.,	Amsterdam.
Brown, John W.,	Newburg.
Cambreleng, C. C.,	New York.
Chapin, G. H.,	Rochester.
Childs, Timothy,	Lyons.
Cramer, John,	Waterford.
Doubleday, U. F.,	Auburn.
Effner, Valentine,	Jefferson.
Farlin, Dudley,	Dudley.
Fuller, Philo C.,	Geneaseo.
Fuller, Wm. K.,	Chittenango.
Gillet, Ransom H.,	Ogdensburg.
Granger, Francis,	Canandaigua.
Hard, Gideon,	Albion.
Hazeltine, Abner,	Jamestown.
Hunt, Hiram P.,	Troy.
Huntington, Abel,	E. Hampton.
Lansing, Gerrit Y.,	Albany.
Lay, George W.,	Batavia.
Lee, Gideon,	New York.
Lee, Joshua,	Penn Yann.

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Name.	Residence.
Leonard, Stephen B.,	Oswego.
Love, Thomas C.,	Buffalo.
McKeon, John,	New York.
Mann, Abijah jr.,	Fairfield.
Mason, Wm.,	Preston.
Moore, Eli,	New York.
Page, Sherman,	Unadilla.
Reynolds, Joseph,	Virgil.
Russell, David,	Salem.
Seymour, Wm.,	Binghampton.
Sickles, Nicholas,	Kingston.
Taylor, Wm.,	Manlius.
Turrell, Joel,	Oswego.
Vanderpoel, Aaron,	Kinderhook.
Ward, Aaron,	Mt. Pleasant.
Wardwell, Daniel,	Mannsville.

*One vacancy.**New Jersey.* — 6.

Dickerson, Philemon,	Paterson.
Fowler, Samuel,	Hamburg.
Lee, Thomas,	Port Elizabeth.
Parker, James,	Perth Amboy.
Schenck, Ferdin. S.,	Six Mile Run.
Shinn, Wm. N.,	Mt. Holly.

*Pennsylvania.* — 28.

Anthony, Joseph B.,	Wm's Port.
Ash, Michael W.,	Philadelphia.
Beaumont, Andrew,	Wilkesbarre.
Buchanan, Andrew,	Waynesburg.
Chambers, George,	Chambersburg.
Clark, Wm.,	Dauphin.
Darlington, Edward,	Chester.
Denny, Harmar,	Pittsburg.
Fry, Jacob jr.,	Trap.
Galbraith, John,	Franklin.
Harper, James,	Philadelphia.
Harrison, Samuel S.,	Kittanning.
Heister, Wm.,	New Holland.
Henderson, Joseph,	Brown's Mills.
Hubley, Edward B.,	Orwigsburg.
Ingersoll, Joseph R.,	Philadelphia.
Klingensmith, J., jr.,	Stewartsville.
Laporte, John,	Asylum.
Logan, Henry,	Dillsburg.
McKenna, T. M. T.,	Washington.
Mann, Job,	Bedford.
Miller, Jesse,	Landisburg.
Morris, Matthias,	Doyleston.
Muhlenberg, H. A.,	Reading.
Potts, David,	Pottstown.
Sutherland, Joel B.,	Philadelphia.
Wagener, David D.,	Easton.

*One vacancy.*

**Name.** **Residence.**  
*Delaware.* — 1.  
 Milligan, John J., Wilmington.

*Maryland.* — 8.  
 Howard, Benj. C., Baltimore.  
 Jenifer, Daniel, Harrison's Lot.  
 McKim, Isaac, Baltimore.  
 Pearce, James A., Chestertown.  
 Steele, John N., Vienna.  
 Thomas, Francis, Frederick.  
 Turner, James, Wiseburg.  
 Washington, G. C., Rockville.

*Virginia.* — 21.  
 Beale, James H., Mt. Jackson.  
 Bouldin, J. W., Charlotte, C. H.  
 Claiborne, N. H., Rocky Mt.  
 Coles, Walter, Robertson's Store.  
 Craig, Robert, Christiansb'g.  
 Dromgoole, Geo. C., Gholsonville.  
 Garland, James, Lovingson.  
 Hopkins, G. W., Lebanon.  
 Johnson, Joseph, Bridgeport.  
 Jones, John W., Petersburg.  
 Loyall, George, Norfolk.  
 Lucas, Edward, jr., Charleston.  
 McComas, William, Hicksford.  
 Mason, John Y., Cabell C. H.  
 Mercer, Charles F., Aldie.  
 Morgan, Wm. S., White Day.  
 Patton, John M., Fredericksb'g.  
 Roane, John, Rumford Acad.  
 Robertson, John, Richmond.  
 Taliaferro, John, Fredericksb'g.  
 Wise, Henry A., Accomac C. H.

*North Carolina.* — 13.  
 Bynum, Jesse A., Halifax.  
 Connor, Henry W., Sherrillsford.  
 Deberry, Edmund, Lawrenceville.  
 Hawkins, M. T., Warrenton.  
 McKay, James J., Elizabethtown.  
 Montgomery, W., Albright's.  
 Pettigrew, E., Cool Spring.  
 Rencher, Abraham, Pittsborough.  
 Shepard, Wm. B., Elizabeth City.  
 Shepperd, A. H., Germantown.  
 Speight, Jesse, Stantonsburg.  
 Williams, Lewis, Panther Creek.  
*One vacancy.*

*South Carolina.* — 9.  
 Campbell, R. B., Brownsville.  
 Grayson, Wm. J., Beaufort.  
 Griffin, John K., Milton.  
 Hammond, J. H., Silverton.

**Name.** **Residence.**  
 Pickens, F. W., Edgefield C. H.  
 Pinckney, H. L., Charleston.  
 Rogers, James, Yorkville.  
 Thompson, W., jr. Greenville C. H.  
*One vacancy.*

*Georgia.* — 9.  
 Cleaveland, J. F., Decatur.  
 Coffee, John, Jacksonville.  
 Glascock, Thomas, Augusta.  
 Grantland, Seaton, Milledgeville.  
 Haynes, Charles E., Sparta.  
 Holsey, Hopkins, Hamilton.  
 Jackson, Jabez, Clarksville.  
 Owens, George W., Savannah.  
 Towns, G. W. B., Talberton.

*Alabama.* — 5.  
 Chapman, Reuben, Somerville.  
 Lawler, Joab, Mardisville.  
 Lewis, Dixon H., Lowndesboro'.  
 Lyon, Francis S., Demopolis.  
 Martin, Joshua L., Athens.

*Mississippi.* — 2.  
 Claiborne, J. F. H., Madisonville.  
 Dickson, David, Jackson.

*Louisiana.* — 3.  
 Garland, Rice, Opelousas.  
 Johnson, Henry, Donaldsonville.  
 Ripley, Eleazar W., Jackson.

*Tennessee.* — 13.  
 Bell, John, Nashville.  
 Bunch, Samuel, Rutledge.  
 Carter, Wm. B., Elizabethton.  
 Dunlap, Wm. C., Bolivar.  
 Forrester, John B., McMinnsville.  
 Huntsman, Adam, Jackson.  
 Johnson, Cave, Clarksville.  
 Lea, Luke, Camp. Station.  
 Maury, Abraham P., Franklin.  
 Peyton, Bailie, Gallatin.  
 Polk, James K., Columbia.  
 Shields, E. J., Pulaski.  
 Standifer, James, Mount Airy.

*Kentucky.* — 13.  
 Allan, Chilton, Winchester.  
 Boyd, Lynn, New Design.  
 Calhoon, John, Hardinsburg.  
 Chambers, John, Washington.  
 French, Richard, Mt. Sterling.  
 Graves, Wm. J., Newcastle.  
 Hardin, Benjamin, Bardstown.

Name.	Residence.
Harlan, James,	Harrodsburg.
Hawes, Albert G.,	Hawesville.
Johnson, Richard M.,	G. Crossing.
Underwood, J. R.,	Bowl. Green.
White, John,	Richmond.
Williams, Sherrod,	Monticello.

**Ohio. — 19.**

Bond, Wm. K.,	Chillicothe.
Chaney, John,	Courtwright.
Corwin, Thomas,	Lebanon.
Crane, Joseph H.,	Dayton.
Hamer, Thomas L.,	Georgetown.
Howell, Elias,	Newark.
Jones, Benjamin,	Wooster.
Kenyon, Wm.,	St. Clairsville.
Kilgore, Daniel,	Cadiz.
McLene, Jeremiah,	Columbus.
Mason, Samson,	Springfield.
Patterson, Wm.,	Mansfield.
Sloane, Jonathan,	Ravenna.
Spangler, David,	Coshocton.
Storer, Bellamy,	Cincinnati.
Thompson, John,	New Lisbon.
Vinton, Samuel F.,	Gallipolis.
Webster, Taylor,	Hamilton.
Whittlesey, Elisha,	Canfield.

**Indiana. — 7.**

Boon, Ratliff,	Boonville.
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Name.	Residence.
Carr, John,	Charleston.
Davis, W. John,	Carlisle.
Hannegan, Ed. A.,	Covington.
Kinnard, George L.,	Indianapolis.
Lane, Amos,	Lawrenceb'g.
McCarty, Jonathan,	Fort Wayne.

**Illinois. — 3.**

Casey, Zadok,	Mt. Vernon.
May, Wm. L.,	Springfield.
Reynolds, John,	Belleville.

**Missouri. — 2.**

Ashley, Wm. H.,	St. Louis.
Harrison, Albert G.,	Fulton.

**Michigan — 1.**

Crary, Isaac E.,	(elect) Marshal.
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**Arkansas. — 1.**

Sevier, Ambrose H.,	(Delegate of the late Territory,) Lake Port.
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**TERRITORIES.****Florida. — 1 Delegate.**

White, Joseph M.,	Monticello.
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**Wisconsin. — 1 Delegate.**

Geo. W. Jones,	Sinsinawa Mound.
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**ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

Name.	State.	Name.	State.	Name.	State.
Adams, John Q.,	Mass	Bovee, M. J.,	N. Y.	Chaney, John,	Ohio.
Allan, Chilton,	Ky.	Boyd, Lynn,	Ky.	Chapin, G. H.,	N. Y.
Allen, Heman,	Vt.	Briggs, Geo. N.,	Mass.	Chapman, R.,	Ala.
Anthony, J. B.	Pa.	Brown, John W.,	N. Y.	Childs, Timothy,	N. Y.
Ash, Michael W.,	Pa.	Buchanan, A.,	Penn.	Claiborne, N. H.,	Va.
Ashley, Wm. H.,	Mo.	Bunch, Samuel,	Tenn.	Claiborne, J. F. H.	Miss.
Bailey, Jeremiah,	Me.	Burns, Robert,	N. H.	Clark, Wm.,	Pa.
Barton, Samuel,	N. Y.	Bynum, Jesse A.,	N. C.	Cleveland, J. F.,	Ga.
Beale, J. M. H.,	Va.	Calhoon, John,	Ky.	Coffee, John,	Ga.
Bean, B. M.,	N. H.	Calhoun, W. B.,	Mass.	Coles, Walter,	Va.
Beaumont, A.,	Pa.	Cambreng, C. C.	N. Y.	Connor, H. W.,	N. C.
Bell, John,	Tenn.	Campbell, R. B.,	S. C.	Corwin, Thomas,	Ohio.
Bockee, Abraham,	N. Y.	Carr, John,	Ind.	Craig, Robert,	Va.
Bond, Wm. K.,	Ohio.	Carter, Wm. B.,	Tenn.	Cramer, John,	N. Y.
Boon, Ratliff,	Ind.	Casey, Zadok,	Ill.	Crane, J. H.,	Ohio.
Borden, N. B.,	Mass.	Chambers, Geo.,	Penn.	Cushing, Caleb,	Mass.
Bouldin, J. W.,	Va.	Chambers, John,	Ky.	Cushman, S.,	N. H.

Name.	State.	Name.	State.	Name.	State.
Darlington, E.,	Penn.	Howell, Elias,	Ohio.	McKeon, John,	N. Y.
Davis, John W.,	Ind.	Hubley, E. W.,	Pa.	McKim, Isaac,	Md.
Deberry, E.,	N. C.	Hunt, Hiram P.,	N. Y.	McLene, J.,	Ohio.
Denny, Harmar,	Penn.	Huntington, A.,	N. Y.	Mercer, C. F.,	Va.
Dickson, P.,	N. J.	Huntsman, A.,	Tenn.	Miller, Jesse,	Pa.
Dickson, David,	Miss.	Ingersoll, J. R.,	Pa.	Milligan, John J.,	Del.
Doubleday, U. F.,	N. Y.	Ingham, S.,	Conn.	Montgomery, W.,	N. C.
Dromgoole, G. C.,	Va.	Jackson, Wm.,	Mass.	Moore, Eli,	N. Y.
Dunlap, W. C.,	Tenn.	Jackson, Jabez,	Ga.	Morgan, Wm. S.,	Va.
Effner, Valentine,	N. Y.	James, Henry F.,	Vt.	Morris, Matthias,	Pa.
Evans, George,	Me.	Jarvis, Leonard,	Me.	Mublenburg, H. A.,	Pa.
Everett, Horace,	Vt.	Jenifer, Daniel,	Md.	Owens, Geo. W.,	Ga.
Fairfield, John,	Me.	Johnson, Joseph,	Va.	Page, Sherman,	N. Y.
Farlin, Dudley,	N. Y.	Johnson, R. M.,	Ky.	Parker, James,	N. J.
Forester, J. B.,	Tenn.	Johnson, Cave,	Tenn.	Parks, Gorham,	Me.
Fowler, Samuel,	N. J.	Johnson, Henry,	La.	Patterson, Wm.,	Ohio.
French, Richard,	Ky.	Jones, John W.,	Va.	Patton, John M.,	Va.
Fry, Jacob, jr.,	Penn.	Jones, Benjamin,	Ohio.	Pierce, Franklin,	N. H.
Fuller, Philo C.,	N. Y.	Kennon, Wm.,	Ohio.	Pearce, Dutee J.,	R. I.
Fuller, Wm. K.,	N. Y.	Kilgore, Daniel,	Ohio.	Pearce, James A.,	Md.
Galbraith, John,	Penn.	Kinnard, Geo. L.,	Ind.	Pettigrew, E.,	N. C.
Garland, James,	Va.	Klingensmith, J., jr.	Pa.	Peyton, Balie,	Tenn.
Garland, Rice,	La.	Lane, Amos,	Ind.	Phelps, L.,	Conn.
Gillet, R. H.,	N. Y.	Lansing, G. Y.,	N. Y.	Phillips, S. C.,	Mass.
Glascock, Thomas,	Ga.	Laporte, John,	Pa.	Pickens, F. W.,	S. C.
Graham, James,	N. C.	Lawler, Joab,	Ala.	Pinckney, H. L.,	S. C.
Granger, F.,	N. Y.	Lawrence, A.,	Mass.	Polk, James K.,	Tenn.
Grantland, Seaton,	Ga.	Lay, George W.,	N. Y.	Potts, David, jr.,	Penn.
Graves, Wm. J.,	Ky.	Lea, Luke,	Tenn.	Reed, John,	Mass.
Grayson, Wm. J.,	S. C.	Lee, Gideon,	N. Y.	Rencher, A.,	N. C.
Grennell, G., jr.,	Mass.	Lee, Joshua,	N. Y.	Reynolds, John,	Ill.
Griffin, John K.,	S. C.	Lee, Thomas,	N. J.	Reynolds, J.,	N. Y.
Haley, Elisha,	Conn.	Leonard, S. B.,	N. Y.	Ripley, E. W.,	La.
Hall, Joseph,	Me.	Lewis, Dixon H.,	Ala.	Roane, John,	Va.
Hall, Hiland,	Vt.	Lincoln, Levi,	Mass.	Robertson, John,	Va.
Hamer, T. L.,	Ohio.	Logan, Henry,	Penn.	Rogers, James,	S. C.
Hammond, J. H.,	S. C.	Love, T. C.,	N. Y.	Russell, David,	N. Y.
Hannegan, E. A.,	Ind.	Loyall, George,	Va.	Schenck, F. S.,	N. J.
Hard, Gideon,	N. Y.	Lucas, Edward,	Va.	Seymour, Wm.,	N. Y.
Hardin, Benjamin,	Ky.	Lyon, Francis S.,	Ala.	Shepard, Wm. B.,	N. C.
Harlan, James,	Ky.	Mann, Abijah, jr.,	N. Y.	Shepperd, A. H.,	N. C.
Harper, James,	Penn.	Mann, Job,	Penn.	Shields, E. J.,	Tenn.
Harrison, S. S.,	Penn.	Martin, Joshua L.,	Ala.	Shinn, Wm. N.,	N. J.
Harrison, A. G.,	Mo.	Mason, John Y.,	Va.	Sickles, Nicholas,	N. Y.
Hawes, Albert G.,	Ky.	Mason, Wm.,	N. Y.	Slade, Wm.,	Vt.
Hawkins, M. T.,	N. C.	Mason, Moses, jr.,	Me.	Sloane, J.,	Ohio.
Haynes, C. E.,	Ga.	Mason, Samson,	Ohio.	Smith, F. O. J.,	Me.
Hazeltine, Abner,	N. Y.	Mauzy, A. P.,	Tenn.	Spangler, David,	Ohio.
Henderson, J.,	Pa.	May, Wm. L.,	Ill.	Speight, Jesse,	N. C.
Heister, Wm.,	Pa.	McCarty, J.,	Ind.	Sprague, Wm., jr.,	R. I.
Hoar, Samuel,	Mass.	McComas, Wm.	Va.	Standifer, J.,	Tenn.
Holsey, Hopkins,	Ga.	McKay, James J.,	N. C.	Steele, John N.,	Md.
Howard, B. C.,	Md.	McKenna, T. M. T. Pa.	Pa.	Storer, Bellamy,	Ohio.

Name.	State.	Name.	State.	Name.	State.
Sutherland, J. B.,	Penn.	Turrill, Joel,	N. Y.	Webster, Taylor,	Ohio.
Taliaferro, John,	Va.	Underwood, J. R.,	Ky.	Weeks, Joseph,	N. H.
Taylor, Wm.,	N. Y.	Vanderpoel, A.,	N. Y.	White, John,	Ky.
Thomas, Francis,	Md.	Vinton, S. F.,	Ohio.	Whittlesey, E.,	Ohio.
Thomson, John,	Ohio.	Wagener, D. D.,	Penn.	Whittlesey, T. T.,	Con.
Thompson, W., jr.,	S. C.	Ward, Aaron,	N. Y.	Williams, Lewis,	N. C.
Toucey, Isaac,	Conn.	Wardwell, D.,	N. Y.	Williams, Sherrod,	Ky.
Towns, G. W. B.,	Ga.	Washington, G. C.,	Md.	Wise, Henry A.,	Va.
Turner, James,	Md.				

### V. ARMY LIST.

The *Western Department* of the Army comprises all west of a line drawn from the southernmost point of East Florida to the northwest extremity of Lake Superior, taking in the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky: — the *Eastern Department* embraces all east of such line, including Fort Winnebago.

The *Head Quarters* of the General-in-Chief are at Washington, in the District of Columbia; those of the Western Department are at Memphis, in Tennessee; and those of the Eastern Department are in the city of New York.

#### *General and Staff Officers.*

Major-General Alexander Macomb, *General-in-Chief*, (Head-Quarters Washington City.)

Edmund P. Gaines, *Brigadier-General* — *Major-General by Brevet*. — Head-Quarters, Memphis, Tennessee.

Winfield Scott, *Brigadier-General*. — *Major-General by Brevet*. — Head Quarters, New York City.

Col. Roger Jones, *Adjutant-Gen.*

Col. John E. Wool, *Inspector-Gen.*

Col. George Croghan, *Do.*

Brig.-Gen. Th. S. Jesup, *Quartermaster-Gen., Maj.-Gen. by Brevet.*

Major H. Stanton, *Quartermaster,*

Major Truman Cross, *Do.*

Major Joshua B. Brant, *Do.*

Major Henry Whiting, *Do.*

Col. George Gibson, *Commissary-General of Subsistence.*

Major Jas. H. Hook, *Commissary.*

Capt. Joseph P. Taylor, *Do.*

Elbert Herring, *Paymaster-Gen.*

C. Irvine, *Com.-Gen. of Purchases.*

E. S. Fayssoux, *Storekeeper.*

Joseph Lovell, *Surgeon-General.*



*Engineer Corps.*

Colonel Charles Gratiot, *Brigadier-General Brevet.*

Lieut.-Colonel Joseph G. Totten, *Colonel Brevet.*

Majors Sylvanus Thayer, *Lieut.-Colonel Brevet*, and R. E. De Russey, *Sup. Military Acad.*

Captains John L. Smith, William H. Chase, Richard Delafield, Andrew Talcott, William A. Eliason, Cornelius A. Ogden.

Six first Lieutenants, and six second Lieutenants.

*Topographical Engineers.*

Majors John J. Abert, James Kearney, and Stephen H. Long; *Lieut.-Cols. Brevet*, Major Hartman Bache, Wm. G. M'Neil, James D. Graham.

Captains William Turnbull, William H. Swift, William G. Williams, Augustus Canfield.

*Ordnance Department.*

Colonel George Bomford.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Talcott.

Majors Henry K. Craig, William J. Worth.

[Ten Captains.]

*Superintendent Military Academy at West Point.*

Major R. E. De Russey (of the Corps of Engineers.)

*Dragoons.*

*Colonels.*  
Henry Dodge,

*Lieut.-Colonels.*  
Stephen W. Kearney,

*Majors.*  
Richard B. Mason.

*Artillery.*

1 Reg. Abraham Eustis,  
2 " William Lindsey,  
3 " W. K. Armistead,  
4 " J. R. Fenwick,

J. B. Walbach,  
Ichabod B. Crane,  
James Bankhead,  
A. S. Brooks,

William Gates,  
J. F. Heileman,  
M. P. Lomax,  
A. C. W. Fanning.

*Infantry.*

1 Reg. Zach. Taylor,  
2 " Hugh Brady,  
3 " James B. Many,  
4 " D. L. Clinch,  
5 " Geo. M. Brooke,  
6 " Henry Atkinson,  
7 " M. Arbuckle,

William Davenport,  
Alex. Cummings,  
Josiah H. Vose,  
David E. Twigg,  
Enos Cutler,  
Daniel Baker,  
William Whistler,

John Bliss,  
N. S. Clarke,  
John Fowle,  
William S. Foster,  
John Green,  
A. R. Thompson,  
S. Burbank.

*Organization of the Army.*

One Major-General; 2 Brigadier-Generals; 1 Adjutant-General;  
2 Inspector-Generals; 1 Quartermaster-General; 4 Quartermasters;  
1 Commissary-General of Subsistence; 2 Commissaries; 1 Surgeon-

General; 12 Surgeons; 55 Assistant Surgeons; 1 Paymaster-General; 14 Paymasters; 1 Commissary General of Purchases; 2 Military Store Keepers; 18 Colonels; 28 Lieutenant Colonels; 22 Majors; 136 Captains; 159 First Lieutenants; 208 Second Lieutenants; 11 Sergeant Majors; 11 Quarter-Masters Sergeants; 428 Sergeants; 454 Corporals; 14 Principal Musicians; 212 Musicians; 108 Artificers; 250 Enlisted Ordnance; and 5,606 Privates. Total Commissioned Officers, 696; Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, 6,502. *Grand Total*, 7,168.

### *Militia.*

The whole number of militia in the United States, according to the latest returns, is 1,311,569.

## VI. NAVY LIST.

MAHLON DICKERSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*

*Commissioners.* John Rogers, *Pres.* Isaac Chauncey, and Charles Morris.

C. W. Goldsborough, *Secretary.* Wm. G. Ridgeley, *Chief Clerk.*

### *Captains — 40.*

John Rodgers,  
James Barron,  
Charles Stewart,  
Isaac Hull,  
I. Chauncey,  
Jacob Jones,  
Charles Morris,  
L. Warrington,  
Wm. M. Crane,  
James Biddle,  
C. G. Ridgeley,  
D. T. Patterson,  
M. T. Woolsey,  
J. O. Creighton,

John Downes,  
Jesse D. Elliott,  
Stephen Cassin,  
James Renshaw,  
A. S. Wadsworth,  
George C. Read,  
Henry E. Ballard,  
David Deacon,  
Samuel Woodhouse,  
Joseph J. Nicholson,  
E. P. Kennedy,  
Alexander J. Dallas,  
J. B. Nicolson,  
Jesse Wilkinson,

T. Ap C. Jones,  
W. C. Bolton,  
Wm. B. Shubrick,  
Alex. Claxton,  
Chas W. Morgan,  
L. Kearney,  
Foxhall A. Parker,  
Edw. R. McCall,  
Daniel Turner,  
David Connor,  
John Gallagher,  
T. H. Stevens,

### *Master Commandants — 40.*

George Budd,  
William M. Hunter,  
John D. Sloat,  
M. C. Perry,  
C. W. Skinner,  
John T. Newton,  
Joseph Smith,  
L. Rousseau,  
George W. Storer,  
Beverly Kennon,  
E. R. Shubrick,  
F. H. Gregory,  
John H. Clack,  
P. F. Voorhees,

Benjamin Cooper,  
D. Geisinger,  
R. F. Stockton,  
Isaac McKeever,  
J. P. Zantzinger,  
Wm. D. Salter,  
C. S. McCauley,  
Thos. M. Newell,  
E. A. F. Valette,  
William A. Spencer,  
Thomas T. Webb,  
John Percival,  
John H. Aulick,  
Wm. V. Taylor,

Mervine P. Mix,  
Bladen Dulany,  
S. H. Stringham,  
Isaac Mayo,  
Wm. K. Lattimer,  
William Mervine,  
Thomas Crabb,  
Edward B. Babbitt,  
James Armstrong,  
Joseph Smoot,  
Samuel L. Breese,  
Benjamin Page, jr.

Lieutenants, . . . . .	253	Midshipmen, . . . . .	256
Surgeons, . . . . .	44	Sailing Masters, . . . . .	27
Passed Assistant Surgeons, . . . . .	14	Boatswains, . . . . .	19
Assistant Surgeons, . . . . .	36	Gunners, . . . . .	20
Pursers, . . . . .	41	Carpenters, . . . . .	19
Chaplains, . . . . .	9	Sail Makers, . . . . .	19
Passed Midshipmen, . . . . .	198		

*Marine Corps.*

Archibald Henderson, *Colonel Commandant*:— Robert D. Wainright, *Lieutenant Colonel*:— Samuel Miller, John M. Gamble, Samuel E. Watson, William H. Freeman, *Majors*:— C. R. Broom, *Paymaster*.

Captains, 13:— First Lieutenants, 20:— Second Lieutenants, 19.

## NAVY YARDS.

Place.	Acres.		Salary.
1. Portsmouth, N. H.	58	William M. Crane, <i>Commandant</i> ,	\$3,500
2. Charlestown, Mass.	34	John Downes, do.	3,500
3. Brooklyn, N. Y.	40	Charles G. Ridgeley, do.	3,500
4. Philadelphia, Pa.	11	James Barron, do.	3,500
5. Washington, D. C.	37	Daniel D. Patterson, do.	3,500
6. Gosport, Va.	16	Lewis Warrington, do.	3,500
7. Pensacola, Fl.		W. C. Bolton, do.	3,500

VESSELS OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—*March, 1836.*

Name and Rate.	Where and when built.	Where employed.
<i>Ships of the Line.</i>		
Guns.		
Franklin, 74	Philadelphia, 1815	In ordinary, at New York.
Washington, 74	Portsmouth N.H. 1816	do. at New York.
Columbus, 74	Washington, 1819	do. at Boston.
Ohio, 74	New York, 1820	Fitting for sea at New York.
North Carolina, 74	Philadelphia, 1820	In ordinary, at Norfolk.
Delaware, 74	Gosport, Va. 1820	do. at Norfolk.
Alabama, 74	. . . . .	On stocks at Portsmouth, N.H.
Vermont, 74	. . . . .	do. at Boston.
Virginia, 74	. . . . .	do. at Boston.
Pennsylvania, 74	. . . . .	do. at Philadelphia.
New York, 74	. . . . .	do. at Norfolk.

*Names of Vessels of War. (Continued.)*

Name and Place.	When and where built.	Where employed.
<i>Frigates, 1st Class.</i>		
Independence, 74	Boston, 1814	Rep. as a doub-dk. frig. Boston
United States, 44	Philadelphia, 1797	In ordinary, New York.
Constitution, 44	Boston, 1797	In commission, Mediterranean
Guerriere, 44	Philadelphia, 1814	In ordinary, at Norfolk.
Java, 44	Baltimore, 1814	do. at Norfolk.
Potomac, 44	Washington, 1821	In commission, Mediterranean
Brandywine, 44	Washington, 1825	do. Pacific.
Hudson, 44	Purchased, 1826	In ordinary at New York.
Columbia, 44	Washington, 1836	do. at Washington.
Santee, 44	.	On stocks at Portsmouth, N.H.
Cumberland, 44	.	do. at Boston.
Sabine, 44	.	do. at New York.
Savannah, 44	.	do. at New York.
Raritan, 44	.	do. at Philadelphia.
St. Lawrence, 44	.	do. at Norfolk.
<i>Frigates, 2d Class.</i>		
Constellation, 36	Baltimore, 1797	In commission, West Indies.
Macedonian, 36	Captured, 1812	On stocks at Norfolk, rebuilding
<i>Sloops of War.</i>		
John Adams, 24	Charleston, S.C., 1799	In commission, Mediterranean
Cyane, 24	Captured, 1815	Condemned, Philadelphia.
Erie, 18	Baltimore, 1813	In commission, Coast of Brazil
Ontario, 18	Baltimore, 1813	In commission, Coast of Brazil
Peacock, 18	New York, 1813	In commission, East Indies.
Boston, 18	Boston, 1825	In ordinary, at Boston.
Lexington, 18	New York, 1825	do. at Portsmouth, N.H.
Vincennes, 18	New York, 1826	In commission, Pacific.
Warren, 18	Boston, 1826	In commission, West Indies.
Natchez, 18	Norfolk, 1827	In ordinary, at New York.
Falmouth, 18	Boston, 1827	do. at Norfolk.
Fairfield, 18	New York, 1828	do. at Norfolk.
Vandalia, 18	Philadelphia, 1828	In commission, West Indies.
St. Louis, 18	Washington, 1828	In commission, West Indies.
Concord, 18	Portsmouth, 1828	In ord'y at Portsmouth, N.H.
<i>Schooners, &amp;c.</i>		
Dolphin, 12	Philadelphia, 1821	In commission, Pacific Ocean
Grampus, 12	Washington, 1821	Repairing, at Norfolk.
Shark, 12	Washington, 1821	In commission, Mediterranean
Enterprise, 12	New York, 1831	do. East Indies.
Boxer, 12	Boston, 1831	do. Pacific.
Experiment, 12	Washington, 1831	In ordinary, at New York.
Fox, 3	Purchased, 1823	Receiving Ship, at Baltimore.
Sea Gull, (galliot)	Purchased, 1823	do. at Philadelphia.

NAMES OF VESSELS OF WAR. A joint Resolution of Congress, of 3d March, 1819, requires vessels of the first class to be called after the *States* of the Union; those of the second class, after *Rivers*; and those of the third class, after the principal *Cities* and *Towns*; but no two vessels in the Navy can bear the same name.

## VII. INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

The pay of Ministers Plenipotentiary is \$9,000 per annum, as salary, besides \$9,000 for outfit. The pay of Chargés d'Affaires is \$4,500 per annum; of Secretaries of Legation, \$2,000.

The government of the United States is commonly represented by Ministers Plenipotentiary at the courts of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Spain; and by Chargés d'Affaires at the courts of most of the other foreign countries with which this country is much connected by commercial intercourse. Mr. Wilkins, the late Minister to Russia, having recently returned, his place is now supplied by a Chargé d'Affaires.

*Ministers Plenipotentiary in 1836.*

	Appointed.	Foreign States.	Capitals.
Andrew Stevenson,	Va. 1836	Great Britain,	London.
Lewis Cass,	Ohio. 1836	France,	Paris.
John H. Eaton,	Tenn. 1836	Spain,	Madrid.

*Chargés d'Affaires in 1836.*

John Randolph Clay,	Pa. 1836	Russia,	St. Petersburgh.
Edward Kavenagh,	Me. 1835	Portugal,	Lisbon.
Auguste Davezac,	La. 1831	Holland,	Hague.
Hugh S. Legaré,	S. C. 1832	Belgium,	Brussels.
Christopher Hughes,	Md. 1830	Sweden,	Stockholm.
Henry Wheaton,	R. I. 1835	Prussia,	Berlin.
J. F. Woodside,	Ohio, 1835	Denmark,	Copenhagen.
David Porter,	Md. 1835	Turkey,	Constantinople.
Powhatan Ellis,	Mis. 1835	Mexico,	Mexico.
R. B. McAfee,	Ken. 1835	New Grenada.	Bogotá.
J. G. A. Williamson,		Venezuela,	Caraccas.
William Hunter,	R. I. 1834	Brazil,	Rio Janeiro.
Charles G. De Witt,		Central America,	Guatemala.
Richard Pollard,		Chili,	Santiago.
James B. Thornton,	N. H. 1836	Peru,	Lima.

## CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Austria,	Vienna,	J. G. Schwarz	Bu'os Ayrs,	Bue'os Ayres,	Hopeful Toler
"	Trieste,	George Moore	Central	Guatemala,	Charles Savage
Barbary,	Tunis,	Samuel D. Heap	America,	Truxillo,	G. Coursault
"	Tripoli,	D. S. McCauley	Chili,	Valparaiso,	Geo. G. Hobson
"	Tangier,	James R. Leib	"	Coquimbo,	Th. T. Smith
Bavaria,	Munich,	R. de Reudorffer	"	Talcahuana,	Edw. Byerback
Belgium,	Antwerp,	W. D. Patterson	China,	Canton,	P. W. Snow
"	Ostend,	Louis Mark	Denmark &	Copenhagen,	C. J. Hambro
Brazil,	Rio Janeiro,	J. M. Baker	Depen-	St. Thomas,	Nathan Levy
"	San Salvador,	Wm. Odlin	dencies,	St. Croix,	J. Ridgeway
"	Pernambuco,	J. T. Mansfield	"	Elaineur,	Ed. L. Rainals
"	Pura,	Ch. J. Smith	Egypt, Pa-	Aleppo,	Chev. Durigbello
"	Is. Maranham,	Charles B. Allen	sha of	Beirout, &c.	J. Chasseand
"	Rio Grande,	Isaac A. Hayes	"	Alexandria,	John Gliddon
"	Santos,	George Black	"	Candia,	Vincent Ross
"	I. St. Cath'ne,	Lemuel Wells	"	Canea,	D. Bonnal



## MINISTERS, CONSULS, &amp;c. OF FOREIGN POWERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

*Austria.*

Baron de Lederer, *Consul-Gen.*  
 Jos. Ganahl, *V. Consul*, Savannah.

*Baden.*

C. F. Hoyer, *Consul*, New York.

*Bavaria.*

George Heinrich, *Consul*, N. York.

*Belgium.*

Baron de Behr, *Minister Resident.*  
 E. A. Homer, *Consul*, Boston.  
 Henry G. T. Mali, *do.* N. York.  
 Henry Lefebure, *do.* Charleston.

*Brazil.*

D. Cavalcanti D' Albuquerque,  
*Chargé d' Affaires.*  
 S. de Souza Telles, *Consul-Gen-  
 eral*, Philadelphia.  
 Archibald Forte, *Consul*, Massa-  
 chusetts, N. Hampshire, & Maine.  
 C. Griffin, *do.* New London.  
 Samuel Snow, *do.* Providence.  
 Herman Bruen, *do.* New York.  
 J. Vaughan, *V. Con.*, Philadelphia.  
 G. H. Newman, *do.* Baltimore.  
 Christoph. Neale, *do.* Alexandria.  
 Myer Myers, *do.* Norfolk.  
 John P. Calhorde, *do.* Wilmington.  
 Sam'l. Chadwick, *do.* Charleston.  
 J. W. Anderson, *do.* Savannah.  
 Jas. W. Zacharie, *do.* N. Orleans.

*Bremen.*

Eleazer Crabtree, *Cons.*, Savannah.  
 John Jacob Werner, *Vice Consul*,  
*ad interim*, Philadelphia.

*Chile.*

Manuel Carvallo, *Ch'gé d' Affaires.*

*Denmark.*

Steen A. Bille, *Chargé d' Affaires.*

W. Ritchie, *Vice Consul*, Boston.  
 Benj. Aymar, *do.* New York.  
 John Buhlen, *do.* Philadelphia.  
 H. G. Jacobson, *do.* Baltimore.  
 Christ. Neale, *do.* Alexandria.  
 Fred. Myers, *Consul*, Norfolk.  
 P. K. Dickinson, *do.* Wilmington.  
 James H. Ladson, *do.* Charleston.  
 Wm. Crabtree, jr. *do.* Savannah.  
 Peter E. Sorbe, *do.* N. Orleans.

*France.*

———, *Envoy Extraordinary  
 and Minister Plenipotentiary.*  
 Adel Charles Lacathon de la For-  
 est, *Consul-General*, New York.  
 Michael E. Hersaut, *Cons.*, Phil'a.  
 M. Henri, *Com. Agent*, Baltimore.  
 Count Choiseuil, *V. C.*, Charleston.  
 M. Desèze, *do.* Norfolk.  
 Delame de Villeret, *do.* Savannah.  
 M. Batre, *Com. Agent*, Mobile.  
 Count de la Porte, *V. Consul*, Tal-  
 lahassée.  
 Martin François Armand Saillard,  
*Consul*, New Orleans.

*Frankfort.*

A. Halbach, *Consul*, Philadelphia.  
 Fred. Wysmann, *do.* New York.

*Great Britain.*

Henry J. Fox, *Envoy Extraor. and  
 Min. Plen.*  
 Charles Bankhead, *Sec. of Legation.*  
 Andrew Buchanan, *Attaché.*  
 J. T. Sherwood, *Consul*, Portland.  
 Donald McIntosh, *do.* Portsm'th.  
 George Manners, *do.* Boston.  
 James Buchanan, *do.* New York.  
 Gilbert Robinson, *do.* Philadel'a.  
 John McTavish, *do.* Baltimore.  
 William Gray, *do.* Norfolk.

Henry Newman, *Cons.*, Charleston.  
 Edm. Molyneaux, *do.* Savannah.  
 James Baker, *do.* Mobile.  
 John Crawford, *do.* N. Orleans.  
 Albert G. Lane, *V. C.*, Eastport.  
 J. B. Swanton, *do.* Bath.  
 George Jaffray, *do.* Portsmouth.  
 R. C. Manners, *do.* Boston.  
 J. C. Buchanan, *do.* New York.  
 P. T. Dawson, *do.* Baltimore.  
 Robert Leslie, *do.* Petersburg.  
 Wm. Mackenzie, *do.* Richmond.  
 Anthony Mislán, *do.* Wilmington.  
 James Moodie, *do.* Charleston.  
 William Cooke, *do.* Darien.  
 John Innerarity, *do.* Pensacola.  
 Oliver O'Hara, *do.* Key West.  
 Robert Higgin, *do.* Mobile.

#### *Hamburg.*

C. N. Buck, *C. Gen.*, Philadelphia.  
 J. W. Schmidt, *V. Cons.*, N. York.  
 F. Christ Graf, *do.* Baltimore.  
 A. C. Cazenove, *do.* Alexandria.  
 Jacob Wulff, *do.* Charleston.  
 Charles Knorre, *do.* Boston.  
 F. W. Schmidt, *Cons.*, N. Orleans.

#### *Hanover.*

A. W. Hupeden, *V. C.*, N. York.  
 John Lowden, *Cons.*, Charleston.

#### *Hanseatic Towns.*

Lewis Trapman, *Cons.*, Charleston.  
 Casper Mayer, *do.* New York.  
 H. F. Von Lenyerke, *do.* Philad'a.  
 Thomas Searle, *do.* Boston.  
 A. C. Cazenove, *do.* Alexandria.  
 Fred. Frey, *do.* N. Orleans.

#### *Hesse Cassel.*

Conrad W. Faber, *Cons.*, N. York.

#### *Holland or Netherlands.*

E. M. A. Martini, *Ch'gé d' Affaires.*

J. C. Zimmermann, *Cons.*, N. York.  
 J. J. Hagewerft, *Cons.*, Baltimore.  
 A. C. Cazenove, *do.* Alexandria.  
 Henry Bohlen, *do.* Philadelphia.  
 Thomas Dixon, *do.* Boston.  
 P. G. Leichleithner, *do.* Annapolis.  
 Myer Myers, *do.* Norfolk.  
 G. Barnsley, *do. ad int.*, Savannah.  
 Thomas Taxter, *V. Cons.*, Salem.  
 H. C. Gildmeester, *Cons.*, N. Orl'a.

#### *Mecklenburg-Schwerin.*

Leon Herchenrath, *Con.*, Charl'ton.

#### *Mexico.*

Don M. Ed. Gorostiza, *Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*

Estanislao Cuesta, *Secretary.*

Manuel Bassave, *Attaché.*

Edward Cabot, *V. Consul*, Boston.

P. Gonzalez y Aquila, *do.* N. York.

A. M. Cos, *ad int.*, *do.* Philadelphia.

Luke Tiernan, *do.* Baltimore.

R. W. Cogdell, *Cons.*, Charleston.

D. Francisco Martinez Pizarro,  
*Consul*, New Orleans.

Henry Dagget, *Consul*, Mobile.

G. J. Marallano, *do.* St. Louis.

Juan Francisco Cortes, *V. Consul*,  
 Natchitoches.

#### *New Grenada.*

M. Domingo Acosta, *Chargé d'Aff. faires and Consul-Gen.*

James Andrews, *V. Cons.*, Boston.

P. Gillineau, *do.* Conn. & R. I.

Mortimer Livingston, *do.* N. York.

Telesforo Orea, *do.* Philadelphia.

Richard W. Gill, *do.* Baltimore.

Thos. Middleton, *do.* Charleston.

John Myers, *do.* Norfolk.

Robert Goodwin, *do.* Savannah.

W. H. Robertson, *do.* Mobile.

Sam. P. Morgan, *do.* N. Orleans.



*Oldenburg.*

Otto Heinrich Miessegaes, *Consul*,  
New York.  
Leon Herchenrath, *do.* Charleston.

*Portugal.*

Joaquin Cesar de Figanieri e  
Morao, *Chargé d'Affaires and*  
*Consul-General.*

M. Januario Cardoso de Freitas,  
*Attaché.*

D. Antonio G. Vega, *V. Consul*,  
Boston.

Paulo J. Figuera, *do.* New York.

J. Vaughan, *do.* Philadelphia.

D. M. Valdor, *Consul*, Baltimore.

C. Neal, *do.* Alexandria, D. C.

Walter D. Lacy, *do.* Norfolk.

J. P. Calhorda, *do.* Wilm'gton, N. C.

René Goddard, *V. Cons.*, Charls'n.

Elias Reed, *do.* Savannah.

Diego Chalaron, *do.* N. Orleans.

A. Willis Gordon, *do.* Mobile.

Jule Pescay, *do.* Pensacola.

Wm. H. Allen, *do.* St. Augustine.

*Prussia.*

Baron de Roénne, *Ch'gé d'Affaires.*

Gustav. Gossler, *Consul*, Boston.

J. W. Schmidt, *do.* New York.

Arnold Halbach, *do.* Philadelphia.

Louis Trapman, *do.* Charleston.

F. W. Schmidt, *do.* N. Orleans.

*Rome.*

Giovanni Sartori, *Consul-General*,  
Trenton.

T. J. Bixouard, *V. Cons.*, Baltimore.

Henry Perret, *do.* N. Orleans.

*Russia.*

Baron de Krudener, *Envoy Extra.*  
*and Minister Plenipotentiary.*

George Krehmer, *First Sec'y. Leg.*

Alexander Chvostoff, *Second do.*

Jean Smirnoff, *Attaché.*

A. Eustaphieve, *C.-Gen.*, N. York.

Peter Kijchen, *Consul*, Boston.

E. Johns, *do.* New Orleans.

J. Prince, *Agent*, Salem.

E. Mayo, *do.* Portland.

J. G. Bogart, *V. Cons.*, New York.

T. H. Deas, *Agent*, Charleston.

F. Whittle, *do.* Norfolk.

*Sardinia.*

A. Garibaldi, *Cons.-Gen.*, Philad'a.

Louis Albert Cazenove, *V. Consul*,  
Boston.

S. V. Rouland, *Consul*, New York.

C. Valdor, *do.* Baltimore.

Y. F. Brette, *do.* Norfolk.

Y. Auze, *do.* Savannah.

Th. Roger, *V. Consul*, Charleston.

A. F. George, *do.* Mobile.

Antoine Michaud, *do.* N. Orleans.

*Saxe-Weimar.*

Fred. Aug. Mensch, *Consul-Gen.*,  
New York.

Aug. W. Hupeden, *Cons.*, N. York.

*Saxony.*

Charles Aug. Davis, *Cons. General.*

Robert Ralston, *do.* Philadelphia.

F. Ludwig Brauns, *do.* Baltimore.

Andreas A. Melly, *Cons.*, N. York.

*Spain.*

Don Angel Calderon de la Barca,  
*Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip.*

Don Miguel Tacon, *Sec. Legation.*

Don Luis Potestad, *1st Attaché.*

Don Francisco Pampillo, *2d Attaché.*

Don Pablo Chacon, *Consul-Gen.*,  
Philadelphia.

Thomas Amory Deblois, *Vice Con-*  
*sul*,  
Portland.

Don Antonio G. Vega, *Vice Consul*,  
Boston.

Fran. Stoughton, *Consul*, N. York,

Manuel Valdor, *Vice Cons.*, Baltimore.

Antonio Pomar, *do.* Norfolk.

Antonio Larragua, *do.* Charleston.

Antonio Argote Villalobus, *Cons.*,  
New Orleans.

Pedro de Alba, *V. C.*, Pensacola.

Don José Ygnacio Cruzat, *Vice  
Consul*, Mobile.

*Sweden and Norway.*

Chevalier S. Lorch, *Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General.*

J. Vaughan, *V. Con.*, Philadelphia

C. E. Habicht, *do.* Boston.

John James Boyd, *do.* New York.

S. Lawson, *do.* Baltimore.

John H. Brent, *do.* Alexandria.

Joseph Winthrop, *do.* Charleston.

Fran. H. Wilman, *do.* Savannah.

Diedrich Miesegaes, *do.* N. Orl'ns.

W. P. Vincent, *do.* Norfolk.

*Switzerland.*

Theodore Nicolet, *Con.*, N. Orl'ns.

*The Two Sicilies.*

Chev. Domenico Morelli, *Consul-General*, Philadelphia.

Pietro D'Alessandro, *Vice Cons.*,  
Boston.

Benj. Dyer Potter, *do.* Providence.

John Clisbe, *Consul*, New Haven.

Martin Mantin, *do.* New York.

A. O. Hammand, *do.* Charleston.

Wm. Read, *V. Cons.*, Philadelphia.

Emmanuele Valdor, *do.* Baltimore.

Luca Palmieri, *do.* Philadelphia.

Antonio Pommar, *do.* Norfolk.

Hippolite Gally, *do.* N. Orleans.

Goffre Barnsley, *do.* Savannah.

*Tuscany.*

W. H. Aspinwall, *V. Cons.*, N. Y.

*Uruguay.*

T. B. Avdier, *V. Cons.*, Baltimore.

*Venezuela.*

N. D. C. Moller, *Consul*, N. York.

*Wurtemberg.*

Christian Myer, *Cons. Gen.*, Balt.

## VIII. THE JUDICIARY.

## SUPREME COURT.

\* \* For an account of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts and the District Courts, see the American Almanac for 1831.

	Residence.		Appointed.	Salary.
Roger B. Taney,	Baltimore, Md.	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1836,	\$5,000
Joseph Story,	Cambridge, Mass.	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1811,	4,500
Smith Thompson,	New York, N. Y.	<i>do.</i>	1823,	4,500
John McLean,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	<i>do.</i>	1829,	4,500
Henry Baldwin,	Pittsburg, Pa.	<i>do.</i>	1830,	4,500
James M. Wayne,	Savannah, Ga.	<i>do.</i>	1835,	4,500
Philip P. Barbour,	Gordonsville, Va.		1836,	4,500
Benj. F. Butler,	Washington, D. C.	<i>Attorney General,</i>		4,000
Richard Peters,	Philadelphia,	<i>Reporter,</i>		1,000
William T. Carroll,	Washington,	<i>Clerk,</i>		Fees, &c.

The Supreme Court is held in the City of Washington, and has one session, annually, commencing on the second Monday of January.

## DISTRICT COURTS:—JUDGES, ATTORNEYS,

Districts.	Judges.	Residence.	Salary.	Attorneys.	Pay.
Maine,	Ashur Ware,	Portland,	\$1,800	John Anderson,	\$ 200 & fees.
N. Hampshire,	Matthew Harvey,	Hopkinton,	1,000	J. P. Hale,	200 do.
Vermont,	Elijah Paine,	Williamstown,	1,200	David Kellogg,	200 do.
Massachusetts,	John Davis,	Boston,	2,500	John Mills,	Fees, &c.
Rhode Island,	John Pitman,	Providence,	1,500	R. W. Greene,	200 & fees.
Connecticut,	And'w T. Judson,	Canterbury,	1,500	Wm. S. Holabird,	200 do.
N. Y. { N. Dist.	A. Conkling,	Albany,	2,000	Nat. S. Benton,	200 do.
{ S. Dist.	R. Betts,	New York,	3,500	Wm. M. Price,	200 do.
New Jersey,	William Rossel,	Mt. Holly,	1,500	James S. Greene,	200 do.
Pa. { E. Dist.	Jos. Hopkinson,	Philadelphia,	2,500	Henry D. Gilpin,	Fees, &c.
{ W. Dist.	Thomas Irwin,	Pittsburg,	1,800	Benj. Patton, Jun.	200 & fees.
Delaware,	Willard Hall,	Belmont,	1,500	Geo. Read, Jun.	200 do.
Maryland,	Upton S. Heath,		2,000	N. Williams,	Fees, &c.
Va. { E. Dist.	Peter V. Daniel,	Richmond,	1,800	R. C. Nicholas,	200 & fees.
{ W. Dist.	Alex. Caldwell,	Clarksburg,	1,600	N. G. Singleton,	200 do.
North Carolina,	H. Potter,	Raleigh,	2,000	T. P. Devereaux,	200 do.
South Carolina,	Thomas Lee,	Charleston,	2,500	R. B. Gilchrist,	Fees, &c.
Georgia,	Jer. Cuyler,	Savannah,	2,500	Wm. H. Stiles,	200 & fees.
Ala. { S. Dist.	Wm. Crawford,	Mobile,	2,500	John Forsyth,	200 do.
{ N. Dist.	George Adams,	Natchez,	2,000	Byrd Brandon,	200 do.
Mississippi,				R. M. Gaines,	200 do.
La. { E. Dist.	S. H. Harper,	New Orleans,	3,000	Henry Carleton,	600 do.
{ W. Dist.				P. K. Lawrence,	200 do.
Ten. { E. Dist.	M. W. Brown,	Nashville,	1,500	J. A. McKinney,	200 do.
{ W. Dist.				James P. Grundy,	200 do.
Kentucky,	Th. B. Monroe,	Frankfort,	1,500	Lewis Sanders,	200 do.
Ohio,	H. H. Leavitt,	Steubenville,	1,000	N. H. Swayne,	200 do.
Indiana,	Jesse L. Holman,	Lawrenceburg,	1,000	T. A. Howard,	200 do.
Illinois,	Nathaniel Pope,	Vandalia,	1,000	David J. Baker,	200 do.
Missouri,	Robert W. Wells,		1,200	L. Magenn s,	200 do.
Michigan,	oss Wilkins,		2,000	Daniel Goodwin,	200 do.
Arkansas,	enj. Johnson,		1,500	Th. J. Lacey,	200 do.
D. Columbia,	William Cranch,	Washington,	2,700	E. H. Lee,	200 do.

## CIRCUIT COURTS.

The United States are divided into the seven following judicial circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held twice every year, for each State, within the circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to the circuit, and by the District Judge of the State or District, in which the Court sits.

Present Judge.

- 1st Circuit, Maine, N. Hampshire, Mass., and R. I., Mr. Justice Story.  
 2d do. Vermont, Connecticut, and New York, Mr. Justice Thompson.  
 3d do. New Jersey and Pennsylvania, Mr. Justice Baldwin.  
 4th do. Delaware and Maryland, Mr. Chief Justice Taney.  
 5th do. Virginia and North Carolina, Mr. Justice Barbour.  
 6th do. South Carolina and Georgia, Mr. Justice Wayne.  
 7th do. Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio, Mr. Justice McLean.

In the other eight States, viz. Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, and Arkansas, and the Territories of Florida and Wisconsin, no Circuit Court sits, but the District Court in these several states and territories possesses the powers and jurisdiction of a Circuit Court.

There is a local Circuit Court held by three Judges in the District of Columbia, specially appointed for that purpose. The Chief Justice of that Court sits also as District Judge of that District.

## MARSHALS, AND CLERKS.

Marshals.	Residence.	Pay.	Clerks.	Residence.	Pay.
Albert Smith,	Damariscotta,	Fees, &c.	John Mussey,	Portland,	Fees, &c.
Charles Lane,		\$ 200 & fees.	C. W. Cutter,	Portsmouth,	do.
George W. Burke,	Montpelier,	200 do.	Jesse Gove,	Rutland,	do.
Jonas L. Sibley,	Boston,	Fees, &c.	Francis Bassett,	Boston,	do.
B. Anthony,	Providence,	do.	Benj. Cowell,	Providence,	do.
N. Wilcox,	Berlin,	do.	C. A. Ingersoll,	New Haven,	do.
J. W. Livingston,	Utica,	200 & fees.	R. B. Miller,	Utica,	do.
W. C. H. Wuddell,	New York,	Fees, &c.	Fred. J. Betts,	New York,	do.
J. S. Darcy,	Newark,	do.	W. Pennington,	Newark,	do.
B. S. Bonsall,	Philadelphia,	do.	F. Hopkinson,	Philadelphia,	do.
John M. Davis,	Pittsburg,	200 & fees.	E. J. Roberts,	Pittsburg,	do.
D. C. Wilson,	Wilmington,	200 do.	T. Witherspoon,	Wilmington,	do.
Nicholas Snyder,	Baltimore,	Fees, &c.	Thomas Spicer,	Baltimore,	do.
E. Christian,	Richmond,	do.	Richard Jeffries,	Richmond,	do.
James Points,	Wheeling,	200 & fees.			
Beverly Daniel,	Raleigh,	Fees, &c.	W. H. Haywood,	Raleigh,	do.
Thomas C. Condy,	Charleston,	do.	James Jarvey,	Charleston,	do.
Th. H. Kenan,		do.	George Glenn,	Savannah,	do.
R. L. Crawford,	Mobile,	do.	D. Files,	Mobile,	do.
B. Patterson,	Huntsville,	do.	C. R. Clifton,	Huntsville,	do.
W. M. Gwinn,	Natchez,	200 & fees.	William Burns,	Natchez,	do.
J. H. Holland,	New Orleans,	200 do.		New Orleans,	do.
		Fees, &c.	J. Lessassier,		
William Lyon,	Knoxville,	200 & fees.	W. C. Mynatt,	Knoxville,	do.
S. B. Marshall,	Murfreesboro',	200 do.	N. A. McNairy,	Nashville,	do.
J. M. McCalla,	Lexington,	200 do.	J. H. Hanna,	Frankfort,	do.
John Patterson,	Columbus,	200 do.	William Miner,	Columbus,	do.
G. Taylor,	Brownston,	200 do.	Henry Hurst,	Corydon,	do.
Henry Wilton,	Carlyle,	200 do.	W. H. Brown,	Vandalia,	do.
Augustus Jones,	St. Louis,	200 do.	Joseph Gamble,	St. Louis,	do.
Conrad Ten Eyck,		200 do.			
Elias Rector,		200 do.			
Alexander Hunter,	Washington,	Fees, &c.	E. J. Lee,	Alexandria,	do.

PLACES AND TIMES OF HOLDING THE DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS  
OF THE UNITED STATES.

*District Courts.*

MAINE.	{ <i>Wiscasset</i> — Last Tuesday in Feb. and 1st Tuesday in Sept. ; — <i>Portland</i> — 1st Tues. in June and Dec.
N. HAMPSHIRE.	{ <i>Portsmouth</i> — 3d Tuesday in March and Sept. ; — <i>Exeter</i> — 3d Tuesday in June and Dec.
VERMONT.	<i>Rutland</i> — 6th of Oct. ; — <i>Windsor</i> — 24th of May.
MASSACHUSETTS,	{ <i>Boston</i> — 3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tues. in June, 2d Tuesday in Sept., and 1st Tuesday in Dec.
RHODE ISLAND.	{ <i>Newport</i> — 2d Tuesday in May, and 3d in Oct. ; — <i>Providence</i> — 1st Tues. in Aug. and February.
CONNECTICUT.	{ <i>New Haven</i> — 4th Tuesday in February and Aug. ; — <i>Hartford</i> — 4th Tuesday in May and Nov.
NEW YORK, S. DISTRICT.	{ <i>New York</i> — 1st Tuesday of each month.
NEW YORK, N. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Albany</i> — 3d Tuesday in January ; — <i>Utica</i> — Last Tuesday in August.
NEW JERSEY.	{ <i>New Brunswick</i> — 2d Tuesday in March and Sept. ; — <i>Burlington</i> — 3d Tuesday in May and November.
PENNSYLVANIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Philadelphia</i> — 3d Monday in February, May, August, and November.
PENNSYLVANIA, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Pittsburg</i> — 1st Monday in May and 3d Monday in October.
DELAWARE.	{ <i>Newcastle &amp; Dover</i> — alternately, on the 4th Tuesday in Nov. 1789 ; and three other sessions progressively, on the 4th Tuesday of every 3d calendar month.
MARYLAND.	{ <i>Baltimore</i> — on the 1st Tuesday in March, June, Sept. and December.
COLUMBIA.	<i>Washington</i> — 1st Monday in June and December.
VIRGINIA, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Richmond</i> — 15th of May and 15th of November ; — <i>Norfolk</i> — 1st of May and 1st of November ; —
VIRGINIA, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Staunton</i> — 1st day of May and 1st day of Oct. ; — <i>Wythe Court House</i> — 3d Monday in April and Sept. ; — <i>Lewisburg</i> — 4th Monday in April and Sept. ; — <i>Clarksburg</i> — 4th Mon. in May and Oct.
N. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Edenton</i> — 3d Mond. in April and Oct. ; — <i>Newbern</i> — 4th Monday in April and Oct. ; — <i>Wilmington</i> — 1st Monday after the 4th Mond. in April and Oct.
S. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Charleston</i> — 3d Monday in March and Sept. ; 1st Monday in July and 2d Monday in Dec. ; — <i>Lawrens Court House</i> — the next Tuesday after the adjournment of the Circuit Court at Columbia.
GEORGIA.	<i>Savannah</i> — 2d Tues in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.
ALA., N. DISTRICT.	<i>Huntsville</i> — 2d Monday in April and October.
ALA., S. DISTRICT.	<i>Mobile</i> — 1st Monday in May and December.

MISSISSIPPI.	<i>Adams Co. Court House</i> — 4th Mond. in Jan. & June.
LA., E. DISTRICT.	<i>New Orleans</i> — 2d Monday in December.
LA., W. DISTRICT.	<i>Opelousas Court House</i> — 2d Monday in June.
TENNESSEE, E. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Knoxville</i> — 3d Monday in April and 2d Monday in October.
TENNESSEE, W. DISTRICT.	{ <i>Nashville</i> — 4th Monday in May and November.
KENTUCKY.	<i>Frankfort</i> — 1st Monday in May and November.
OHIO.	{ <i>Columbus</i> — 3d Monday in July, and 4th Monday in December.
INDIANA.	<i>Indianapolis</i> — last Monday in May and November.
ILLINOIS.	<i>Vandalia</i> — 1st Monday in May and December.
MISSOURI.	<i>Jefferson</i> — 1st Monday in March and September.

## Circuit Courts.

MAINE.	<i>Portland</i> — 1st May ; — <i>Wiscasset</i> — 1st October.
N. HAMPSHIRE.	<i>Portsmouth</i> — 8th May ; — <i>Exeter</i> — 8th October.
VERMONT.	<i>Windsor</i> — 21st May ; — <i>Rutland</i> — 3d October.
MASSACHUSETTS.	<i>Boston</i> — 15th May and 15th October.
RHODE ISLAND.	<i>Newport</i> — 15th June ; — <i>Providence</i> — 15th Nov.
CONNECTICUT.	{ <i>New Haven</i> — last Wednesday in April ; <i>Hartford</i> — 17th September.
NEW YORK.	{ <i>New York</i> — last Monday in Feb., 1st Monday in April, last Monday in July and October.
NEW JERSEY.	<i>Trenton</i> — 1st April and 1st October.
PENNSYLVANIA.	<i>Philadelphia</i> — 11th April and 11th October.
DELAWARE.	{ <i>Newcastle and Dover</i> , alternately, 3d June and 27th October.
MARYLAND.	<i>Baltimore</i> — 8th April and 1st November.
VIRGINIA.	<i>Richmond</i> — 22d May and 22d November.
N. CAROLINA.	<i>Raleigh</i> — 12th May and 12th November.
S. CAROLINA.	{ <i>Charleston</i> — 2d Tuesday in April ; <i>Columbia</i> — 4th Monday in November.
GEORGIA.	{ <i>Savannah</i> — Thursday after the 1st Monday in May ; — <i>Milledgeville</i> — Thursday after the 1st Monday in November.
TENNESSEE.	{ <i>Nashville</i> — 1st Monday in March and Sept. ; — <i>Knoxville</i> — 2d Monday in October.
KENTUCKY.	<i>Frankfort</i> — 1st Monday in May and November.
OHIO.	<i>Columbus</i> — 2d Mond. in July and 3d Mond. in Dec.
D. OF COLUMBIA.	{ <i>Washington</i> — 4th Mond. in March and November ; — <i>Alexandria</i> — 1st Mond. in May and October.

## IX. CENSUS OF INDIAN TRIBES.

[From a Letter of the Secretary of War to the President of the Senate,  
dated March 8th, 1836.]

*Number of Indians emigrated.*

Winnebagoes, . . . . .	700	Kickapoos, . . . . .	588
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pot-		Delawares, . . . . .	826
tawattamies, . . . . .	1,200	Shawanees, . . . . .	1,250
Pottawattamies from Indiana, .	441	Ottawas, . . . . .	200
Choctaws, . . . . .	15,000	Weat, . . . . .	222
Quapaws, . . . . .	300	Piankeshaws, . . . . .	162
Creeks, . . . . .	3,600	Peorias and Kaskaskias, .	132
Appalachicolas, . . . . .	265	Senecas, . . . . .	251
Cherokees, . . . . .	6,000	Senecas and Shawanees, .	211
		<i>Total</i> 31,357	

*Number of Indians to remove.*

New York Indians, . . . . .	4,176	Winnebagoes, . . . . .	4,500
Ottawas of Ohio, . . . . .	230	Menomonies, . . . . .	4,200
Wyandots . . . . .	575	Cherokees, . . . . .	18,000
Pottawattamies of Indiana, .	3,000	Creeks, . . . . .	21,000
Miamies, . . . . .	1,100	Chickasaws, . . . . .	5,600
Chippewas, Ottawas, and		Seminoles, . . . . .	3,000
Pottawattamies, . . . . .	6,400	Appalachicolas, . . . . .	400
		<i>Total</i> 72,181.	

*Number of Indians south of Lake Michigan.*

Peninsula of Michigan, . . . . .	5,674	Northwest coast of Lake Hu-	
Northwest coast of Lake Su-		ron, . . . . .	436
perior, . . . . .	274	St. Mary's River, . . . . .	302
Northern curve of Green Bay, .	210	South shore of Lake Supe-	
Sources of the Wisconsin and		rior, . . . . .	1,000
Menomonic, . . . . .	342	<i>Total</i> 8,238.	

*Number of Indigenous Tribes between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains.*

Sioux, . . . . .	27,000	Mandans, . . . . .	15,000
Ioways, . . . . .	1,200	Quapaws, . . . . .	450
Sacs, . . . . .	4,800	Minatares, . . . . .	15,000
Foxes, . . . . .	1,600	Assinaboins, . . . . .	8,000
Sacs of the Missouri, . . . . .	500	Creeks, . . . . .	3,000
Osages, . . . . .	5,120	Gros Ventres, . . . . .	3,000
Kanzas, . . . . .	1,471	Crows, . . . . .	4,500
Omahas, . . . . .	1,400	Caddoes, . . . . .	2,000
Otoes and Missourias, . . . . .	1,600	Poncas, . . . . .	800
Pawnees, . . . . .	10,000	Arickaras, . . . . .	3,000
Camanches, . . . . .	7,000	Cheyennes, . . . . .	2,000
Kioways, . . . . .	1,400	Blackfeet, . . . . .	30,000
		<i>Total</i> 150,341.	

Number of Indians emigrated, . . . . .	31,357
Number of Indians to remove, . . . . .	72,181
Number of Indians of indigenous tribes, . . . . .	150,341
<i>Total</i>	<u>253,879</u>

The following remarks are extracted from the Letter of the Secretary of War : — “ It is, of course, impracticable to furnish any thing like accurate information concerning the number of Indians. All that can be expected is such an approximation towards the truth as our means of communication with them will permit. The population of those tribes which are in contact with our settlements, and more particularly of those to which annuities are paid, may be estimated with considerable probability. But all computations of this nature, respecting the remote and wandering tribes, must be received with much doubt.

“ It appears, as a general result, from this statement, that about 31,000 Indians have removed from the eastern to the western side of the Mississippi river, and that about 72,000 yet remain to be removed. With a majority of the latter, treaty stipulations already exist for their removal, or for such arrangements as will necessarily lead to it. And there is little doubt but that nearly all of them will, within a few years, quit their present residences, and withdraw to the country west of Missouri and Arkansas. I would remark here, that this statement shows an increase of about 10,000 over the tables heretofore prepared at this department upon this subject. This increase has been occasioned by a census recently taken of the eastern Cherokees, and which shows the population of those Indians to be about 18,000. It is estimated that the indigenous tribes of the region between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains amount to about 150,000. These, added to the emigrants already removed, will make upwards of 181,000; and when all the tribes are removed, there will be an aggregate Indian population in that country of more than 250,000. This, it will be observed, is independent of the Indians upon the peninsula of Michigan, upon the shores of Lake Huron and Lake Superior, upon the northern coast of Lake Michigan, and of the various bands of the great Chippewa family, occupying the regions south of Lake Superior, and upon the heads of the Mississippi. Much of this country is of such a character that we cannot look forward to any reasonable time within which all these Indians will be required to emigrate. Those, however, in the peninsula of Michigan, will, no doubt, remove within a few years, and will still further increase the aggregate of the Indian population in the west.

“ It is difficult, from the mode of life, and consequent dispersed condition of the Indians, to state their positions accurately, with relation to the inland frontier of the United States, extending from Arkansas to Maine. Beginning, however, at Red River, it will be found, that almost



all this force is in contact, or may be in communication with the western and northwestern frontier of the United States. The Indians are very sparsely scattered along the shore of Lake Superior and towards the sources of the Mississippi. The Chippewas and Sioux, extensive families, and separated into many bands, divide those regions among them. These Indians are brought into contact upon the Mississippi, about the Falls of St. Anthony. And as feuds have existed between them for ages, they frequently send war parties against each other, and, by this means, outrages have been committed upon our citizens. This state of things renders Fort Snelling, at the mouth of the St. Peter's, an important point.

"It will be seen, by the tabular statement, that the Indians in the state of New York are supposed to be about 4,000. But this department has not the means of ascertaining, with any precision, the number upon the northeastern frontier in the state of Maine. They have generally been computed in the statistical tables at about 1,000.

"The statements herewith furnished, embrace all the tribes, which now occupy, or which it is supposed will occupy, the country west of the Mississippi, and extending to the Rocky Mountains. It may be safely estimated that this amount of Indian population can furnish 15,000 warriors, who may be considered so nearly in contact with our settlements, as to render them at all times dangerous neighbors, unless kept in check by a proper disposition of our military force; and it is probable that double that number could be supplied, if any circumstances should occasion a general war in that region, in which the Indians could be brought to unite. Such a result, however, is altogether improbable, as many of these tribes are hereditary enemies, and are in a constant state of hostilities with one another. And, from the dispersed condition of the Indians, as well as from their habits and the nature of their institutions, a general coalition is not to be anticipated. Nor, indeed, if it existed, could such a force be collected and brought to act together. Still, however, it is obvious that even now there is upon our western frontier a large force, which has been augmented, and is yet augmenting, by the action of the government, and upon whose peaceable or friendly disposition no reliance can be placed. And the scenes which are now going on in Florida, and those which have frequently taken place elsewhere, show that the Indians are totally ignorant of their own relative strength and that of the United States, or that, in a moment of impulse, they are totally indifferent to it. A just regard to the tranquillity of an important section of the Union requires that measures should be permanently adopted for preventing a renewal of those predatory incursions, which have occasioned so much loss of life and property."

## X. FINANCES.

[From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Dec. 3th, 1835.]

## 1. PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan., 1833, was \$2,011,777.55  
 The actual receipts into the Treasury during the year  
 1833, from all sources, were . . . . . 33,948,426.25

Making the whole amount in the Treasury in that year 35,960,203.80

The actual expenditures during the same year, including  
 the public debt, were . . . . . 24,257,298.49

Hence, the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January,  
 1834, had increased to . . . . . 11,702,905.31

In addition to this balance, the receipts, from all sources,  
 during the year 1834, were . . . . . 21,791,935.55

Viz.

From customs . . . . .	\$16,214,957.15
From lands . . . . .	4,857,600.69
From dividends on bank stock, &c. . . . .	234,349.50
From sales of bank stock . . . . .	352,300.00
From incidental items . . . . .	132,728.21

These, with the above balance, made an aggregate of 33,494,840.86

The expenditures during 1834, on all objects, were 24,601,982.44

Viz.

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous subjects . . . . .	4,404,728.95
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming militia, and internal improvement . . . . .	10,064,427.88
Naval service, including gradual improvement . . . . .	3,956,260.42
Public debt . . . . .	6,176,565.19

This being an excess of expenditures over the receipts  
 of \$2,810,046.89, a balance was left in the Treasury on  
 the first of January, 1835, amounting to only \$8,892,858.42

For the details of the receipts and expenditures in 1834, reference is made to the annual account thereof, which is this day submitted to Congress in a separate communication accompanied, as will be seen, by similar details of the receipts and expenditures for the first three quarters of the year 1835, and of the whole estimates for 1836.

The receipts into the Treasury, ascertained and estimated during 1835, are computed to be \$28,430,881.07. Of these, the actual receipts during the first three quarters are ascertained to have been \$23,480,881.07.

Viz.

From customs . . . . .	\$ 13,614,489.26
From lands . . . . .	9,166,590.89
From dividends on bank stock . . . . .	506,480.82
From sales of bank stock . . . . .	62,800.00
From incidental items . . . . .	130,520.10

Those during the fourth quarter, it is expected, will be 4,950,000.

Thus, with the balance on the 1st of January, 1835, they form an aggregate of \$37,323,739.49.

The expenditures of the whole year are ascertained and estimated to be \$18,176,141.07

Of these, the expenditures during the first three quarters are ascertained to have been 13,376,141.07

Viz.

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous . . . . .	2,827,196.16
Military service, including fortifications, &c. . . . .	7,555,819.41
Naval service, &c. . . . .	2,929,219.39
Duties refunded . . . . .	4,756.04
Public debt . . . . .	59,150.07

The expenditures for the fourth quarter, it is expected, will be 4,800,000.00

Thus leaving, on the 1st of January, 1836, subject, however, to the deduction hereafter mentioned, an estimated balance of money on hand equal to 19,147,598.42

This includes what has heretofore been reported as unavailable funds, now reduced to about \$1,100,000, making the computed available balance on the 1st of January, 1836 \$18,047,598

*The Estimates of the Public Revenue for the Year 1836.*

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the year 1836, are estimated at \$19,750,000

Viz.

Customs . . . . .	15,250,000
Public lands . . . . .	4,000,000
Bank dividends, and miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	500,000

To which add the balance of available funds in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1836, estimated at 18,047,598

\$ 37,797,598

**2. STATEMENT OF THE ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURES AND REVENUE**  
*as exhibited in the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury; also, the*  
*Actual Appropriations and Expenditures, with the Imports and Exports,*  
*for the Years 1833, 1834, and 1835.*

	1833.	1834.	1835.
Estimates for expenditures	25,295,237.17	23,501,994.85	17,183,541.52
Contingent expenditures,	-	-	2,500,000.00
Whole appropriations,	32,695,782.65	20,968,992.49	17,720,908.57
Whole actual expend' res,	24,257,298.49	24,601,982.44	18,176,141.07
Estimates for the revenue,	24,000,000.00	18,500,000.00	20,000,000.00
Whole actual revenue,	33,948,426.25	21,791,935.55	28,230,881.07
Exports — domestic,	70,317,698.00	81,024,162.00	98,531,026.00
foreign,	19,822,735.00	23,312,811.00	20,424,213.00
Total,	90,140,433.00	104,336,973.00	118,955,239.00
Imports, . . . . .	108,118,311.00	126,521,332.00	151,030,368.00
<i>Details.</i>			
Estimates for civil, miscel. and foreign intercourse,	3,739,361.70	2,800,897.33	2,788,225.85
Military, . . . . .	10,878,790.09	11,654,942.25	9,672,654.50
Naval, . . . . .	3,377,429.38	4,051,073.19	4,672,661.17
Public debt, . . . . .	7,299,656.00	4,995,082.08	50,000.00
Contingent expenditures,	-	-	2,500,000.00
Appropriations for civil, miscellaneous, and for- eign intercourse,	25,295,237.17	23,501,994.85	19,683,541.52
Military, . . . . .	5,796,723.57	4,614,015.04	3,582,853.95
Naval, . . . . .	13,031,187.07	11,776,604.08	9,139,820.49
Public debt, . . . . .	3,867,872.01	4,578,373.37	4,998,234.13
	10,000,000.00		
Expenditures for civil, miscellaneous, and for- eign intercourse,	32,695,782.65	20,968,992.49	17,720,908.57
Military, . . . . .	5,716,245.93	4,404,728.95	3,705,368.53
Naval, . . . . .	13,096,152.43	10,064,427.88	9,507,635.56
Public debt, . . . . .	3,901,356.75	3,956,260.42	4,916,999.80
	1,543,543.38	6,176,565.19	59,150.07
Estimates for revenue	24,257,298.49	24,601,982.44	18,189,153.96
from — Customs,	21,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	16,000,000.00
Lands,	2,500,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,500,000.00
Miscellaneous,	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Actual receipts from—	24,000,000.00	18,500,000.00	20,000,000.00
Customs, . . . . .	29,032,508.91	16,214,957.15	16,680,881.00
Lands, . . . . .	3,967,682.55	4,857,600.69	11,000,000.00
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	948,234.79	719,377.71	750,000.00
	33,948,426.25	21,791,935.55	28,430,881.00

NOTE. — The last quarter of imports and exports, and of receipts and expenditures, for 1835, depends on estimates; and hence the whole amount of them, for that year, may not be correct.

### 3. STATEMENT OF THE PROBABLE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY, FOR THE YEAR 1836.

[The following statement is extracted from a Report of Mr. Cambreleng, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, made on inquiries relating to the *Surplus Revenue*, and presented to the House of Representatives, July 1st, 1836.]

1836. January 1. — Balance of available funds remaining on hand, including unexpended appropriations, . . .	\$ 25,523,926
December 31. — Revenue of the year from all sources, . . .	39,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 64,523,986

#### *Charges upon the Treasury.*

1836. January 1. — Appropriations for the service of 1835 and previous years unexpended at this date, deducting the amount carried to the sinking fund, and including the sum applicable to the expenditures of 1836, . . .	\$8,726,990
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#### *Ordinary appropriations for the service of 1836, viz.*

##### Support of government : —

Congress, &c. . . . .	\$ 843,880
Pensioners, . . . . .	455,454
Civil and diplomatic . . . . .	2,798,990
Clerks, &c. . . . .	82,320

Supplementary bill for pay of Congress, custom-house officers, public buildings, &c. . . . .	585,000
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\$ 4,765,644

Deduct extraordinary appropriations for extended session of Congress, public buildings, public lands, Supreme Court, &c. . . . .	950,000
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\$ 3,815,644

Navy bill, less, \$1,700,000 extraordinary . . . . .	4,575,412
Army " 500,000 do. . . . .	3,510,485
Fortifications, less, \$1,000,000 do. . . . .	860,000
Indian annuity bill, \$1,350,000 do. . . . .	523,282
Military Academy . . . . .	131,657
Harbors, &c., less, \$ 200,000 do. . . . .	551,384
Cumberland road . . . . .	600,000

#### *Permanent appropriations chargeable upon 1836, viz.*

Pensions under act of 7th June, 1832, about . . . . .	1,300,000
Pensions to Revolutionary officers, per act of 15th May, 1828, about . . . . .	160,000
Virginia Claims, per act of 5th July, 1832, about . . . . .	52,000
Gradual Improvement of the Navy . . . . .	500,000
Arming and equipping the militia . . . . .	200,000
Civilization of the Indians . . . . .	10,000

Unclaimed dividends and interest of debt . . . . .	50,000	
Library of Congress . . . . .	1,000	
Three per cent. to new States from sales of lands	500,000	
Proportion of French indemnity payable by the United States, being part of the amount to be paid by us by the treaty . . . . .	225,000	
	<hr/>	\$17,565,864

*Extraordinary appropriations for the army, navy,  
and fortifications.*

Army, accoutrements, camp equipage, &c. . . . .	\$ 259,966	
Armories, &c. . . . .	272,087	
Navy . . . . .	1,700,000	
Fortifications . . . . .	1,000,000	
Armament of fortifications . . . . .	400,000	
Purchasing land in the neighborhood of forts, and incidental expenses . . . . .	215,592	
	<hr/>	3,847,645

*Extraordinary appropriations for the Indian De-  
partment, viz.*

Removing Creeks and Seminoles, and for other new objects in the annuity bill . . . . .	1,350,000	
Increased expenditures in the army, growing out of Indian hostilities . . . . .	500,000	
Indian wars . . . . .	5,020,000	
Indian treaties . . . . .	6,381,454	
Regiment of dragoons . . . . .	300,000	
	<hr/>	\$13,551,454

*Miscellaneous appropriations extraordinary, au-  
thorized by Congress.*

Amount included in the various bills for the sup- port of government . . . . .	950,000	
Joint resolution for paying claims of States . . . . .	200,000	
Interest on the debts of the corporations of this District . . . . .	70,833	
Increase of appropriations in the harbor bill for works under construction . . . . .	200,000	
Bill for new harbors, &c. . . . .	500,000	
Military road for protection of western frontier . . . . .	100,000	
Private claims and various appropriations not included in the foregoing . . . . .	1,000,000	
	<hr/>	3,020,833
Dec. 31. — Balance of money in the Treasury not appropriated . . . . .		17,811,200
		<hr/>
		\$ 64,523,986

1837, January 1. — Estimated balance of unappropriated money in the Treasury . . . . .	17,811,200
Appropriations for Indian wars, treaties, &c., for public works, and for the service of 1836, which will probably remain unexpended at the close of the year, 10 to 15 millions — say . . . . .	14,000,000
	<hr/> \$ 31,811,200

#### 4. APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY ACTS PASSED DURING THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS; THE STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Before the close of the late session of Congress, a resolution was passed by the Senate, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount of appropriations made by acts passed during the last session, the state of the Treasury, and the amount expected to be received during the remainder of the year. In compliance with this resolution a Report has been made, addressed to the President of the Senate, dated July 6th, 1836. The Secretary, after stating particulars relating to the several inquiries, says : —

“ From the above reply to all the inquiries in the resolution of the Senate, the general results, presented in a condensed form, are as follows : —

“ The whole charges on the Treasury for 1836, ascertained and estimated, are \$47,437,678, viz.

Appropriations outstanding 1st January 1836, . . . . .	\$ 8,726,990
Appropriations permanent, chargeable to 1836, . . . . .	3,913,670
Appropriations general, passed in 1836, . . . . .	34,577,018
Appropriations private, passed in 1836, . . . . .	222,000

“ The whole means to meet these charges are, as ascertained and estimated, \$61,933,641, viz.

Amount already received and paid out of the Treasury towards them, . . . . .	\$11,281,177
Amount received and now on hand, including what was in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, . . . . .	34,652,264
Amount expected to be received during the residue of the year, . . . . .	15,000,000

“ This would leave in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1837, an excess of \$ 14,495,963 of means beyond the charges; but the appropriations have been made so late the present year, that the excess of money in the Treasury, beyond the sum then actually expended, must be much larger, and, though it cannot be computed with accuracy, will probably exceed \$27,000,000.”

## 5. DISTRIBUTION OF THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

"A Bill to regulate the Deposits of the Public Money," which was passed by Congress in June, 1836, contains the following enactment relating to the surplus revenue:—"That the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States on the 1st day of January, 1837, reserving the sum of \$5,000,000, shall be deposited with the several States, in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, which shall by law authorize their Treasurer or other competent authorities, to receive the same on the terms hereinafter specified; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver the same to such Treasurer, or other competent authorities, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary aforesaid, which certificates shall express the usual and legal obligations of common depositories of the public money, for the safe keeping and repayment thereof, and shall pledge the faith of the State receiving the same to pay the said moneys and every part thereof, from time to time, whenever the same shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of defraying any wants of the public Treasury beyond the amount of the five millions aforesaid.

"Provided, That if any State declines to receive its proportion of the surplus aforesaid, on the terms before named, the same may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be deposited with the other States agreeing to accept the same in deposit.

"And provided further, That when the said money, or any part thereof, shall be wanted by said Secretary, to meet appropriations made by law, the same shall be called for in ratable proportions, within one year, as nearly as conveniently may be, from the different States with which the same is deposited, and shall not be called for in sums exceeding ten thousand dollars, from any one State in any one month, without previous notice of 30 days for every additional sum of twenty thousand dollars which may be required.

"The said deposits shall be made with the States, in the following proportions, and at the following times, viz. — one quarter part on the 1st day of January, 1837, or as soon after as may be; one quarter part on the 1st day of April; one quarter part on the 1st day of July; and one quarter part on the 1st day of October, all in the same year."

If the sum of \$27,000,000 should remain in the Treasury, as is estimated by the Secretary, in his Report quoted on the preceding page, on the 1st of January, 1837, the amount of \$22,000,000 will be for distribution in quarterly payments, among the several States; and, according to the computation of the "Boston Daily Advertiser," in the following sums:—

Maine,	\$ 748,300	Delaware,	\$ 224,490	Tennessee,	\$ 1,122,450
N. Hampshire,	523,810	Maryland,	748,300	Kentucky,	1,122,450
Vermont,	523,810	Virginia,	1,721,090	Ohio,	1,571,430
Mass.,	1,047,620	N. Carolina,	1,122,450	Indiana,	673,470
Rhode Island,	299,320	S. Carolina,	823,130	Illinois,	374,150
Connecticut,	598,640	Georgia,	823,130	Missouri,	209,320
New York,	3,142,860	Alabama,	523,810	Michigan,	224,490
New Jersey,	598,640	Mississippi,	299,320	Arkansas,	224,490
Penn.,	2,244,900	Louisiana,	374,150		



## - 6. ANNUAL EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT,

*from 1817 to 1834, with the Aggregate for each Four consecutive Years;  
as stated by the Secretary of the Treasury.*

Four years, from 1817 to 1820, inclusive.					
	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	Total.
Civil list,	\$ 991,894.11	\$ 1,107,544.54	\$ 1,140,193.45	\$ 1,247,995.50	\$ 4,487,537.60
Miscellaneous,	2,509,241.78	2,926,451.95	1,688,406.69	1,109,146.40	8,293,246.82
Foreign inter.	281,995.97	420,429.93	284,113.94	253,370.04	1,239,909.88
Military estab.	7,424,139.33	7,719,370.55	9,089,291.01	7,107,416.52	31,340,217.41
Naval estab.	3,210,278.27	3,678,727.13	3,912,027.75	3,986,407.09	14,787,485.24
Public debt.	25,423,036.12	21,296,201.62	7,703,926.29	8,628,494.28	63,051,656.31
Aggregate, \$	39,900,585.58	37,148,725.72	23,818,004.13	22,332,739.83	123,200,055.26
Four years, from 1821 to 1824, inclusive.					
	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	Total.
Civil list,	\$ 1,112,292.64	\$ 1,158,131.58	\$ 1,058,950.28	\$ 1,336,266.24	\$ 4,665,640.74
Miscellaneous,	927,408.15	648,985.15	671,025.15	714,624.89	2,926,103.34
Foreign inter.	207,110.75	164,879.51	292,118.56	5,140,099.83	5,804,208.65
Military estab.	5,591,264.13	3,773,032.10	5,258,294.77	5,234,572.19	19,457,163.19
Naval estab.	3,504,907.11	1,189,365.75	2,503,765.83	2,904,581.56	10,102,620.25
Public debt,	8,367,093.62	8,568,949.12	5,530,016.41	16,568,393.76	39,034,452.91
Aggregate, \$	19,910,136.40	15,103,343.21	15,314,171.00	31,890,538.47	82,026,189.08
Four years, from 1825 to 1828, inclusive.					
	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	Total.
Civil list,	\$ 1,330,747.24	\$ 1,257,152.01	\$ 1,228,141.04	\$ 1,455,490.58	\$ 5,271,530.87
Miscellaneous,	1,164,808.94	1,266,952.15	1,015,353.67	1,369,896.10	4,817,010.86
Foreign inter.	371,666.25	232,719.08	659,211.81	1,001,193.66	2,264,790.80
Military estab.	5,574,153.65	6,086,590.58	5,486,511.62	5,504,457.53	22,651,713.38
Naval estab.	3,049,083.86	4,218,903.45	4,263,877.45	3,965,003.58	15,496,867.34
Public debt,	12,095,344.78	11,041,082.19	10,003,668.39	12,163,438.07	45,303,533.43
Aggregate, \$	22,585,804.72	24,103,398.46	22,656,764.04	25,459,479.52	95,805,446.74
Four years, from 1829 to 1832, inclusive.					
	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	Total.
Civil list,	\$ 1,327,069.36	\$ 1,576,924.64	\$ 1,372,426.16	\$ 1,799,767.74	\$ 6,076,187.90
Miscellaneous,	1,634,517.30	1,598,625.67	1,566,072.79	2,815,877.01	7,615,092.77
Foreign inter.	207,765.53	294,067.27	298,554.00	325,181.07	1,125,568.19
Military estab.	6,057,392.64	6,520,487.12	6,770,831.88	7,619,192.66	26,967,904.30
Naval estab.	3,433,745.47	3,239,428.63	3,856,183.07	3,956,370.29	14,485,727.46
Public debt,	12,383,867.78	11,355,748.22	16,174,378.22	17,840,309.29	57,754,303.51
Aggregate, \$	25,044,358.40	24,585,281.55	30,038,446.12	34,356,698.06	114,024,784.13
From 1833 to 1834, inclusive.					
	1833.		1834.		
Civil list,	\$ 1,562,758.28		\$ 2,080,601.60		
Miscellaneous,	3,715,279.16		2,702,376.05		
Foreign intercourse,	955,395.88		241,562.35		
Military establishment,	12,578,965.04		9,277,452.43		
Naval establishment,	3,901,356.75		4,123,424.89		
Public debt,	1,543,543.38		6,176,565.19		
Aggregate, \$	24,257,298.49		24,601,968.44		



2. Condition of all the Banks in the United States, as near Jan. 1, 1835, as returns could be obtained.

State.	Whole No. of		No. from which returns.		Specie Funds.	Specie.	Capital.	Circulation.
	B'ns.	Bran-ches.	B'ns.	Bran-ches.				
Maine,	36	.	35	.	\$ 28,196	\$ 171,923	\$ 3,499,850	\$ 1,709,390
N. H.	26	.	26	.	531,062	.	2,655,008	1,389,970
Vt.	18	.	17	.	286,116	50,958	921,815	1,463,713
Mass.	105	.	105	.	.	1,180,564	30,409,450	7,868,472
R. I.	60	.	60	.	.	473,641	8,097,482	1,290,785
Conn.	31	3	31	3	1,249,408	129,108	7,350,766	2,685,400
N. Y.	87	2	86	2	670,363	7,221,335	31,581,460	16,427,963
N. J.	24	.	1	.	8,736	.	50,000	30,947
Penn.	44	.	43	.	.	3,476,462	17,953,444	7,818,001
Del.	4	4	3	3	.	173,183	730,000	622,397
Md.	15	4	14	4	.	979,090	7,542,639	1,923,055
D. of C.	7	.	7	.	.	474,199	2,613,985	692,536
Va.	5	17	5	17	.	1,160,401	5,840,000	5,593,198
N. C.	4	7	4	7	.	275,660	2,464,925	2,241,964
S. C.	8	2	2	2	.	754,219	2,156,318	2,288,030
Ga.	13	10	13	10	.	1,781,835	6,783,308	3,694,329
Fa	3	.	2	.	41,305	14,312	114,320	133,531
Ala.	2	4	2	3	.	916,135	5,607,623	3,472,413
La.	11	31	10	31	.	2,824,904	26,422,145	5,114,082
Miss.	5	11	2	8	.	359,302	5,890,162	2,418,475
Tenn.	3	4	2	4	.	293,472	2,890,381	3,189,220
Ky.	6	10	6	10	.	872,363	4,898,685	2,771,154
Mo.	.	1	.	1	.	155,341	.	.
Illinois,	1	1	1	1	.	243,223	278,739	178,810
Ind.	1	9	1	9	.	751,083	800,000	456,065
Ohio,	31	.	29	.	.	1,906,715	6,390,741	5,654,048
Mich.	7	1	7	1	42,512	112,419	658,980	636,676
Estim'e of B'ks, returns are im- perfect,	557	121	514	116	2,857,698	26,741,852	184,607,226	81,763,854
	.	.	43	5	204,121	1,487,404	11,643,111	4,588,844
B. U. S.	.	.	557	121	3,061,819	23,229,256	196,250,337	86,352,698
	.	.	1	23	.	15,708,369	35,000,000	17,339,797
Total,	.	.	558	146	\$ 3,061,819	\$ 43,937,625	\$ 231,250,337	\$ 103,692,495

3. Condensed Statement of the Condition of all the Banks, at different intervals, in the United States.

Date.	No. of Banks from which returns.	No. of Banks the affairs of which are estimated.	Total No. of Banks.	Capital.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Specie.
Jan. 1st, 1811,	51	38	89	\$ 52,610,601	.	\$ 28,100,000	\$ 15,400,000
Jan. 1st, 1815,	120	88	208	82,259,590	.	45,500,000	17,000,000
Jan. 1st, 1816,	134	112	246	89,822,422	.	68,000,000	19,000,000
Jan. 1st, 1820,	213	95	308	137,110,611	\$ 35,950,470	44,863,344	19,820,240
Jan. 1st, 1830,	282	48	320	145,192,268	55,559,928	61,323,898	22,114,917
Jan. 1st, 1835,	515	43	558	231,250,337	83,081,365	103,692,495	43,937,625

## 4. CONDITION OF THE DEPOSIT BANKS,

*According to Returns made to the Treasury Department, April 1st, 1836.*

Name.	Place.	Capital.	Specie.	Deposits. Treasurer United States.
Maine,	Portland,	\$ 305,000.00	\$27,339.82	\$113,074.94
Commercial,	Portsmouth,	102,000.00	11,065.56	128,338.33
Commonw'lth,	Boston,	500,000.00	209,064.54	1,009,731.52
Merchants',	Do.	750,000.00	295,546.30	931,105.79
Burlington,	Burlington,	127,912.00	12,082.35	52,893.48
Far. & Mech.	Hartford,	410,496.00	10,763.80	67,560.89
Mechanics',	New Haven,	472,970.00	153,546.38	41,315.06
Arcade,	Providence.	300,000.00	52,231.26	115,132.40
Mech. & Farm.	Albany,	442,000.00	114,032.33	217,430.22
B'k of America,	New York,	2,001,200.00	1,274,220.66	3,858,750.20
Manhattan Co.	Do.	2,050,000.00	1,028,946.33	3,462,800.38
Mechanics',	Do.	2,000,000.00	1,271,593.00	3,985,083.72
Girard,	Philadelphia,	1,500,000.00	461,374.86	2,516,858.76
Moyamensing,	Do.	174,950.00	93,030.32	502,042.25
Union, Md.	Baltimore,	1,845,562.50	107,943.24	906,491.54
Franklin,	Do.	508,970.00	124,197.74	347,388.74
B'k Metropolis,	Washington.	500,000.00	217,219.39	200,394.40
Vir. & Br'ches,	Richmond, &c.	3,240,000.00	633,700.07	358,230.56
N. Carolina,	Raleigh,	1,206,100.00	292,018.15	38,471.07
Plant. & Mech.	Charleston,	1,000,000.00	317,162.81	252,522.42
Planter's Geo.	Savannah,	535,400.00	178,472.45	111,862.48
Augusta,	Augusta,	897,000.00	313,750.03	129,770.95
Branch of Ala.	Mobile,	2,000,000.00	339,723.01	1,623,818.12
Commercial,	New Orleans,	2,945,430.00	202,533.17	1,119,314.50
Un. B'k of La.	Do.	7,051,000.00	255,559.01	1,261,116.73
Merch. & Man.	Pittsburg,	600,000.00	127,514.59	51,095.72
Franklin,	Cincinnati,	1,000,000.00	167,020.90	244,048.12
Commercial,	Do.	1,000,000.00	266,803.87	395,175.82
Clinton,	Columbus,	289,225.00	121,143.47	328,127.52
Savings Instit.	Louisville,	96,512.00	50,807.58	494,842.26
Union B'k Ten.	Nashville,	1,817,255.00	116,585.17	484,086.61
State,	Indianapolis,	1,279,857.78	964,758.34	1,379,949.98
Agency C. B'k				
Cincinnati,	St. Louis,		513,859.06	1,978,383.94
Planters',	Natchez,	4,143,940.00	438,324.32	2,732,319.38
Michigan,	Detroit,	448,200.00	62,139.34	1,070,820.03
Farm. & Mech.	Do.	150,000.00	59,923.70	703,675.25
Total,		\$ 43,690,980.28	10,885,996.92	33,294,024.08

*Recapitulation of Deposit Banks.*

Loans & Discounts,	\$68,850,287.67	Capital,	\$43,690,980.28
Domestic Exchange,	32,775,529.42	Treasurer of U. S.,	33,294,024.08
Real Estate,	1,929,056.68	Public Officers,	3,477,252.42
Due from Banks,	15,931,916.22	Due to Banks,	15,366,674.49
Notes of other Banks,	11,107,447.78	Contingent Fund,	1,102,763.15
Specie,	10,885,996.92	Profit and Loss, &c.	4,094,358.12
Foreign Exchange,	532,450.96	Circulation,	28,796,186.98
Expenses,	184,901.22	Private Deposits,	15,453,092.11
Other Investments,	10,651,759.92	Other Liabilities,	7,574,015.16
Total,	\$152,849,346.79	Total,	\$152,849,346.79

## XII. COMMERCE.

## 1. EXPORTS OF THE PRODUCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Summary Statement of the Value of the Exports of the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the United States, during the Year ending on the 30th day of September, 1835.*

THE SEA.			
<b>Fisheries —</b>			
Dried fish, or cod fisheries	.	\$783,895	
Pickled fish, or river fisheries, (her- ring, shad, salmon, mackerel)	.	224,639	
Whale and other fish oil	.	773,486	
Spermaceti oil	.	52,531	
Whalebone	.	55,954	
Spermaceti candles	.	284,019	
<b>THE FOREST.</b>			\$2,174,524
Skins and Furs	.	759,953	
Ginseng	.	94,960	
<b>Products of Wood —</b>			
Staves, shingles, boards, &c.	\$ 2,635,056		
Other lumber	247,032		
Masts and spars	29,437		
Oak bark, and other dye	73,877		
All manufactures of wood	417,532		
<b>Naval Stores —</b>			
Tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine	567,566		
Ashes — pot and pearl	571,591		
		4,542,091	5,397,004
<b>AGRICULTURE.</b>			
<b>Products of Animals —</b>			
Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle	638,761		
Butter and cheese	164,809		
Pork. (pick'd), bacon, lard, live hogs	1,776,732		
Horses and mules	285,028		
Sheep	36,566		
		2,901,896	
<b>Vegetable food —</b>			
Wheat	51,405		
Flour	4,394,777		
Indian corn	588,276		
Indian meal	629,389		
Rye meal	129,140		
Rye, oats, and other small grain	96,478		
Biscuit, or ship bread	221,699		
Potatoes	41,543		
Apples	20,959		
Rice	2,210,331		
		8,383,997	11,285,893
Tobacco	.	.	8,250,577
Cotton	.	.	64,961,302
<b>All other agricultural products —</b>			
Flaxseed	.	451,886	
Hops	.	90,720	
Brown sugar	.	8,526	
Indigo	.	1,060	
			552,192

MANUFACTURES.			
Soap and tallow candles . . . . .		\$534,467	
Leather, shoes, and boots . . . . .		224,722	
Household furniture . . . . .		264,790	
Coaches and other carriages . . . . .		83,525	
Hats . . . . .		171,531	
Saddlery . . . . .		52,233	
Wax . . . . .		93,919	
Spirits from grain, beer, ale, & porter . . . . .		134,823	
Snuff and tobacco . . . . .		357,611	
Lead . . . . .		2,741	
Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine . . . . .		47,728	
Cordage . . . . .		11,686	
Iron — pig, bar, and nails . . . . .		90,266	
Castings . . . . .		70,922	
All manufactures of . . . . .		134,687	
Spirits, from molasses . . . . .		158,544	
Sugar, refined . . . . .		62,293	
Chocolate . . . . .		2,605	
Gunpowder . . . . .		227,961	
Copper and brass . . . . .		69,791	
Medicinal drugs . . . . .		148,560	
Cotton, piece goods —			\$2,945,405
Printed and colored . . . . .	\$397,412		
White . . . . .	2,355,202		
Nankeens . . . . .	400		
Twist, yarn, and thread . . . . .	97,808		
All other manufactures of . . . . .	7,859		
		2,858,681	
Flax and Hemp —			
Cloth and thread . . . . .		795	
Bags, and all manufactures of . . . . .		1,575	
Wearing apparel . . . . .		107,786	
Combs and buttons . . . . .		101,367	
Brushes, billiard tables and apparatus . . . . .		8,693	
Umbrellas and parasols . . . . .		17,278	
Leather & Morocco skins not per lb. . . . .		11,847	
Printing presses and types . . . . .		16,758	
Fire engines and apparatus . . . . .		1,482	
Musical instruments . . . . .		8,627	
Books and maps . . . . .		59,901	
Paper and other stationery . . . . .		69,700	
Paints and varnish . . . . .		22,976	
Vinegar . . . . .		4,540	
Earthen and stone ware . . . . .		16,427	
Manufactures of Glass . . . . .		79,808	
Tin, pewter, lead, marble, & stone . . . . .		11,665	
Gold and silver, and gold leaf . . . . .		5,253	
Gold and silver coin . . . . .		729,601	
Artificial flowers and jewelry . . . . .		16,973	
Molasses . . . . .		1,963	
Trunks . . . . .		5,584	
Bricks and lime . . . . .		4,133	
Domestic salt . . . . .		46,483	
Articles not enumerated —			4,208,986
Manufactured . . . . .		869,283	
Other articles . . . . .		543,916	
		1,413,199	
Total, . . . . .			\$101,189,082

## 2. IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

*Table, exhibiting the Value of Imports from, and Exports to, each Foreign Country, during the Year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1835.*

	Countries.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.		Total.
			Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	
1	Russia, . . . . .	\$2,395,245	\$ 231,607	\$ 353,840	\$ 585,447
2	Prussia, . . . . .	38,543	53,063	2,682	55,745
3	Sweden and Norway, . . . . .	1,285,178	416,078	100,160	516,238
4	Swedish West Indies, . . . . .	31,330	72,714	13,641	86,355
5	Denmark, . . . . .	121,000	212,461	110,839	323,300
6	Danish West Indies, . . . . .	1,282,902	1,255,880	201,316	1,457,196
7	Netherlands, . . . . .	1,590,570	2,345,980	187,036	2,533,016
8	Dutch East Indies, . . . . .	800,388	230,608	1,213,682	1,444,290
9	Dutch West Indies, . . . . .	481,340	319,432	84,110	403,542
10	Dutch Guiana, . . . . .	31,420	30,205		30,205
11	Belgium, . . . . .	341,967	603,680	144,542	748,222
12	England, . . . . .	59,066,989	47,990,532	945,809	46,936,341
13	Scotland, . . . . .	1,639,648	2,830,079	10,850	2,840,929
14	Ireland, . . . . .	542,890	403,604		403,604
15	Gibraltar, . . . . .	10,200	553,582	265,000	818,582
16	Malta, . . . . .	31,867	109,655	121,243	230,898
17	British East Indies, . . . . .	1,697,893	364,417	389,641	754,058
18	British West Indies, . . . . .	1,152,347	1,755,487	82,840	1,838,327
19	British Guiana, . . . . .	5,595	64,243		64,243
20	British American Colonies, . . . . .	1,435,168	3,900,545	147,343	4,047,888
21	Honduras . . . . .	174,960	134,703	37,561	172,264
22	Cape of Good Hope, . . . . .	41,750	60,565		60,565
23	Hause Towns, . . . . .	3,841,943	2,771,390	756,886	3,528,276
24	France on the Atlantic, . . . . .	21,446,378	16,013,185	1,160,038	17,173,223
25	France on the Mediterranean, . . . . .	1,468,998	2,023,829	554,192	2,578,021
26	French West Indies, . . . . .	447,208	549,453	34,369	583,822
27	Hayti, . . . . .	2,347,556	1,538,475	277,337	1,815,812
28	Spain on the Atlantic, . . . . .	468,969	430,984	87,230	518,214
29	Spain on the Mediterranean, . . . . .	826,709	93,949	43,798	137,747
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries, . . . . .	196,862	40,195	12,710	52,905
31	Manilla and Philippine Islands, . . . . .	413,815	38,947	50,152	89,099
32	Minorca, &c. . . . .		86,849		86,849
33	Cuba, . . . . .	11,346,615	3,917,436	1,589,372	5,506,808
34	Other Spanish West Indies, . . . . .	2,364,170	586,035	91,622	677,657
35	Portugal, . . . . .	547,974	162,703	107,602	270,305
36	Madeira, . . . . .	531,266	73,293	28,595	102,488
37	Fayal and other Azores, . . . . .	26,678	12,033	6,400	18,433
38	Cape de Verd Islands, . . . . .	19,795	102,440	27,747	130,187
39	Italy, . . . . .	1,457,977	178,545	107,396	285,941
40	Sicily, . . . . .	274,548	17,373	10,884	28,257
41	Trieste, &c. . . . .	492,567	818,375	384,038	1,202,413
42	Turkey, &c. . . . .	387,553	63,202	216,822	280,024
43	Mocha, Aden, &c. . . . .			2,250	2,250
44	Greece, . . . . .	34,651	9,783	4,880	14,663
45	Mexico, . . . . .	9,490,446	3,016,612	6,019,609	9,029,221
46	Central America, . . . . .	215,450	111,624	72,169	183,793
47	Colombia, . . . . .	1,662,764	458,068	605,948	1,064,016
48	Brazil, . . . . .	5,574,466	1,810,791	797,865	2,608,656
49	Argentine Republic, . . . . .	878,618	384,195	324,723	708,918
50	Chili, . . . . .	917,095	586,188	355,696	941,884
51	Peru, . . . . .	1,118,278			
52	South America, generally . . . . .	95	212,142	21,110	233,252
53	China, . . . . .	5,987,187	335,868	1,532,712	1,868,580
54	Asia, generally, . . . . .	94,824	79,118	648,055	727,173
55	Africa, generally, . . . . .	580,821	234,195	104,984	339,179
56	West Indies, generally, . . . . .		422,600	27,916	450,516
57	South Seas, . . . . .	74,003	43,588	19,616	63,204
58	North West Coast of America, . . . . .		25,899	14,637	40,536
59	Uncertain places, . . . . .	10,273			
Total, . . . . .		\$ 149,895,742	101,189,082	20,504,495	121,693,577

## 3. VALUE OF DIFFERENT ARTICLES IMPORTED.

*Value of different Articles of Merchandise Imported into the United States during the Year ending September 30th, 1835.*

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
<b>MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.</b>			
Articles imported for the use of the U. States	\$ 953	Silks, { Other than India, lace veils, shawls, &c.	\$ 562,896
<i>Specially imported for incorporated Phil. Societies, Seminaries, &amp;c.</i>		Other manufactures	14,421,758
Philosophical apparatus, &c.	5,799	Manufactures of silk and worsted	993,377
Books, maps, and charts	26,767	Camlet of goat's hair, &c.	324,092
Statuary, busts, and specimens of sculpture	4,105	Worsted stuff goods	6,549,278
Paintings	5,077	Linen bleached and unbleached	5,932,568
Specimens of botany	16,860	Ticklenburge, oenaburge, burlaps	337,011
Models and invent. of machinery	80	Sheeting, brown and white	426,942
Anatomical preparations	2,451	Bolting cloths	68,849
Antimony, regulus of	17,995	Wool, not exceeding 8 cts. per lb.	388,830
Lapis calaminaris, teutenegue, spelter or zinc	95,956	Quicksilver	726,263
Burr stones, unwrought	44,805	Opium	172,415
Brimstone and sulphur	167,155	Crude saltpetre	292,042
Bark of the cork-tree	4,705	All other articles	7,913,973
Clay, unwrought	6,075	<i>Total,</i>	<b>\$77,940,493</b>
Rags of any kind of cloth	570,842	<b>MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES</b>	
Undressed furs	512,906	AD VALOREM.	
Hides and skins, raw	3,369,888	<i>Manufactures of Wool —</i>	
Plaster o Paris	89,992	Cloths and cassimeres	\$ 7,046,755
Barilla	92,906	Merino shawls	1,579
Wood, dye	649,236	Blankets, not above 75 cts. each	492,533
Unmanufactured mahogany	453,855	above 75 cts. each	872,811
Animals for breed	15,687	Hosiery, gloves, mitts, bindings	652,680
All other	126,516	Other manufactures of	453,404
Old pewter	1,423	Yarn	889
Tin in pigs and bars	213,934	Worsted yarn	261,626
Plates and sheets	826,382	<i>Manufactures of Cotton —</i>	
Brass in pigs and bars	1,731	Dyed, printed, colored	10,610,722
Old	2,696	White	2,738,493
Copper in pigs and bars	683,805	Hosiery, gloves, mitts, bindings	906,369
in plates for sheathing ships	510,909	Twist, yarn, or thread	544,473
for the use of the Mint	7	Nankeens, direct from China	9,021
Old, fit for re-manufacture	96,911	Other manufactures of	558,507
Bullion, Gold	655,457	<i>Silks from India, China, &amp;c.</i>	
Silver	765,283	Piece goods	1,223,971
Specie, Gold	1,669,739	Sewing	39,227
Silver	10,040,968	Do. from other places	350,201
Teas from India, China, &c.	4,520,833	Lace — thread and cotton	1,443,207
Coffee	10,715,466	<i>Manufactures of flaxen goods —</i>	
Cocoa	398,847	Dyed and colored linen, checks	123,573
Fruits, { Almonds	127,154	Other manufactures of	415,880
{ Currants	21,645	<i>Manufactures of hempen goods —</i>	
{ Prunes	19,626	Sail duck	828,826
{ Figs	82,162	Other manufactures of	39,032
{ Raisins	325,587	<i>Hats and bonnets —</i>	
{ Other fruits	135,499	Leghorn, chip, straw, or grass hats	232,687
{ Mace	11,071	Fur, wool, and leather	22,201
{ Nutmegs	201,638	<i>Manuf's of iron, or iron &amp; steel —</i>	
{ Cinnamon	28,750	Side arms	23,439
{ Cloves	21,518	Fire-arms, not specified	327,626
Spices, { Pepper	178,854	Drawing-knives	17,831
{ Pimento	176,535	Cutting-knives	2,690
{ Cassia	88,886	Hatchets, axes, &c.	11,006
{ Ginger	5,386	Socket chisels	20,015
Camphor	22,706	Steelyards, scale beams, &c.	25,226
		Vices	31,150



Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
Sickles, or reaping-hooks . . .	\$ 6,062	Floor cloth, patent, printed, or painted . . .	\$ 23,776
Scythes . . .	73,618	Oil cloth; other than patent floor cloth . . .	11,275
Spades and shovels . . .	15,256	Cotton bagging . . .	924,036
Squares of . . .	6,395	Felt or hat bodies . . .	57
Wood screws . . .	150,963	<i>Wine</i> —	
Other articles . . .	4,110,104	Madeira, in casks or bottles . . .	709,147
<i>Manufactures of</i>		Rod, of France . . .	471,999
Copper . . .	86,712	Other of France . . .	336,171
Brass . . .	416,754	Of France in bottles . . .	621,503
Tin . . .	36,037	Sherry . . .	227,703
Pewter . . .	22,818	Red, of Spain, Austria, &c. . .	55,530
Lead . . .	3,841	Other of Spain, Germany, &c. . .	548,891
Wood—cabinet wares . . .	66,158	Sicily . . .	89,797
Other articles . . .	147,051	Of other countries, in casks . . .	656,444
Leather . . .	987,899	Do. in bottles . . .	33,423
Marble . . .	15,155	<i>Spirits</i> —From grain . . .	414,555
Gold and silver . . .	194,792	From other materials . . .	1,218,196
Watches and parts of . . .	726,900	Molasses . . .	3,074,172
Glass-ware, { Cut, and not specified . . .	43,340	Vinegar . . .	15,561
Plain and other . . .	153,599	Beer, ale, and porter, in casks . . .	2,717
Other articles of, paying 20 per ct. duty ad val. . .	241,179	Do. in bottles . . .	113,554
China and porcelain . . .	296,658	<i>Oil</i> —	
Earthen and stone . . .	1,491,024	Foreign fishing, Spermaceti . . .	4,803
Wares, { Plated not specified . . .	262,075	Whale and other fish . . .	1,497
Gilt . . .	85,593	Olive . . .	99,964
Japanned . . .	21,792	Castor . . .	971
<i>Saddlery</i> —		Linseed . . .	426,632
Common, tinned and japanned . . .	129,779	Rapeseed . . .	24
Plated, brass, & polished steel . . .	265,072	Teas fr. other places than China . . .	1,973
Coach and harness furniture . . .	8,913	Chocolate . . .	1,813
Carriages, and parts of . . .	3,986	Sugar—Brown . . .	5,751,074
Slates of all kinds . . .	67,439	White clayed . . .	1,055,100
Quills prepared . . .	13,746	Loaf and candy . . .	228
Black lead pencils . . .	4,941	Other refined . . .	23
Paper hangings . . .	93,690	Cayenne pepper . . .	10
Hair-cloth and hair seating . . .	34,326	<i>Candles</i> —Wax and Spermaceti . . .	578
Brushes of all kinds . . .	28,558	Tallow . . .	3,920
Copper bottoms . . .	3,613	Cheese . . .	17,203
Brasiers' copper . . .	4,237	Soap . . .	36,218
Sheet and rolled brass . . .	2,322	Tallow . . .	22,713
Silvered or plated wire . . .	3,277	Beef and pork . . .	49,321
Raw silk . . .	10,715	Bacon . . .	5,739
Indigo . . .	893,090	Butter . . .	425
Wool, unmanufactured, exceeding 8 cents per lb. . .	699,447	Saltpetre . . .	33
Articles not enumerated, 5 per ct. . .	67,561	<i>Vitriol</i> —Blue or Roman . . .	43
Do. 10 do. . .	2,332	Oil of . . .	247
Do. 12 do. . .	7,306	<i>Salts</i> —Epsom . . .	27
Do. 12½ do. . .	248,794	Glauber . . .	92
Do. 15 do. . .	1,222,267	<i>Tobacco manufactured</i> —	
Do. 20 do. . .	12,563	Snuff . . .	995
Do. 25 do. . .	1,309,615	Cigars . . .	836,743
Do. 30 do. . .	56,514	Other than snuff and cigars . . .	362
Do. 35 do. . .	485	Cotton . . .	268,301
Do. 40 do. . .	367	Gunpowder . . .	11,151
Do. 50 do. . .	217,276	Bristles . . .	53,107
<i>Total</i> , . . .	\$45,817,740	Glue . . .	6,984
<i>MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.</i>		<i>Ochre</i> —Dry . . .	13,723
<i>Woollens</i> —		In Oil . . .	737
Flannels . . .	\$ 270,351	Red and white lead . . .	50,225
Blankets and baizes . . .	129,434	Whiting and Paris white . . .	1,468
<i>Carpeting</i> —		Litharge . . .	313
Brussels, Wilton, & treble gr. . .	321,812	Sugar of lead . . .	35,763
Other ingrained and Venetian . . .	281,272	Lead—Fig, bar, and sheet . . .	35,663
		Shot . . .	2,811
		Pipes . . .	615
		Old and scrap . . .	15,023

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
<i>Cordage</i> — Cables and tarred	\$ 81,594	<i>Paper</i> — Folio and quarto post	\$ 17,365
Untarred and yarn	5,764	Foolscap, drawing, &c.	53,834
Twin-, pack-thread, and seine	128,561	Printing, &c.	4,980
Corks	49,774	Sheathing, binders', &c.	1,591
<i>Copper</i> — Rods and bolts	1,614	All other	26,793
Nails and spikes	1,544	<i>Books</i> — printed previous to 1775	10,349
<i>Fire-arms</i> — Muskets	40,093	In other languages than Eng-	
Rifles	1,362	lish, Latin, and Greek	39,636
Wire, cap or bonnet	2,931	Greek and Latin, bound	2,810
Iron and steel wire, not above		Do. unbound	6,514
No. 14	8,013	All other bound	38,912
Iron and steel wire, above No. 14	27,050	Do. unbound	79,975
Tacks, brads, and sprigs, not ex-	1,600	Apothecaries' vials and bottles,	
ceeding 16 ounces per M.		not exceeding 6 oz. each	1,360
Tacks, brads, and sprigs, exceed-	408	Apothecaries' vials, exceeding 6,	
ing 16 ounces per M.		and not above 16 oz. each	195
<i>Iron</i> — Nails	77,647	Perfume and fancy vials, not	
Spikes	6,885	above 4 oz. each	1,120
Cables and chains, or parts of	86,515	Perfume and fancy vials, above	
Mill saws	8,813	4 and not above 16 oz. each	2
Anchors	11,496	Demijohns	21,307
Anvils	83,105	Black bottles, not above 1 quart	116,351
Blacksmiths' hammers, &c.	5,624	Do. above 1 quart	1,874
Castings, vessels of	19,456	<i>Window Glass</i> —	
Castings, other	46,227	Not above 8 by 10 inches	4,356
Rounds, as braziers' rods, of		Above 8 by 10, and not above	
3-16 to 8-16 inches diam.	7,428	10 by 12	15,013
Nail or spike rods	244	Above 10 by 12 inches	117,599
Sheet and hoop	133,639	<i>Fish</i> — Dried or smoked	13,425
Band iron, scroll iron, or case-		Salmon	28,606
ment rods	5	Mackerel	26,316
Pig	289,779	All other	15,435
Old and scrap	11,609	<i>Shoes and slippers</i> —	
Bar, manufactured by rolling	1,050,152	Silk	6,871
Do. by hammering	1,641,359	Prunelle	421
Steel	576,988	Leather	42,021
Hemp	528,981	Children's	1,946
Alum	2	Boots and bootoes	8,209
Copperas	142	Playing cards	140
Wheat flour	69,976	<i>Total value, paying specific duties</i>	26,137,509
Salt	655,097	Do. " duties ad val.	45,817,740
Coal	143,461	Do. free of duty	77,940,493
Wheat	198,947	<i>Total value</i>	\$ 149,895,742
Oats	2,421		
Potatoes	57,901		

## 4. AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS AND TONNAGE.

*Statement exhibiting the Number of American and Foreign Vessels, with their Tonnage, which entered into each of the Districts of the United States, during the Year ending on the 30th of September, 1835; — also the Tonnage of each District on December 31st, 1834.*

Into	American.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1 Passamaquoddy, Maine,	41	4,086	913	61,885	954	65,971
2 Machias, do.	1	98	.	.	1	98
3 Frenchman's Bay, do.	.	.	5	461	5	461
4 Penobscot, do.	17	2,985	1	48	18	3,033
5 Waldoborough, do.	3	1,072	.	.	3	1,072
6 Wiscasset, do.	4	1,512	.	.	4	1,512
7 Bath, do.	31	7,843	.	.	31	7,843
8 Portland, do.	139	26,878	23	2,095	162	30,973
9 Belfast, do.	12	1,770	2	163	14	1,933

	Into	American.		Foreign.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
10	Kennebunk, . . . Maine,	4	739	.	.	4	739
11	Saco, . . . do.	2	272	.	.	2	272
12	Portsmouth, . . . N. H.	25	6,445	2	119	27	6,564
13	Vermont, . . . Vt.	206	36,595	.	.	206	36,595
14	Newburyport, . . . Mass.	26	5,087	1	136	27	5,223
15	Gloucester, . . . do.	10	2,048	.	.	10	2,048
16	Salem, . . . do.	72	10,877	.	.	72	10,877
17	Marblehead, . . . do.	8	1,193	2	140	10	1,338
18	Boston, . . . do.	754	158,712	404	35,708	1,158	194,420
19	Plymouth, . . . do.	10	2,143	1	72	11	2,215
20	Dighton, . . . do.	34	6,891	8	1,235	42	8,126
21	New Bedford, . . . do.	99	26,573	2	165	101	26,738
22	Edgartown, . . . do.	86	17,958	5	554	91	18,512
23	Providence, . . . R. I.	52	10,296	10	1,022	62	11,318
24	Bristol, . . . do.	24	4,782	.	.	24	4,782
25	Newport, . . . do.	21	3,813	5	958	26	4,771
26	New London, . . . Ct.	30	6,735	2	258	32	6,993
27	New Haven, . . . do.	59	9,796	.	.	59	9,796
28	Middletown, . . . do.	5	692	4	310	9	1,002
29	Fairfield, . . . do.	5	766	.	.	5	766
30	New York, . . . N. Y.	1,528	374,602	480	91,063	2,008	465,665
31	Sag Harbor, . . . do.	18	5,317	.	.	18	5,317
32	Cape Vincent, . . . do.	588	111,295	467	86,929	1,055	198,224
33	Champlain, . . . do.	201	31,203	.	.	201	31,203
34	Oswegatchie, . . . do.	282	49,570	349	44,195	631	93,765
35	Sackett's Harbor, . . . do.	167	33,575	.	.	167	33,575
36	Oswego, . . . do.	248	27,364	293	61,873	541	89,237
37	Genesee, . . . do.	46	9,724	141	19,721	187	29,445
38	Niagara, . . . do.	69	17,850	157	49,526	226	67,376
39	Buffalo, . . . do.	214	15,673	66	4,268	280	19,941
40	Newark, . . . N. J.	3	621	1	127	4	748
41	Perth Amboy, . . . do.	1	118	.	.	1	118
42	Philadelphia, . . . Pa.	348	68,177	68	10,816	416	78,993
43	Baltimore, . . . Md.	265	47,901	61	15,522	326	63,423
44	Snow Hill, . . . do.	1	53	.	.	1	53
45	Georgetown, . . . D. C.	2	269	3	314	5	583
46	Alexandria, . . . do.	27	5,314	6	799	33	6,113
47	Norfolk, . . . Va.	55	7,369	77	11,839	132	19,208
48	Richmond, . . . do.	12	2,888	1	329	13	3,217
49	Petersburg, . . . do.	12	4,617	.	.	12	4,617
50	Tappahannock, . . . do.	3	322	.	.	3	322
51	East River, . . . do.	1	81	.	.	1	81
52	Cherrystone, . . . do.	6	459	.	.	6	459
53	Wilmington, . . . N. C.	84	11,796	24	2,733	108	14,529
54	Newbern, . . . do.	20	2,011	1	97	21	2,108
55	Camden, . . . do.	30	2,608	.	.	30	2,608
56	Edenton, . . . do.	2	187	.	.	2	187
57	Plymouth, . . . do.	2	139	.	.	2	139
58	Washington, . . . do.	23	2,277	5	266	28	2,543
59	Beaufort, . . . do.	2	229	.	.	2	229
60	Ocracoke, . . . do.	2	262	1	137	3	399
61	Charleston, . . . S. C.	115	22,466	127	30,938	242	53,404
62	Savannah, . . . Ga.	48	10,448	85	25,429	133	35,877
63	Brunswick, . . . do.	6	1,019	3	372	9	1,391
64	Key West, . . . Fa.	159	6,000	4	830	163	6,838
65	Pensacola, . . . do.	10	1,428	.	.	10	1,428
66	Mobile, . . . Ala.	75	16,834	42	14,050	117	30,884
67	Mississippi, . . . La.	518	97,680	316	58,690	834	156,370
68	Cuyahoga, . . . Ohio,	19	1,061	75	3,757	94	4,818
69	Sandusky, . . . do.	2	70	9	744	11	814
70	Detroit, . . . Mich.	29	1,114	17	617	46	1,731
Total,		7,023	1,352,653	4,269	641,310	11,292	1,993,963

## 5. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH STATE.

*Statement of the Commerce of each State and Territory, commencing on the 1st of October, 1834, and ending on the 30th of September, 1835.*

States and Territories.	Value of Imports.			Value of Exports.		
	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total Tonnage entered.
Maine,	\$ 788,958	\$ 94,431	\$ 883,389	\$ 1,044,951	\$ 14,416	113,907
N. Hamp.	71,514	-	71,514	75,076	6,605	6,564
Vermont,	217,853	-	217,853	328,151	-	36,595
Mass.	19,223,574	576,799	19,800,373	5,564,499	4,479,291	269,497
R. Island,	569,737	27,976	597,713	182,866	113,137	20,871
Connecticut,	436,781	2,721	439,502	487,510	25,460	18,557
N. York,	82,783,459	5,407,846	88,191,305	21,707,867	8,637,397	1,033,748
N. Jersey,	18,634	298	18,932	66,363	7,678	866
Penn.	11,988,340	401,597	12,389,937	2,416,099	1,323,176	78,993
Delaware,	3,637	6,924	10,611	88,826	-	-
Maryland,	5,187,716	459,437	5,647,153	3,176,866	748,368	63,476
D. of Colum.	107,144	4,051	111,195	514,571	3,068	6,696
Virginia,	551,590	139,665	691,255	6,054,445	9,618	27,904
N. Carolina.	228,802	13,179	241,981	319,327	-	22,742
S. Carolina,	1,131,434	760,371	1,891,805	11,224,298	113,718	53,404
Georgia,	115,331	277,715	393,049	8,890,674	-	37,268
Alabama,	407,249	118,706	525,955	7,572,128	2,564	30,684
Tennessee,	13,796	-	13,796	-	-	-
Louisiana,	11,240,567	6,279,247	17,519,814	31,265,015	5,005,808	156,370
Ohio,	2,978	6,830	9,808	97,061	140	5,632
Florida Ter.	69,354	28,819	98,173	49,009	12,701	8,258
Mich. Ter.	130,364	265	130,629	63,480	1,350	1,731
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$ 135,288,865</b>	<b>14,606,877</b>	<b>149,895,742</b>	<b>101,189,082</b>	<b>20,504,495</b>	<b>1,993,963</b>

## 6. FOREIGN VESSELS ENGAGED IN AMERICAN COMMERCE.

*Statement exhibiting the Number of Foreign Vessels, Tonnage, and Crews, that have entered into, and cleared from the United States, during the Year ending Sept. 30th, 1835.*

Flag.	No. Entered.	Tons.	Crews.		No. Cleared.	Tons.
			Men.	Boys.		
British, - - -	3,682	529,922	32,575	1,101	3,650	523,417
French, - - -	65	15,457	775	13	57	14,354
Spanish, - - -	162	24,497	1,761	25	177	26,245
Hanseatic, - -	95	28,218	1,304	12	98	28,421
Swedish, - - -	64	15,661	780	7	56	13,479
Danish, - - -	18	3,570	175	6	17	3,186
Dutch, - - -	17	3,112	162	2	12	2,148
Russian, - - -	1	250	12	-	1	330
Prussian, - - -	5	1,272	59	-	4	942
Austrian, - - -	9	3,125	154	-	7	2,509
Portuguese, - -	5	511	43	-	7	917
Belgian, - - -	3	980	42	-	3	979
Grecian, - - -	1	321	16	2	1	321
Tuscan, - - -	1	205	10	-	-	-
Sardinian, - - -	3	689	45	-	2	414
Sicilian, - - -	5	1,078	65	2	7	1,293
Haitian, - - -	1	139	6	-	-	-
Mexican, - - -	123	11,057	1,177	-	122	10,531
Central American,	1	80	5	-	-	-
Brazilian, - - -	4	663	38	-	5	845
Colombian, - - -	4	503	31	-	3	402
Buenos Ayrean, -	-	-	-	-	1	156
<b>Total,</b>	<b>4,969</b>	<b>641,310</b>	<b>39,235</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>4,230</b>	<b>630,894</b>

**7. Value of Imports and Consumption of Foreign Merchandise in the United States, and Value of Exports, from 1790 to 1835.**

Years.	Whole imports.	Whole exports of foreign merchandise.	Actual consumption, including free goods.	Whole exports.	Export of domestic produce.
1790	\$23,000,000	\$ 300,000	\$23,500,000	\$20,205,156	\$19,666,000
1791	29,200,000	500,000	30,000,000	19,012,041	18,500,000
1792	31,500,000	1,000,000	31,500,000	20,753,098	19,000,000
1793	31,100,000	1,750,000	30,800,000	26,109,572	24,000,000
1794	34,600,000	6,500,000	29,500,000	33,026,233	26,500,000
1795	69,756,268	8,300,000	63,000,000	47,989,472	39,500,000
1796	81,436,164	26,300,000	56,636,164	67,064,079	40,764,097
1797	75,379,406	27,000,000	50,379,406	56,850,206	29,850,206
1798	68,551,700	33,000,000	37,551,700	61,527,097	28,527,097
1799	79,069,148	45,523,000	35,546,148	78,665,522	33,142,522
1800	91,252,768	49,130,877	44,121,891	70,971,780	31,840,903
1801	111,363,511	46,642,721	66,720,790	94,115,925	47,473,204
1802	76,333,333	35,774,971	42,558,362	72,483,160	36,708,189
1803	64,666,666	13,594,072	52,072,594	55,800,033	42,205,961
1804	85,000,000	36,231,597	50,768,403	77,699,074	41,467,477
1805	120,600,000	53,179,019	69,420,981	95,566,021	42,387,002
1806	129,410,000	60,283,234	71,126,766	101,536,963	41,253,727
1807	138,500,000	59,643,558	81,856,442	108,843,150	48,699,592
1808	56,990,000	12,997,414	46,992,586	22,430,960	9,433,546
1809	59,400,000	20,797,531	41,602,469	52,203,233	31,405,702
1810	85,400,000	24,391,295	64,008,705	66,757,970	42,366,675
1811	53,400,000	16,022,790	40,377,210	61,316,833	45,294,043
1812	77,030,000	8,495,127	71,534,973	38,527,236	30,032,109
1813	22,005,000	2,847,845	23,157,155	27,855,997	25,008,132
1814	12,965,000	145,169	15,819,831	6,927,441	6,782,272
1815	113,041,274	6,583,350	109,457,924	52,557,753	45,974,403
1816	147,103,000	17,138,555	132,964,445	81,920,452	64,781,896
1817	99,250,000	19,358,069	82,891,931	82,671,569	68,313,500
1818	121,750,000	19,426,696	105,323,304	93,281,133	73,854,437
1819	87,125,000	19,165,683	70,959,317	70,142,521	50,976,838
1820	74,450,000	18,008,029	56,441,971	69,691,669	51,683,640
1821	62,585,724	21,302,488	41,283,236	64,974,328	43,671,894
1822	83,241,541	22,386,202	60,955,339	72,160,281	49,874,079
1823	77,579,267	27,543,622	50,035,645	74,699,030	47,155,408
1824	80,549,007	25,337,157	55,211,850	75,986,657	50,649,500
1825	96,340,075	32,590,643	63,749,432	99,535,388	66,944,745
1826	84,974,477	24,539,612	60,434,865	77,595,322	53,055,710
1827	79,484,068	23,403,136	56,080,932	82,324,827	58,921,691
1828	88,509,824	21,595,017	66,914,807	72,264,686	50,669,669
1829	74,492,527	16,658,478	57,834,049	72,358,671	55,700,193
1830	70,876,920	14,387,479	56,499,441	73,840,508	59,462,029
1831	103,191,124	20,033,526	83,157,598	81,310,583	61,277,027
1832	101,029,266	24,039,473	76,989,793	87,176,943	63,137,470
1833	108,118,311	19,822,735	88,295,576	90,140,433	70,317,698
1834	126,521,332	23,812,811	102,708,521	104,346,973	81,024,162
1835*	151,030,368	20,424,213	130,606,155	118,955,239	98,531,026

\* Partly estimated for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1835.

## XIII. RATES OF POSTAGE,

*On a Single Letter composed of One Piece of Paper.*

For any distance not exceeding	30 miles,	6 cents.
Over 30, and not exceeding	80 "	10 "
Over 80, and not exceeding	150 "	12½ "
Over 150, and not exceeding	400 "	18½ "
Over 400 miles		25 "

A *Letter* composed of two pieces of paper, is charged with *double* these rates; of three pieces, with *triple*; and of four pieces, with *quadruple*. "One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, and weighing *one ounce*, shall be charged with *quadruple* postage; and at the same rate, should the weight be greater."

*Newspaper Postage.*

For each *Newspaper*, not carried out of the State in which it is published, or, if carried out of the State, not carried over 100 miles, 1 cent. Over 100 miles, and out of the State in which it is published, 1½ cents.

*Magazines and Pamphlets.*

If published periodically, dist. not exceeding 100 miles, 1½ cts. per sheet.

Ditto do. distance over 100 " 2½ " "

If not pub. periodically, dist. not exceeding 100 " 4 " "

Ditto do. distance over 100 " 6 " "

"Every *Printed Pamphlet* or *Magazine* which contains more than twenty-four pages, on a *royal* sheet, or any sheet of *less* dimensions, shall be charged by the sheet; and small pamphlets, printed on a half or quarter sheet, of royal or less size, shall be charged with half the amount of postage charged on a full sheet."

The postage on *Ship Letters*, if delivered at the office where the vessel arrives, is six cents; if conveyed by post, two cents in addition to the ordinary postage.

*Privilege of Franking.*

Letters and packets to and from the following officers of the government, are by law received and conveyed by post, free of postage.

The President and Vice-President of the United States, Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy; Attorney-General; Postmaster-General and Assistant Postmasters-General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury; Treasurer; Commissioner of the General Land Office; Commissioners of the Navy Board; Commissary-General; Inspectors-General; Quartermaster-General; Paymaster-General; Superintendent of Patent Office; Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives; President and Secretary of the Senate; and

any individual who shall have been, or may hereafter be, President of the United States; and each may receive newspapers by post, free of postage.

Each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives, may send and receive, free of postage, newspapers, letters, and packets, weighing not more than two ounces (in case of excess of weight, excess alone to be paid for,) and all documents printed by order of either House, from the period of sixty days before he takes his seat in Congress, till the next meeting of Congress.

Postmasters may send and receive, free of postage, letters and packets not exceeding half an ounce in weight; and they may receive one daily newspaper, each, or what is equivalent thereto.

Printers of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may provide.

#### XIV. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

##### OFFICERS OF THE MINT.

R. M. Patterson, <i>Director</i> ,	\$ 2,000	J. R. Eckfeldt, <i>Assayer</i> ,	\$ 1,500
Wm. Findlay, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	1,200	J. Cloud, <i>Melter and Refiner</i> ,	1,500
Adam Eckfeldt, <i>Chief Coiner</i> ,	1,500	William Kneass, <i>Engraver</i> ,	1,200

##### OPERATIONS OF THE MINT IN 1835.

The coinage executed during the year 1835, has amounted to \$5,668,667, comprising \$2,186,175 in gold coins, \$3,443,003 in silver, and \$39,489 in copper; and composed of 15,996,342 pieces of coin, viz.

Half eagles	371,534 pieces, making	\$ 1,857,670
Quarter eagles,	131,402 " "	328,505
Half dollars,	5,352,006 " "	2,676,003
Quarter dollars,	1,952,000 " "	488,000
Dimes,	1,410,000 " "	141,000
Half Dimes,	2,760,000 " "	138,000
Cents,	3,878,400 " "	38,784
Half cents,	141,000 " "	705
<hr/>		
15,996,342		\$ 5,668,667

The deposits of gold within the year have amounted, in round numbers, to \$1,845,000, of which \$698,000 was from bullion derived from the gold mines in the United States.

The amount of gold bullion in the vaults of the Mint at the end of the year, was \$77,880, all of which was deposited in December. The

amount of silver bullion in the vaults was \$ 780,600, all of which was deposited in November and December.

The amount of gold coinage is less than that of 1834 by \$ 1,768,095. This difference has arisen, in part, from the recoinage of American gold of the former ratio, which amounted, in 1834, to \$ 1,067,000, and in 1835, to only \$ 160,000.

The silver and the copper coinages are greater than in any former year, and the whole number of pieces struck exceeds that in any former year by more than four millions.

In consequence of an unusual demand for small silver coins, the amount of this coinage, for the last year, has been so great as nearly to equal the whole of that for the four years preceding.

Measures have been taken recently, and are now in progress, for introducing improvements in the processes and machinery of the Mint, by which it is believed that the efficiency of the establishment may be much increased. Heretofore the milling and coining have been done exclusively by human labor. New machines are nearly completed by which these operations will be executed with steam power. The humid assay for silver has been successfully introduced, and new arrangements for the assay by fire are about to be commenced.

*Amount of Gold received annually from the Gold Region of the United States from 1824 to 1835, inclusive.*

Years.	Virginia.	Car lina.	S. Caro- lina.	Georgia.	Tennes- see.	Alabama.	Not as- certained.	Total.
1824	.	\$ 5,000	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 5,000
1825	.	17,000	.	.	.	.	.	17,000
1826	.	20,000	.	.	.	.	.	20,000
1827	.	21,000	.	.	.	.	.	21,000
1828	.	46,000	.	.	.	.	.	46,000
1829	\$ 2,500	134,000	\$ 3,500	.	.	.	.	140,000
1830	24,000	204,000	26,000	\$ 212,000	.	.	.	466,000
81	26,000	294,000	22,000	176,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	.	520,000
82	34,000	458,000	45,000	140,000	1,000	.	.	678,000
83	104,000	475,000	66,000	216,000	7,000	.	.	808,000
84	62,000	380,000	38,000	415,000	3,000	.	.	898,000
85	60,400	263,500	42,400	319,100	100	.	12,200	698,500
	312,900	2,317,500	242,900	1,478,900	12,100	1,000	12,000	4,377,500



**XV. GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,**  
*with the Manner of their Election and the Commencement and Expiration  
of their respective Terms of Office.*

States.	Governors.	Elected by the	Term begins.	Term ex- pires.
Maine,	Robert P. Dunlap,	People,	Jan. 1836	Jan. 1837
New Hampshire,	Isaac Hill,	do.	June 1836	June 1837
Vermont,	Sam'l Jenison, <i>Act.</i>	do.	Oct. 1836	Oct. 1836
Massachusetts,	Edward Everett,	do.	Jan. 1836	Jan. 1837
Rhode Island,	John B. Francis,	do.	Jan. 1836	May 1837
Connecticut,	Henry W. Edwards,	do.	May 1836	May 1837
New York,	Wm. L. Marcy,	do.	Jan. 1835	Jan. 1837
New Jersey,	Peter D. Vroom,	Legislat.	Oct. 1835	Oct. 1836
Pennsylvania,	Joseph Ritner,	People,	Dec. 1835	Dec. 1836
Delaware,	Charles Polk, <i>Acting.</i>	do.	May 1836	Jan. 1837
Maryland,	Thomas W. Veazey,	Legislat.	Jan. 1836	Jan. 1837
Virginia,	W. Robertson, <i>Act.</i>	do.	Mar. 1836	Mar. 1837
North Carolina,	Edward B. Dudley,	People,	Jan. 1837	Jan. 1839
South Carolina,	George McDuffie,	Legislat.	Dec. 1834	Dec. 1836
Georgia,	William Schley,	People,	Nov. 1835	Nov. 1837
Alabama,	Clement C. Clay,	do.	Nov. 1835	Nov. 1837
Mississippi,	Charles Lynch,	do.	Jan. 1836	Jan. 1838
Louisiana,	Ed. D. White,	do.	Jan. 1835	Jan. 1839
Tennessee,	Newton Cannon,	do.	Oct. 1835	Oct. 1837
Kentucky,	James Clark	do.	Sept. 1836	Sept. 1840
Ohio,	Robert Lucas,	do.	Dec. 1834	Dec. 1836
Indiana,	Noah Noble,	do.	Dec. 1834	Dec. 1837
Illinois,	Joseph Duncan,	do.	Dec. 1834	Dec. 1838
Missouri,	L. W. Boggs,	do.	Nov. 1836	Nov. 1840
Michigan,	Stevens T. Mason,	do.	1834	Jan. 1838
Arkansas,	James S. Conway,	do.	1836	1840
<i>Territories.</i>				
Florida,	Richard K. Call,		April 1836	April 1839
Wisconsin,	Henry Dodge,		May 1836	May 1839

With respect to those Governors who have been elected more than *once*, the commencement of the term for which they were *last* elected is here given.

In all the States except New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and, if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the legislature elects to the office of Governor, one of the candidates voted for by the people. In the State of *Louisiana*, the people give their votes, and the legislature elects one of the two candidates who have the greatest number of votes.

The Governors of the Territories are appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, for the term of three years.

XVI. Table, exhibiting the Governors' Term and Salary, the Number of State Senators and Representatives with their respective Terms and Pay, and the Number of Electors of President and Vice-President in the several States, and the Time of Choosing them in the Election of 1836.

States.	Gov. Term, Years.	Salary.	Senators.	Term Y'rs	Representatives.	Term Y'rs.	Pay per day.	Time of choosing el's 1836.	**No. of elec- Pres. & V. Pres.
Maine,	1	1,500	25	1	186	1	\$2.00	Nov. 7	10
New Hampshire,	1	1,000	12	1	230	1	2.00	do. 7	7
Vermont,	1	750	30		233	1	1.50	do. 7	7
Massachusetts,*	1	3,666 $\frac{2}{3}$	40	1	634	1	2.00	do. 14	14
Rhode Island,	1	400	10	1	72	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.50	do. 23	4
Connecticut,†	1	1,100	21	1	208	1	2.00	do. 7	8
New York,	2	4,000	32	4	128	1	3.00	do. 7	42
New Jersey,‡	1	2,000	14	1	50	1	3.00	do. 7	8
Pennsylvania,	3	4,000	33	4	100	1	3.00	do. 4	30
Delaware,	3	1,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	9	4	21	2	2.50	do. 7	3
Maryland,	1	2,666 $\frac{2}{3}$	15	5	80	1	4.00	do. 14	10
Virginia,	3	3,333 $\frac{1}{3}$	32	4	134	1	4.00	do. 7	23
North Carolina,	2	2,000	50	2	120	2	3.00	do. 17	15
South Carolina,	2	3,500	45	4	124	2	4.00	do.—	11
Georgia,	2	3,000	90	1	185	1	4.00	do. 7	11
Alabama,	2	1,000	22	3	72	2	4.00	do. 14	7
Mississippi,	2	2,500	11	3	36	1	3.00	do. 7	4
Louisiana,	4	7,500	17	4	50	2	4.00	do. 7	5
Tennessee,	2	2,000	25	2	75	2	4.00	do. 17	15
Kentucky,	4	2,500	38	4	100	1	3.00	do. 7	15
Ohio,	2	1,200	36	2	72	1	3.00	do. 4	21
Indiana,	3	1,000	30	3	62	1	2.00	do. 7	9
Illinois,	4	1,000	26	4	55	2	3.00	do. 7	5
Missouri,	4	1,500	18	4	49	2	3.00	do. 7	4
Michigan,	2			2		1			3
Arkansas,	4			4		2			3

\* The number of Representatives in the Legislature of Massachusetts, if every town should send the number authorized by the constitution as it has hitherto existed, would be 634; but it is now proposed to amend the constitution and reduce the number to 417.

† The pay of the senators in the Legislature of Connecticut, is \$2 a day; that of the representatives, \$1.50.

‡ The Upper House, which forms an independent branch of the Legislature of New Jersey, is styled the "Legislative Council."

|| The new states of Michigan and Arkansas are not yet fully organized. The representatives of Michigan, according to its constitution, cannot be less than 48 nor more than 100; and the senators, as nearly as may be, of one-third the number of representatives.

§ The senate of Arkansas cannot consist of less than 17, or of more than 33 members; the house of representatives, of not less than 54, nor more than 100 members.

\*\* Three different modes of choosing the electors of President and Vice-President in the different states, are authorized by the Constitution, viz. by the people by districts, by the people by a general ticket, and by the state legislatures. The same states have not all uniformly adhered to the same mode; and the mode may be varied at the pleasure of the state legislatures. At the last election all the states chose their electors by a general ticket, except Maryland (in which they were chosen by districts) and South Carolina, (in which they were chosen by the Legislature.)

The Electors must be chosen within 34 days of the 1st Wednesday in December, on which day they meet in their respective states to give their votes for President and Vice-President.

**XVII. Table, exhibiting the Seats of Government, the Times of holding the Election of State Officers, and the Times of the Meeting of the Legislature of the several States.**

States.	Seats of Government.	Times of holding Elections.	Times of the Meeting of the Legislature.
Maine,	Augusta,	2d Monday in Sept.	1st Wednesday in January.
N. Hampshire,	Concord,	2d Tuesday in March.	1st Wednesday in June.
Vermont,	Montpelier,	1st Tuesday in Sept.	2d Thursday in October.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	2d Monday in Nov.	1st Wednesday in January.
Rhode Island,	Providence,	Gov. & Sen. in April,	1st Wed. May and in June.
	and Newport,	Rep. in April and Aug.	last Wed. in Oct. & in January.
Connecticut,	Hart. & N. Hav.	1st Monday in April,	1st Wednesday in May.
New York,	Albany,	1st Monday in Nov.	1st Tuesday in January,
New Jersey,	Trenton,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	4th Tuesday in October,
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	1st Tuesday in December.
Delaware,	Dover,	2d Tuesday in Nov.	1st Tuesday in Jan. biennially.
Maryland,	Annapolis,	1st Monday in Oct.	last Monday in December.
Virginia,	Richmond,	In the month of April,	1st Monday in December.
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	Commonly in August,	2d Monday in Nov. bienn.
South Carolina,	Columbia,	2d Monday in Oct.	4th Monday in November.
Georgia,	Milledgeville,	1st Monday in Oct.	1st Monday in November.
Alabama,	Tuscaloosa,	1st Monday in August,	4th Monday in October.
Mississippi,	Jackson,	In May,	4th Monday Jan. bienn.
Louisiana,	New Orleans,	1st Monday in July,	1st Monday in January.
Tennessee,	Nashville,	1st Thursday in Aug.	1st Monday in Oct. bienn.
Kentucky,	Frankfort,	1st Monday in August,	last day in December.
Ohio,	Columbus,	2d Tuesday in October,	1st Monday in December.
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in December.
Illinois,	Vandalia,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in Dec. bienn.
Missouri,	Jefferson City,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in Nov. bienn.
Michigan,	Detroit,	1st Monday in Oct.	1st Monday in January.
Arkansas,	Little Rock,		biennially.

**XVIII. LAW SCHOOLS.**

		Prof.	Students.
Cambridge Mass.	Harvard University,	2	52
New Haven, Conn.	Yale College,	2	31
Philadelphia, Pa.			
Williamsburg, Va.	William and Mary College,	1	6
Charlottesville, do.	University of Virginia,	1	66
Fredericksburg, do.		1	20
Lexington, Ken.	Transylvania University,	1	39
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Cincinnati College,	3	

Schools for the study of law are much less frequented than the schools for the study of the other professions. The first institution of this nature, of much note, that was established in the United States, was the Law School at Litchfield, in Connecticut, which had from 1798 to 1827, 730 students; but it is now discontinued.

## XIX. THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Name.	Place.	Denomina- tion.	Com. operation.	No. Prof.	Stud. in 1835 - 6.	No. edu- cated.	Vols. in Lib.
Bangor Theol. Seminary,	Bangor, Me.	Cong.	1816	3	44	62	4,000
Theological Seminary,	Andover, Mass.	Cong.	1808	5	152	672	13,000
Divinity School,	Cambridge, do.	Cong. Unit.	1824	3	22	100	
Theological Institution,	Newton, do.	Baptist,	1825	3	40	40	1,800
Theol. Dep. Yale College,	N. Haven, Ct.	Cong.	1822	3	63	113	2,000
Theol. Inst. of Conn.	E. Windsor, do.	Cong.	1834	3	26		3,000
Theol. Ins. Epis. Church,	New York, N. Y.	Prot. Epis.	1819	4	80	300	3,880
Theol. Sem. of Auburn,	Auburn, do.	Presbyt.	1821	4	51	220	4,500
Hamilton Lit. & Th. Inst.	Hamilton, do.	Baptist,	1820	4	9	124	2,250
Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick, do.	Lutheran,	1816	2	9		1,000
Th. Sem. Dutch Ref. Ch.	N. Br'wick, N. J.	Dutch Ref.	1784	3	24		
Theol. Sem. Pr. Ch. U. S.	Princeton, do.	Presbyt.	1813	5	130	714	7,000
Sem. Luth. Ch. U. S.	Gottysburg, Pa.	Evang. L.	1826	2	25		7,000
German Reformed,	York, do.	G. Ref. Ch.	1825	2	20		
West. Theol. Seminary,	Allegheny T. do.	Presbyt.	1828	3	33		4,000
Theological School,	Canonsburg, do.	Asso. Ch.		1			
Theological Seminary,	Pittsburg, do.	Asso. Ref.	1828	1	19		
Epiz. Theol. School of Va.	Fairfax Co. Va.	Prot. Epis.	1822	3	23	90	3,000
Union Theol. Seminary,	Pr. Ed. Co. do.	Presbyt.	1824	3	35	76	3,200
Virginia Baptist Seminary,	Richmond, do.	Baptist,	1832	3	60		
Southern Theol. Sem.	Columbia, S. C.	Presbyt.	1829	3	22		1,800
Theological Seminary,	Lexington, do.	Lutheran,	1832	2	1	14	1,200
Furman Theol. Seminary,	High Hills, do.	Baptist,		2		30	1,000
South West. Theol. Sem.	Maryville, Ten.	Presbyt.	1821	2	22	62	5,000
Lane Seminary,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	Do.	1829	3	42		3,700
Theol. Dep. Ken. College,	Gambier, do.	Prot. Epis.	1828		11		
Theol. Dep. W. Res. Col.	Hudson, do.	Presbyt.			3		
Theological School,	Columbus, do.	Lutheran,					
Granville Theolog. Dep.	Granville, do.	Baptist,	1832	1	30		500
Indiana Theol. Seminary,	S. Hanover, In.	Presbyt.		2	10		
Alton Theol. Seminary,	Upper Alton, Il.		1835	2	25		

There are *Roman Catholic* Theological Seminaries at *Baltimore* and near *Emmetsburg*, Md., at *Charleston*, S. C., near *Bardstown*, and in *Washington County*, Ky., and in *Perry County*, Mo.

## XX. MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Lectures com.	Prof.	Stud
Maine Medical School	Brunswick,	February,	5	190
New Hampshire Med. School,	Hanover,		3	79
Vermont Med. School, Univ. Vt.	Rurlington,		3	
Vermont Academy of Medicine,	Castleton,	3d Thurs. in Aug.	6	62
Mass. Medical School, Harv. Univ.	Boston,	1st Wed. in Nov.	6	103
Berkshire Med. Inst., Williams Col.	Pittsfd Id,	1st Thurs. in Sept.	5	100
Medical School, Yale College,	New Haven,	Last week in Oct.	5	60
Coll. Phys. and Surgeons, N. Y.	New York,	1st Mond. in Nov.	7	158
Coll. Phys. and Surg., West. Dist.	Fairfield,	1st Tues. in Oct.	5	190
Geneva Medical College,	Geneva,		6	68
Medical Dep. Jefferson College,	Philadelphia,	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	121
Medical Dep. Univ. Pennsylvania,	do.	1st Mond. in Nov.	9	398
Medical Dep. Univ. Maryland,	Baltimore,	last Mond. in Oct.	6	143
Washington Medical College,	do.	last Mond. in Oct.	6	
Medical Dep. Univ. Virginia,	Charlottesville,	September.	3	55
Medical College of the State of S. C.	Charleston,	2d Mond. in Nov.	7	127
Medical College of S. Carolina,	do.	2d Mond. in Nov.	8	18
South. School of Prac. Med.	do.	2d Mond. in April.	7	
Medical College of Georgia,	Augusta,	3d Mond. in Oct.	6	
Medical College of Trans. Univ.	Lexington,	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	260
Louisville Medical College,	Louisville,		6	
Medical Dep. Cincinnati,	Cincinnati,	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	66
Ref. Medical Col. Ohio,	Worthington,	1st Mond. in Oct.	4	

## XXI. COLLEGES IN THE

	Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Found- ed.
1	Bowdoin,	Brunswick, Me.	William Allen, D. D.	1794
2	Waterville,*	Waterville, do.	Robert E. Pattison,	1820
3	Bartmouth,	Hanover, N. H.	Nathan Lord, D. D.	1770
4	University of Vermont,	Burlington, Vt.	John Wheelock, D. D.	1791
5	Middlebury,	Middlebury, do.	Joshua Bates, D. D.	1800
6	Norwich University,	Norwich, do.	Alden Partridge, A. M.	1834
7	Harvard University,	Cambridge, Mass.	Josiah Quincy, LL. D.	1638
8	Williams,	Williamstown, do.	Mark Hopkins, A. M.	1793
9	Amherst,	Amherst, do.	Heman Humphrey, D. D.	1821
10	Brown University,*	Providence, R. I.	Francis Wayland, D. D.	1764
11	Yale,	New Haven, Con.	Jeremiah Day, D. D.	1700
12	Washington,†	Hartford, do.	Nath'l S. Wheaton, D. D.	1824
13	Wesleyan University,†	Middletown, do.	Wilbur Fisk, D. D.	1831
14	Columbia,†	New York, N. Y.	William A. Duer, LL. D.	1754
15	Cornell,	Albany, do.	Eliphalet Nott, D. D.	1795
16	Hamilton,	Clinton, do.	Joseph Penney, D. D.	1812
17	Hamilton Lit. and Theol.*	Hamilton, do.	Nath'l Kendrick, D. D.	1819
18	Geneva,†	Geneva, do.	Benjamin Hale, A. M.	1823
19	University of New York,	New York, do.	J. M. Matthews, D. D.	1831
20	College of New Jersey,	Princeton, N. J.	James Carnahan, D. D.	1746
21	Rutgers,	New Brunswick, do.	Philip Milledoler, D. D.	1770
22	University of Pennsyl.	Philadelphia, Penn.	John Ludlow, D. D.	1755
23	Dickinson,†	Carlisle, do.	John P. Durbin, A. M.	1783
24	Jefferson,	Canonsburg, do.	Matthew Brown, D. D.	1802
25	Washington,	Washington, do.	David McConaughy, D. D.	1806
26	Allegheny,†	Meadville, do.	Martin Rutor, D. D.	1806
27	Western University,	Pittsburg, do.	Gilbert Moran, A. M.	1819
28	Pennsylvania,	Gettysburg, do.	C. P. Krauth, A. M.	1832
29	Lafayette,	Easton, do.	George Jodkin, D. D.	1832
30	Bristol College,†	Near Bristol, do.	Chauncey Colton, D. D.	1833
31	Haddington,*	Haddington, do.	John L. Dagg,	1836
32	Newark,	Newark, Del.	Richard S. Mason, D. D.	1833
33	St. John's,	Annapolis, Md.	Hector Hunsbury, D. D.	1784
34	St. Mary's,§	Baltimore, do.	John J. Chancho,	1799
35	Mount St. Mary's,§	Emmetsburg, do.	Thomas R. Butler,	1830
36	Mount Hope,	Near Baltimore, do.	Frederick Hall, M. D.	1839
37	Georgetown,§	Georgetown, D. C.	Thomas F. Mulledy, D. D.	1799
38	Columbian,*	Washington, do.	Stephen Chapin, D. D.	1821
39	William and Mary,†	Williamsburg, Va.	Thomas R. Dew,	1693
40	Hampton-Sydney,	Prince Ed. Co. do.	Daniel Carroll, D. D.	1783
41	Washington,	Lexington, do.	Henry Vethake, A. M.	1812
42	University of Virginia,	Charlottesville, do.	J. A. C. Davis, <i>Chairman</i>	1819
43	Randolph-Macon,†	Boydton, do.	Stephen Olin, D. D.	1829
44	University of N. Carolina,	Chapel-Hill, N. C.	David L. Swain,	1791
45	Charleston,†	Charleston, S. C.	Jasper Adams, D. D.	1785
46	College of S. Carolina,	Columbia, do.	Robert W. Barnwell,	1804
47	University of Georgia,	Athens, Geo.	Alonzo Church, D. D.	1785
48	University of Alabama,	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Alva Woods, D. D.	1828
49	Lazrange,†	New Tuscaloosa, do.	R. Payne,	1830
50	Spring Hill,§	Spring Hill, do.	John Razin,	1830
51	Jefferson,	Washington, Mi.	C. Dubuison,	1802
52	Oakland,	Oakland, do.	Jeremiah Chamberlin, D. D.	1821
53	Louisiana,	Jackson, do.	James Shannon,	1825
54	Greeneville,	Greeneville, Tenn.	Henry Hoss, Esq.	1794
55	Washington,	Washington Co. do.	James Maclin,	1794
56	University of Nashville,	Nashville, do.	Philip Lindsay, D. D.	1806
57	East Tennessee,	Knoxville, do.	Joseph Eatabrook, A. M.	1807
58	Jackson,	Near Columbia, do.	Benjamin Labaree, A. M.	1830
59	Pennsylvania,	Lexington, Ken.	Thomas W. Coit, D. D.	1798
60	St. Joseph's,§	Bardonia, do.	George A. M. Elder,	1819
61	Centre,	Danville, do.	John C. Young, A. M.	1822
62	Augusta,†	Augusta, do.	Geo. C. Tomlinson, A. M.	1823
63	Cumberland,	Princeton, do.	F. R. Cossitt,	1825
64	Georgetown,*	Georgetown, do.	Benj. F. Furnsworth, A. M.	1830
65	University of Ohio,	Athens, Ohio.	Robert G. Wilson, D. D.	1821
66	Miami University,	Oxford, do.	R. H. Bishop, D. D.	1824
67	Franklin,	New Athens, do.	Johnson Welch,	1825
68	Western Reserve,	Hudson, do.	George E. Pierce, A. M.	1826

## UNITED STATES.

	Instruct- ors.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Minis- ters.	Stud- ents.	Vols. in College Lib'ries.	Vols. in Stud'ts' Lib'ries.	Commencement.
1	10	528	52	139	8,000	4,000	First Wednesday in September.
2	8	113	27	112	4,500	1,500	First Wednesday in August.
3	10	1,858	512	186	6,000	8,500	Last Wednesday in July.
4	7	224	.	60	6,000	2,400	First Wednesday in August.
5	5	650	228	163	2,300	3,100	Third Wednesday in August.
6	5	.	.	.	.	.	Wed. before 3d Thurs. in Aug.
7	30	5,321	1,344	208	43,000	4,500	Last Wednesday in August.
8	7	800	.	121	3,000	3,200	Third Wednesday in August.
9	9	384	66	252	4,300	6,250	Fourth Wednesday in August.
10	10	1,253	450	195	6,000	5,600	First Wednesday in September.
11	27	4,485	1,297	413	10,500	15,000	Third Wednesday in August.
12	8	115	42	55	2,000	2,500	First Thursday in August.
13	6	.	.	111	3,000	.	Second Wednesday in August.
14	11	1,620	.	100	8,000	6,000	Day after 1st Monday in Oct.
15	10	1,600	308	268	5,350	8,020	Fourth Wednesday in July.
16	7	270	69	101	2,500	3,700	Fourth Wednesday in August.
17	8	124	.	83	1,600	.	Third Wednesday in August.
18	7	18	9	22	820	1,150	First Wednesday in August.
19	17	.	.	223	.	.	Third Wednesday in July.
20	12	2,064	424	221	7,000	4,000	Last Wednesday in September.
21	8	257	39	93	3,000	3,500	Third Wednesday in July.
22	20	.	.	82	2,000	.	Last Thursday in July.
23	6	.	.	54	3,000	5,500	.
24	8	404	170	163	1,000	2,400	Last Thursday in September.
25	7	146	.	47	1,500	.	Last Wednesday in September.
26	4	10	.	120	8,000	.	.
27	7	45	.	50	500	.	Last Thursday in July.
28	6	.	.	90	.	.	.
29	4	.	.	23	.	.	Last Tuesday in Sept.
30	11	.	.	91	3,500	.	Wed. preceding 3d July.
31	4	.	.	60	.	.	Last Wednesday in August.
32	5	.	.	75	1,000	.	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.
33	7	656	.	108	2,700	400	The 22d of February.
34	25	.	.	179	12,000	.	Third Tuesday in July.
35	25	91	.	120	7,000	.	Last week in June.
36	7	.	.	45	.	.	.
37	17	90	.	134	12,000	.	Near the last of July.
38	8	.	.	50	4,000	.	First Wednesday in October.
39	6	.	.	60	3,500	600	July 4th.
40	4	.	.	60	5,000	3,200	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.
41	4	380	.	36	1,500	.	Last Thursday in June.
42	9	118	.	256	10,500	.	July 4th.
43	6	.	.	103	.	.	.
44	8	334	.	85	1,800	3,000	Last Thursday in June.
45	4	72	18	35	3,000	50	Last Thursday in October.
46	6	.	.	114	10,000	.	First Monday in December.
47	9	323	.	127	4,500	3,000	First Wednesday in August.
48	6	26	.	104	3,000	600	Wednesday before 25th Dec.
49	.	.	.	120	.	.	.
50	8	.	.	85	.	.	.
51	.	.	.	70	.	.	.
52	4	.	.	130	.	.	.
53	4	.	.	15	350	.	Second Wednesday in June.
54	2	110	.	43	4,000	.	Third Wednesday in Sept.
55	1	100	.	35	500	.	.
56	6	168	.	125	2,200	3,500	First Wednesday in October.
57	2	.	.	90	3,000	200	First Thursday in October.
58	6	3	.	100	1,250	.	.
59	4	600	50	48	2,400	2,000	Last Wednesday in September.
60	15	80	3	120	5,000	.	August 1st.
61	8	.	.	66	1,600	.	Thursday after 3d Wed. in Sept.
62	6	60	.	75	2,000	500	Thursday after 1st Wed. in Aug.
63	3	28	.	72	500	.	First Wednesday in December.
64	3	.	.	56	1,200	.	First Wednesday in September.
65	5	72	26	45	1,000	1,000	Wed. after 3d Tuesday in Sept.
66	8	80	17	125	1,200	2,500	Last Wednesday in September.
67	6	20	7	100	300	750	Last Wednesday in September.
68	7	25	.	82	1,600	300	Fourth Wednesday in August.

## COLLEGES IN THE

	Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Found- ed.	
69	Kenyon,†	Gambier,	Ohio.	C. P. McIlvaine, D. D.	1828
70	Granville,*	Granville,	do.	John Pratt,	1832
71	Marietta,	Marietta,	do.	Joel H. Linsley, A. M.	1833
72	Oberlin Inst.,	New Elyria,	do.	Asa Mahan,	1834
73	Wilmington Univ.,	Chagrin,	do.	Nehemiah Allen, Esq.	1834
74	Indiana,	Bloomington,	Ind.	Andrew Wylie, D. D.	1827
75	South Hanover,	South Hanover,	do.	James Blythe, D. D.	1829
76	Wabash,	Crawfordsville,	do.	Elihu W. Baldwin, A. M.	1833
77	Illinois,	Jacksonville,	Il.	Edward Beecher, A. M.	1830
78	Shurtleff,†	Up. Alton,	do.	Hebbel Loomis,	1835
79	McKendreean,†	Lebanon,	do.		
80	University of St. Louis,§	St. Louis,	Mo.	P. J. Verhaegen,	1829
81	St. Mary's,§	Barrens,	do.	John M. Odin,	1830
82	Marion,	New Palmyra,	do.	Wm. S. Potts,	1831
83	Columbia,	Columbia,	do.		1835

## Remarks.

The Colleges marked thus (\*) are under the direction of the *Baptists*; thus (†) *Episcopalians*; thus (‡) *Methodists*; thus (§) *Catholics*.

With respect to the Colleges which are unmarked, the prevailing religious influence of those that are in the New England States, is *Congregationalism*; of the most of the others, *Presbyterianism*. Norwich University is an institution recently established by the *Universalists*.

By students in the above table, with respect to the New England Colleges and many of the others, is meant *undergraduates*, or members of the four collegiate classes; not

## VACATIONS IN COLLEGES

Bowdoin.	1. Com., 3 weeks; — 2. Friday after 3d Wed. Dec., 8 weeks; — 3. Friday after 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
Waterville.	1. Com., 5 weeks; — 2. Last Wed. Nov., 9 weeks.
Dartmouth.	1. Com., 4 weeks; — 2. Last Mond. Dec., 6½ weeks; — 3. Thursday preceding the last Wed. May, 2½ weeks.
Vermont Univ.	1. Com., 4 weeks; — 2. 1st Wed. Jan., 8 weeks.
Middlebury.	1. Com., 4 weeks; — 2. 1st Wed. Jan. 7 weeks; — 3. 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
Harvard.	1. Wed. preceding 25th Dec., 2 weeks; — 2. 1st Wed. in April, 2 weeks; — 3. preceding Commencement, 6 weeks.
Williams.	1. Com., 4 weeks; — 2. Wed. after 3d Wed. Dec., 6 weeks; — 3. 1st Wed. May, 3 weeks.
Amherst.	1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 weeks; — 3. 1st Wed. May 4 weeks.
Brown.	1. Com., 4 weeks; — 2. last Friday in Dec., 2 weeks; — 3. 2d Friday in May, 3 weeks.
Yale.	1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. 1st Wed. Jan., 2 weeks; — 3. last Wed. April, 4 weeks.
Washington.	1. Com., 7 weeks; — 2. Thursday before Christmas, 2 weeks; — 3. Thursday before 12th April, 3 weeks.
Wesleyan Univ.	1. Wed. before Christmas, 7 weeks; — 2. preceding com., 5 weeks.
Columbia.	1. From August 1, to the 1st Monday in October.
Union.	1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. in Dec. 4 weeks; — 3. in April, 4 weeks.
Hamilton.	1. Com., 7 weeks; — 2. Dec. 4 weeks from Wed. before Christmas; — 3. 3d Wed. April, 4 weeks.
Geneva.	1. Com. 6 weeks — 2. at Christmas and New Year, 2 weeks; — 3. In April, 3 weeks.
College of N. J.	1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. 1st Thurs. after 2d Tues. in April, 5 weeks.
Rutgers.	1. Com., to Sept. 15; — 2. Dec. 21 to Jan. 7; — 3. April 7 to May 1.
Penn. University.	1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. Dec. 2 weeks; — 3. April, 2 weeks.
Jefferson.	1. Month of October; — 2. Month of May.
Washington.	1. Month of October; — 2. Month of May.
Bristol Coll.	1. Com. 10 weeks; — 4th Wed. March, 2 weeks.
St. John's.	1. Good Friday, 10 days; — 2. Last Wed. in July to the 1st Monday Sept.; — 3. Dec. 23d to 1st Mond. Jan.
St. Mary's.	1. Com. to the 1st Monday in Sept.

## UNITED STATES. (Continued.)

	Instruct- ors.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Minis- ters.	Stud- ents.	Vols. in Colleg- Lib'ries.	Books in Lib'ries.	Commencement.
69	14		.	52	2,300	.	First Wednesday in August.
70	6		.	80	3,000	.	2d Wednesday in August.
71	4		.	93	.	.	
72	4		.	.	.	.	
73	8		.	.	.	.	
74	5	10	1	77	600	400	Last Wednesday in September.
75	9		4	30	.	.	
76	4		.	60	.	.	
77	5		.	25	1,500	.	3d Wednesday in September.
78	3		.	60	.	.	Third Wednesday in July.
79			.	.	.	.	
80	15	9	.	200	7,500	.	July 31st,
81	15	5	.	124	6,000	.	Near the last of September.
82	7		.	80	.	.	
83			.	.	.	.	

including such as are pursuing professional education, or such as are members of a preparatory department; but the greater part of the students in the Catholic Colleges, and also many of the other Southern and Western Colleges, belong to the preparatory department.

The whole number of students, on the Catalogue, including those of theology, law, and medicine, as well as undergraduates, in Harvard University in 1836, was 391, in Yale College, 579.

Some of the Colleges above enumerated, are not in full operation; and scarcely deserve a place in the Table. Several other Colleges have been incorporated, which are not yet fully organized.

## IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mt. St. Mary's.	1. July 1 to August 16.
Columbian.	1. Com. to 1st Wed. Nov.; — 2. 1st Wed. May to 1st Wed. in July.
William and Mary.	1. Com. to the last Monday in October.
Hamp. Sydney.	1. From 4th Wed. Sept. to 1st Nov.; — 2. 4th Thurs. Ap'l to 1st June.
Washington.	1. Last Thurs. in June to 1st Sept. — A recess of 9 days at Christmas.
Univ. Virginia.	1. July 20 to September 18.
Univ. N. Carolina.	1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. Dec. 15, 4 weeks.
Charleston.	1. Month of December; — 2. in April, 3 weeks.
Coll. S. Carolina.	1. July 1 to the 1st Monday in October.
Univ. Georgia.	1. Com., 1 week; — 2. 1st Nov. to 15th Jan.; — 3. April 1st to April 15th.
Univ. Alabama.	1. Com. to the 1st Mond. in Dec.; — 2. 1st July to 1st Mond. Aug.
Louisiana.	1. Com., 4 weeks; — 2. Dec. 20 to Jan. 10.
Greeneville.	1. Com., 5 weeks; — 2. 3d Wed. in March, 5 weeks.
Nashville.	1. Com., 5½ weeks; 2. 1st Wed. April, 5½ weeks.
E. Tennessee.	1. Com., 4 weeks; — 2. 1st Thursday April, 4 weeks.
Pennsylvania.	1. Com. to 1st Monday Nov.; — 2. 2d Mond. March, 6 weeks.
Centre.	1. Com. to Thurs. after 3d Wed. Oct.; — 2. After a session of 21 weeks, 4 weeks.
Augusta.	1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. in Feb. 21 weeks from 1st vacation, 4 weeks.
Cumberland.	1. Com. to the 1st February.
St. Joseph's.	1. The month of August.
Georgetown.	1. Com. to 3d Monday Oct.; — 2. 1st Monday March, 6 weeks.
University of Ohio.	1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. Wed. after 2d Tuesday April, 4 weeks.
Miami.	1. Com. to 1st Mond. Nov.; — 2. 1st Wed. March to 1st Mond. May.
Western Reserve.	1. Com., 5 weeks; — 2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 weeks; — 3. 1st Wed. May, 3 weeks.
Kenyon.	1. Com., 12 weeks; — only one vacation.
Indiana.	1. Month of May; — 2. Month of October.
Illinois.	1. Com., 8 weeks; — 2. Wed. before 5th April, 6 weeks.

EXPLANATION. Vacations of Bowdoin College. 1st, from Commencement, 3 weeks; — 2d from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in December, 8 weeks; — 3d, from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in May, 2 weeks.



## XXII. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

## 1. SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

	Ministers.	Churches or Con- gregat'ns.	Comm.
Congregationalists, . . . . .	975	1,071	129,756
Presbyterians ( <i>General Assembly</i> ), . . . .	1,914	2,648	247,964
Reformed Dutch Church, . . . . .	167	197	22,515
Associate Presbyterian Church, . . . .	70	169	12,886
Associate Reformed Church, . . . . .	43	100	10,000
Cumberland Presbyterians, . . . . .	400		60,000
German Reformed, . . . . .	186	600	30,000
Baptists, Calvinistic, . . . . .	4,239	6,319	452,000
Free-Will Baptists, . . . . .	515	750	33,882
Seventh-Day Baptists, . . . . .	46	42	4,503
Six-Principle Baptists, . . . . .	9	16	1,943
Christians, . . . . .	300	1,000	30,000
Mennonites, . . . . .	200		30,000
Tunkers, . . . . .	40	40	3,000
Methodist Episcopal Church, . . . . .	2,608		652,528
Methodist Protestants, . . . . .	70		30,000
Protestant Episcopal Church, . . . . .	785	850	
Roman Catholic Church, . . . . .	340	383	
Evangelical Lutheran Church, . . . . .	191	627	59,787
United Brethren or Moravians, . . . . .	33	24	2,000
Unitarians (Congregationalists), . . . .	165	187	
New Jerusalem Church, . . . . .	33	27	
Universalists, . . . . .	300	600	
Friends, or Quakers, . . . . .		500	
Shakers, or Millennial Church, . . . .	45	15	

The total number of *Ministers* enumerated in the above table, is 13,674; *Churches* or *Congregations*, 16,165; *Communicants*, 1,812,764; but the table is incomplete.

The *Congregationalists* here enumerated all belong to the New England States; but there is a considerable number in some of the other States.

The *Presbyterians* had, in 1834, in addition to the 1,914 *ministers*, 421 *licentiates* and *candidates*.

There are *three* synods of the *Associate Reformed Church*; but the numbers in the table all belong to the "Synod of the West."

The number of communicants belonging to the *Baptist* denomination in the United States and the British Provinces, as stated by the "Triennial Baptist Register" for 1836, is 517,523: the number in England and Wales 140,000: — in the world 696,692.

The *Methodists*, in addition to the travelling preachers, who alone are included in the table, have many local preachers; and the number of their congregations is supposed to be twice as great as the number of travelling preachers.

There are several denominations with respect to which the number of communicants is not known.

## 2. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Dioceses.	Bishops.	Cons.	Min.	Meeting of Conventions.
Eastern Diocese. { Maine, N. Hampshire Massachusetts, R. Island, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, Florida,	{ Alex. V. Griswold, D.D. John H. Hopkins, D. D. Th. C. Brownell, D. D. Benj. F. Onderdonk, D. D. George W. Doane, D. D. Henry H. Onderdonk, D. D. Wm. M. Stone, D. D. { Richard C. Moore, D. D. Wm. Meade, D.D. Assist. Levi S. Ives, D. D. Nathaniel Bowen, D. D. James H. Otey, D. D. Benj. B. Smith, D. D. Chas. P. McIlvaine, D. D. * Philander Chase, D. D. { Jackson Kemper, D. D. Sam. A. McCookry, D. D.	{ 1811 1832 1819 1830 1832 1827 1830 1814 1829 1831 1818 1834 1832 1832 1819 1835 1836	{ 8 6 39 18 18 73 205 33 86 6 66 68 44 7 4 3 1 11 17 6 2 2 6 2 4	{ 2d Wednesday in June. Last Wednesday in May. 3d Wednesday in June. 2d Tuesday in June. Last Wednesday in May. 2d Tuesday in June. First Thursday in Oct. Last Wednesday in May. Third Tuesday in May. Sat. pre. 2d Mond. June. Last Wednesday in May. 3d Wednesday in May. 1st Wednesday in May. 2d Wednesday in Feb. 2d Mon. aft. Easter Mon. 3d Monday in January. 1st Wednesday in May. Last Thurs. in April. 2d Wednesday in June. Last Friday in June.

\* Bishop Chase was consecrated Bishop of Ohio in 1819; but resigned in 1831; and in 1835, he was chosen Bishop of Illinois.

## 3. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Dioceses.	Comprising.	Bishops.	Min.
Roston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, Bardstown, Cincinnati, Vincennes, St. Louis, Detroit,	New England, N. York and part of N. Jersey, Penn. and part of N. Jersey, and Delaware, Md., Va., & Dist. Columbia, N. Caro., S. Caro., and Ga., Alabama and Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, &c. Missouri, &c. Michigan,	Bern. J. Fenwick, D. D. John Dubois, D. D. Henry Conwell, D. D. { F. P. Kenrick, D.D., Coadj. Samuel Eccleston, D. D., Abp. John England, D. D. Michael Portier, D. D. { B. J. Flaget, D. D. G. J. Chabrat, D. D., Coadj. J. B. Purcell, D. D. Simon G. Bruté, D. D. Joseph Rosati, D. D. Frederick Rézé, D. D.	{ 26 35 45 68 16 11 27 33 20 2 39 18
			340

The Roman Catholics in the United States have, as enumerated in the "Catholic Almanac" for 1835, 7 or 8 colleges; and 16 other seminaries.

## 4. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States have no particular provinces or districts. Each one is Bishop of the church throughout the whole United States. There are 22 Annual Conferences, which are defined by geographical limits; and the Bishops, by an arrangement of their own, so interchange their visits to the different Annual Conferences, that each Bishop visits each Conference once in four years. The General Conference meets once in four years.

The following are the names of the several Bishops and of the places where their families reside. The Bishops themselves are most of the time travelling.

Elijah Hedding, D. D., Lynn, Mass.; Th. M. Morris, D. D., Cincinnati, Ohio; James O. Andrew, D. D., Augusta, Geo.; Beverly Waugh, D. D., New York, N. Y.; Robert Soule, D. D., Lebanon, Ohio; Robert R. Roberts, D. D., Bono, Ind.; Wilbur Fiske, D. D. (Bishop elect), Middletown, Conn.

## 5. FRIENDS OR QUAKERS.

[The following notice is communicated by a member of the Society of Friends.]

The Society of Friends, called Quakers, have meetings in 18 of the States and Territories; but their greatest recent increase is in the newly settled parts of the United States. Their church government is conducted under a regular code of discipline formed by each yearly meeting and managed by local meetings, called preparative, monthly, and quarterly meetings, in subordination to each other and to the yearly meeting.

The Ministers of the society are regularly acknowledged by their respective meetings, but receive no compensation for preaching the gospel; yet they are assisted as other members are, when their circumstances require it, whether at home or abroad.

A division took place in the Society in the years 1827 and 1828, and the two parts are known by the names of Orthodox and Hicksites; the latter are so called from Elias Hicks, of Jericho, Long Island, N. Y., an eminent minister of that denomination, whose followers are Socinians. There are yearly meetings of the Friends in London and Dublin, which are undivided and Orthodox, and 8 in the United States; viz. New England, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, and Indiana. Those of New England, Virginia, and North Carolina are undivided, and are Orthodox; in the other states are yearly meetings of both connections.

The number of the Friends in the United States is estimated at about 100,000, of which about two-thirds are Orthodox, and one-third Hicksites.

## METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

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### I. NOTICES OF REMARKABLY COLD WINTERS.

The past winter of 1835-6, has, in the Eastern and Middle States, been one of the longest and severest of which we have any knowledge. There was a considerable fall of snow on the 23d of November; and from that time the sleighing continued in the vicinity of Boston, without being, at any time, entirely interrupted, till about the last of March; and in the interior of New England till the middle and in some parts till the last of April, or even later; nor did the snow in and about Boston entirely disappear till the 1st of May. The quantity of snow was very great; in some parts of the country it was four, and even five feet deep on a level.

The quantity of snow was doubtless greater during the past winter, than it has been in any other winter since the year 1780. Persons who recollect the winter of 1779-80, represent not only the quantity of snow to have then been greater, but the cold also to have been more severe, than during the past winter. At that time accurate registers of the thermometer were so rare, that we have not the means of making a satisfactory comparison. In the vicinity of Boston, the number of days in which the thermometer fell to zero or below, was greater during the past winter than during any other winter of which we possess accurate thermometrical observations. The observations of Dr. Holyoke at Salem (which will be found noticed in the following pages, 174 and 175,) were commenced in 1786. Previous to that time thermometrical observations in this country were comparatively rare.

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Notices are here given of some of the most remarkable winters for snow and cold, that have been known since the settlement of this country.

#### *Notice of the "Great Snow" of February, 1717.*

This snow storm is thus spoken of in the 5th volume of the First Series of the Mass. Hist. Coll. p. 209:—"In the 'Boston News-Letter,' there is an account of the snow which fell in Feb. 1717, com-

monly called the *great snow*, as it exceeded any ever known before or since."

The "Boston News-Letter" of Feb. 26th, 1717, says:—"Besides several snows, we had a great one on Monday the 18th current; and, on Wednesday the 20th, it began to snow about noon, and continued snowing till Friday the 22d, so that the snow lies in some parts of the streets about six feet high. The extremity of the weather has hindered all the three posts from coming in; neither can they be expected till the roads (now impassable by a mighty snow upon the ground) are beaten."

In Dr. Holmes's "History of Cambridge," it is stated:—"The funeral of Mr. Brattle [minister of Cambridge] was attended on the 20th of February [1717] a day rendered memorable by the *great snow*. The principal magistrates and ministers of Boston and of the vicinity, assembled on this occasion, were necessarily detained at Cambridge by the snow for several days."

In the 8th vol. Hist. Coll. page 176, it is mentioned with respect to the Rev. Samuel Treat, minister of Eastham, that, "he died soon after the remarkable storm, distinguished in the annals of New England by the name of the *great snow*. The snow was heaped up in the road to an uncommon height. It was in vain to attempt making a path. His body was therefore kept several days, till an arch could be dug, through which it was borne to the grave."

Dr. Harris in his "Chronological and Topographical Account of Dorchester," has the following notice:—"1717, Feb. 24. — 'Snow in drifts 25 feet deep; in the woods a yard generally on a level.'"

In the "Boston News-Letter" of March 25th, it is stated;—"The mail went on snow-shoes. The carrier was 9 days in reaching Portsmouth, and 8 in returning:—17 days in going 120 miles! He says that in the woods the snow is 5 feet deep, and in some places between 6 and 14 feet deep."

John Winthrop of New London, in a letter to Dr. C. Mather, dated Sept. 12th, 1717, (see Hist. Coll. Vol. II. p. 13.) says, in relation to this snow:—"The storm continued so long and severe, that multitudes of all sorts of creatures perished in the snow-drifts. We lost, at the island and farms, above 1100 sheep, besides some cattle and horses, interred in the snow. And it was very strange, that 28 days after the storm, the tenants at Fisher's Island, pulling out the ruins of one hundred sheep, out of one snow-bank in a valley (where the snow had drifted over them 16 feet), found two of them alive in the drift, which had lain on them all that time, and kept themselves alive by eating the wool off the others, that lay dead by them. As soon as they were taken out of the drift, they shed their own fleeces; and are now alive and fat."

*The Winter of 1740-41.*

Dr. Noah Webster says:—"The winter of 1741 was of great severity. My father, who was a witness of the winter of 1741 and 1780, considered the cold of the former quite equal to that of the latter. But I have seen no thermometrical observations made in New England in the year 1741. By Mr. Jefferson's observations in his 'Notes,' it appears that the winter of 1780 was the most severe; as in 1740-41, York River was not frozen over, whereas in 1780, the Chesapeake was covered with solid ice from its head to the mouth of the Potomac. At Annapolis, where the bay is more than five miles wide, the ice was five inches thick."

The following notices relating to this winter are extracted from the numbers of the "Boston News-Letter," of the several dates given.—Jan. 22. "Last night and this day, we have a very great N. E. storm of wind and snow. The snow is higher than has been known among us since the *vast snow* we had on the 19th Feb. 1717."

Feb. 12.—"On Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday last, we had here a great storm of snow and wind at the N. E., which has done a great deal of damage to man and beast; and ever since we have had the most severe season for cold, frost, and snow, that ever was known in the memory of the oldest man living here."

March 5.—"We hear from Stratford, in Conn., that the Sound is frozen over, so that people ride every day from thence to Long Island, which is 3 leagues across, which was never known before."

April 2.—From "Dorchester, March 28.—We have had the severest winter that has been known in the memory of the oldest among us. Our river has been so hard and so long frozen, that people from Thompson's Island, Squantum, and the adjacent neighborhood, have come 15 sabbaths successively upon the ice to our meeting! We have had 30 distinct, settled snows."

April 24.—"We whose names are underwritten, on the 1st day of this month [April] passed over the Connecticut River, from Hadley to Northampton, on the ice, in company with Dr. Porter, who had with him a large horse. We suppose the like has never been known in any age."

According to Mr. Alonzo Lewis, "A manuscript Journal, kept daily, for 44 years, by an inhabitant of Lynn, [Mass.] says, that the rivers were frozen in October; snow began to fall Thanksgiving day, Nov. 13th, and on the 4th of April, it covered the fences."

*The Winter of 1779 - 1780.*

The winter of 1779 - 80 is now often spoken of as one of extraordinary severity, and surpassing all that have yet succeeded it with respect to the quantity of snow. The depth of the snow was so great that almost all the roads in New England were closed for some weeks, and there was little or no travelling from one town to another except by the use of snow-shoes; and it has been stated with respect to various places in Massachusetts, that the snow did not melt so that any water dropped from the eaves of houses for the space of six weeks. The Boston Chronicle of January 28th, 1780, contains the following notice, dated Worcester, Jan. 28th. — "Travelling has not been so much obstructed by snow for forty years. Except on the great road from Boston to Hartford, all are filled, and no passing without snow-shoes."

Registers of the thermometer were at that time rarely kept in this country; but from such statements as we have seen, it does not appear that the cold was so severe as it has been in some subsequent winters. We do not, however, possess the means of giving a satisfactory comparison. The following notice of this winter in Connecticut, together with the state of the thermometer from Jan. 1st to Feb. 5th, is given by Dr. Noah Webster.

"In the winter of 1779 - 80, the first snow-storm occurred about the 25th of November, and subsequent falls of snow raised it to the height of three or \* four feet upon a level. The wind for several weeks from the northwest, was cold, the snow was so dry and so continually driven by the wind, that no good path could be made; and travelling was almost impeded. I passed often half a mile on drifts as high as the fences. Farmers could do little else abroad than feed their cattle, and provide them with water. For about six weeks the cold was so intense, that no snow melted on the south side of buildings. The Sound between Long Island and the main was nearly all covered with ice between New York and Staten Island. Since that, as in 1788, the ice in the East River, has been passable for a footman for a few hours only at a time. — Almost all the birds of the forest perished. Here and there only a solitary warbler was heard the next summer."

*Thermometrical Observations made at Hartford, Conn., in 1780, at sunrise.*

Jan. 1	+ 2	Jan. 10	+19	Jan. 19	—13	Jan. 28	— 8
" 2	— 7	" 11	+26	" 20	+ 5	" 29	—20
" 3	+14	" 12	+11	" 21	— 6	" 30	+15
" 4	+16	" 13	+ 8	" 22	+ 5	" 31	— 4
" 5	+ 6	" 14	+ 9	" 23	— 9	Feb. 1	+ 2
" 6	+10	" 15	+15	" 24	+ 6	" 2	+ 3
" 7	+ 9	" 16	+10	" 25	—16	" 3	0
" 8	— 1	" 17	+17	" 26	— 6	" 4	+15
" 9	+ 5	" 18	+12	" 27	— 2	" 5	— 8

\* In some other parts of New England the snow was considerably deeper.

The following notices are extracted from a therinometrical register kept by President Stiles at Yale College: 1780, Jan. 23,  $-3\frac{1}{2}$ ; Jan. 29,  $-1$ ; Feb. 6, (coldest)  $+6$ .

The following remarks of Mr. Jefferson are extracted from the 3d volume of his Works, page 343:—

"In the winter of 1779–80, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer fell at Williamsburg once to six degrees above zero. In 1783–84, I was at Annapolis without a thermometer, and I do not know that there was one in that State: I heard from Virginia, that the mercury was again down to six degrees. In 1789–90, I was at Paris. The mercury here was as low as eighteen degrees below zero, of Fahrenheit. These have been the most remarkably cold winters ever known in America. We are told, however, that in 1762, at Philadelphia, it was 22 degrees below zero: in December, 1793, it was 3 degrees below zero there by my thermometer. On the 31st of Jan., 1796, it was one and three-fourth degrees above zero at Monticello. I shall therefore have to change the maximum of our cold, if ever I revise the Notes on Virginia; as six degrees above zero was the greatest which had ever been observed.

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*February, 1784.*

State of the thermometer at Hartford, Connecticut, from Feb. 10th to Feb. 17th, as given by Dr. Webster.

Feb. 10, $-19$	Feb. 12, $-13$	Feb. 14, $-20$	Feb. 16, $-16$
" 11, $-12$	" 13, $-19$	" 15, $-12$	" 17, $-16$

This, says Dr. Webster, "is the most extraordinary instance of the continuation of intense cold, that I have ever known."

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*The Winter of 1798–9.*

The following notice is extracted from the Columbian Centinel (Boston) of April 27th, 1799.

"The last winter has been one of the most inclement ever remembered. In Europe many men and cattle have frozen to death, particularly at the review of the Russian troops at Brinn, in December last; and the ice has obstructed the navigation of the northern seas and channels. The river Thames has been frozen over, and the roads in many parts of England rendered impassable.

"In America the winter set in seriously, early in November, and on Wednesday last, we experienced a severe snow-storm of several hours. The mail sleigh, from this town to Walpole, in New Hampshire, ran 18 weeks successively."



## II. ABSTRACT OF DR. HOLYOKE'S OBSERVATIONS.

*Table showing the Number of Days in which the Thermometer fell to zero or below in the different Months and in each Year, the Hottest and the Coldest Days in each Year, and the Mean Annual Heat of each Year from 1786 to 1828, 43 years, according to Dr. Holyoke's Observations at Salem, Mass.*

Yrs.	Jan.	Feb.	Dec.	Mar.	Yr.	Coldest days.	Hottest Days.	Mean Ann'l Heat.
1786	3	0	1	0	4	-11, Jan. 17	93, June 4	48.53
1787	1	3	0	0	4	-5, " 19	91, July 6	47.88
1788	2	2	2	0	6	-4, Dec. 4	93, " 12	47.67
1789	0	3	0	0	3	-2, Feb. 2	94, " 24	47.68
1790	0	2	3	0	5	-8, Dec. 19	94, June 17	46.43
1791	1	0	0	0	1	0, Jan. 22	96.5, July 13	48.96
1792	3	0	0	0	3	-11, " 23	95.5, " 19	48.44
1793	0	0	0	0	0	+0.5, Dec. 26	96.4, " 5	50.96
1794	0	0	0	0	0	+4, March 4	93, " 18	50.76
1795	0	0	0	0	0	+1.5, Feb. 26	95, Aug. 7	50.17
1796	0	0	2	0	2	-5.5, Dec. 24	93.5, " 29	48.67
1797	4	0	2	0	6	-10.5, Jan. 8	97, July 22	48.13
1798	0	1	0	0	1	-2, Feb. 8	99, Jy. 2, Aug. 9	49.47
1799	1	0	0	1	2	-8, Jan. 5	94, July 5	48.29
1800	2	0	0	0	2	-2, " 29	100, " 31	49.98
1801	2	0	0	0	2	0, " 3	96, Aug. 19	50.43
1802	0	2	1	0	3	-3, Feb. 23	94, " 1	50.79
1803	0	0	0	0	0	+4, Jan. 4	97, July 9	50.24
1804	0	0	1	0	1	-1, Dec. 14	95, " 30	48.32
1805	1	0	0	0	1	-3, Jan. 4	99.5, " 13	50.79
1806	1	0	0	0	1	0, " 15	93, " 23	47.98
1807	4	1	0	0	5	-6.5, " 26	92, June 10	48.13
1808	0	0	0	0	0	+2, " 16	98, July 17	49.48
1809	0	0	0	0	0	+1, Feb. 9	94, " 10	47.52
1810	6	2	0	0	8	-5, Jan. 20	97, May 29	49.00
1811	0	0	0	0	0	+1, " 24	100, July 5	50.97
1812	4	0	0	0	4	-6, " 18	84, " 4	45.28
1813	3	0	0	0	3	-7, " 30	93, J. 23, J. 9, S. 13	47.70
1814	3	1	0	0	4	-4, Feb. 4	93, July 15	48.27
1815	4	0	0	0	4	-9, Jan. 31	99, " 25	47.60
1816	0	1	0	0	1	0, Feb. 15	101, June 23	47.11
1817	3	4	0	0	7	-11, " 14	97, July 18	47.27
1818	2	7	0	0	9	-11, Jan. 30	100, June 30	48.00
1819	1	0	0	0	1	-2, " 29	100, Aug. 1	50.75
1820	0	2	0	0	2	-8, Feb. 2	100, June 30	48.70
1821	5	0	0	0	5	-13, Jan. 25	100, Aug. 1	48.15
1822	7	0	0	0	7	-9, " 14	97, July 1	49.81
1823	1	1	0	0	2	-6, March 4	96, Aug. 8	47.58
1824	0	1	0	0	1	-6, Feb. 5	94, " 19	49.25
1825	0	0	1	0	1	-3, Dec. 13	101, July 21	50.99
1826	1	0	1	0	2	-9, Jan. 31	98, May 15	50.28
1827	3	1	0	0	4	-7, " 21	96, Aug. 6	48.46
1828	0	0	0	0	0	+3, " 22	93, June 25	51.35
Total	68	34	14	1	117		Mean	48.86

According to the preceding Table, it will be seen that of the 43 years, there were 8 in which the thermometer did not fall so low as zero on any one day at the time of observation; that the greatest number of days in which the thermometer fell so low in any one year, is 9; that the whole number during the 43 years was 117, being somewhat less on an average, than 3 a year; 68 in January, 34 in February, 14 in December, and 1 in March; that of the coldest days in the several years, 25 were in January, 10 in February, 6 in December, and 2 in March; — that of the hottest days, in the several years, 23 were in July, 9 in August, 7 in June, 2 in May; and in the year 1798, the heat of the 2 hottest days in July and August was equal, and in the year 1813, the heat of the 3 hottest days in June, July, and September, was equal.

The four *times* at which these observations were made, were, 8 o'clock A. M., noon, sunset, and 10 P. M. If the observations had been made one or two hours earlier in the morning, the number of days in which the thermometer fell to zero or lower would have been considerably increased.

In the years 1821, 1822, and 1823, in addition to these four observations, a *night* observation was also made, and in the abstract of Dr. Holyoke's Meteorological Journal, published in the "Memoirs of the American Academy," Vol. I., New Series, the number of days in these years is not stated in the "Tabular Results" in accordance with the Journal of observations, whether the night observation is included or excluded. In the table here inserted, the night observations are not included, as it would vary the standard of comparison with other years. The number of days in which the thermometer fell to 0 or below, if the night observations are included, in 1821, was 8, viz. 7 in January and 1 in December; in 1822, 9, all in January; and in 1823, 8, viz. 2 in January, 4 in February, and 2 in March.

*Mean Temperature of each Winter at Salem, from 1819 to 1828, according to Dr. Holyoke's Observations.*

1819,	31.54		1821,	26.09		1823,	27.17		1825,	30.41		1827,	27.30
1820,	25.78		1822,	26.53		1824,	31.14		1826,	29.94		1828,	34.40
Mean temperature of 43 years, from 1786 to 1828,												27.88	

*Mean Temperature of the last four Winters, at Salem, as stated in the Salem Gazette.*

Winter of 1832-3,	29.52.	Winter of 1834-5,	25.17.
" 1833-4,	27.87.	" 1835-6,	21.50.

*Remark.* It appears by the above statements that the winter of 1835-6 was not only much colder than the average of 43 winters, but also much colder than any one winter enumerated since 1819.

### III. PROFESSOR FARRAR'S ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

*Table showing the Monthly Mean, at Cambridge, Mass. from 1790 to 1812;—  
also for the Years 1813, 1816, and 1817.*

Yra.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean Tem. Wint.
1790	33.3	29.5	37.2	46.5	58.2	68.3	70.7	70.7	63.7	53.2	40.0	18.3	21.5
1791	27	20.7	40.3	50.8	61.2	70.7	74.3	73.2	63.0	48.0	41.0	31.3	23.1
1792	17.5	26.7	41.0	49.7	61.3	66.5	72.7	61.0	61.2	53.5	43.5	26.5	25.2
1793	28.3	30.3	40.3	51.3	49.0	72.2	75.0	75.3	65.3	53.7	41.3	31.0	28.3
1794	26.3	26.3	41.0	51.0	61.8	68.0	74.5	73.2	66.7	50.0	42.2	42.3	28
1795	27	26.1	37.0	47.7	59.5	68.5	72.5	72.4	64.4	53.1	40.5	33.7	31.8
1796	28.1	26.7	33.3	47.7	56.3	66.6	72.3	69.8	60.8	47.8	36.3	23.3	29.6
1797	21.8	33.8	35.7	45.6	54.2	67.0	73.1	67.7	59.5	47.5	36.0	24.8	26.2
1798	27.5	25.0	35.5	46.3	59.2	66.5	71.2	74.7	64.0	50.3	35.7	23.2	25.8
1799	25.7	24.8	28.5	44.0	55.2	66.0	72.3	71.3	61.0	48.3	41.0	28.0	24.5
1800	26.5	27.2	33.7	45.3	55.7	66.7	73.8	69.7	62.0	51.0	36.8	33.7	27.1
1801	26.2	28.8	38.5	45.4	59.9	66.7	74.0	70.2	64.7	51.7	39.6	31.0	29.1
1802	33.5	26.6	36.5	46.4	53.7	68.3	72.4	72.7	64.7	54.2	40.3	31.8	30
1803	26.6	31.9	36.1	46.5	53.3	70.2	73.8	71.8	57.7	50.5	35.8	33.6	30.2
1804	21.6	26.0	32.2	42.7	59.5	68.1	74.0	72.7	56.0	47.0	41.0	28.2	27.1
1805	21.8	28.6	39.5	48.7	57.8	67.7	74.8	72.7	66.3	47.4	35.7	37.6	26.2
1806	24.7	29.7	28.7	41.5	58.8	66.8	69.7	68.7	61.6	49.0	38.2	29.1	30.6
1807	20.1	21.9	29.6	43.4	55.1	63.4	76.5	71.3	60.8	50.8	36.6	35.3	23.7
1808	23.7	28.7	36.5	46.7	54.4	67.4	72.0	69.5	59.9	46.8	38.9	30.7	29.3
1809	18.8	21.7	32.2	46.3	56.4	66.3	67.6	68.0	56.9	56.9	33.6	33.9	23.7
1810	24.3	30.7	32.7	47.3	57.4	67.3	69.0	71.2	62.7	52.5	38.4	26.7	29.7
1811	25.7	25.4	41.0	45.7	55.7	68.1	70.4	69.9	63.3	54.5	40.6	30.2	25.9
1812	18.6	25.3	28.7	44.0	49.7	62.3	69.7	67.7	57.7	48.7	38.3	27.0	24.8
M	24.97	27.01	35.46	46.76	56.66	67.36	72.44	70.66	62.43	50.71	38.75	30.05	27.5
1813	21.5	36.3	29.4	47.23	52.90	65.60	70.07	72.1	66.5	49.2	40.6	29.9	25.9
1816	30.2	26.40	31.33	44.18	52.15	61.30	65.90	67.42	57.65	50.56	42.23	29.65	28.75
1817	22.36	16.93	31.96	42.92	55.06	61.57	66.90	69.15	61.92	45.75	39.92	30.60	23.29
*28.99	31.12	37.09	47.99	58.66	67.26	72.92	70.91	62.01	51.57	41.12	31.91		
†22.5	23.9	32.9	45.1	54.4	66.1	69.6	69.4	60.0	50.1	40.2	29.04		

\* Monthly mean state of the thermometer, according to observations of Dr. Winthrop with Hawkesbee's thermometer, from 1742 to 1774, reduced to Fahrenheit.

† Monthly mean state of the thermometer, according to the observations of Dr. Williams, from 1783 to 1788.

The mean temperature of the coldest winter in this series of years,—that of 1790–91 was 22°. The mean temperature of the winter of 1835–6, 21.34.

## IV. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR CONCORD, N. H.

By John Farmer, Esq.

1. Table exhibiting the Mean of each Month in each Year, the Mean of the Months, and the Annual Mean, during \* Eight Years, from 1828 to 1835.

Months.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	Mean of the mo's.
January,	24.6	20.1	19.2	20.5	22.8	26.3	18.4	21.3	21.6
February,	31.8	17.2	22.	20.9	23.3	20.	26.6	19.8	22.7
March,	33.	27.8	34.	37.6	26.7	23.4	32.8	29.3	31.8
April,	40.5	43.	47.5	43.	39.	46.3	45.5	40.6	48.1
May,	55.6	58.	55.2	58.9	52.1	58.4	52.1	51.8	55.2
June,	68.5	64.4	62.5	68.1	62.	60.1	62.4	63.7	64.
July,	70.	66.3	68.2	69.1	66.7	59.1	71.8	67.6	67.3
August,	63.6	66.2	65.4	69.	67.	64.3	65.1	64.8	66.3
September,	60.2	50.6	56.5	58.2	56.3	57.7	59.	53.6	56.5
October,	46.3	47.5	50.1	52.	48.	47.1	47.5	51.7	43.7
November,	33.2	37.8	43.3	38.	37.8	34.3	34.6	34.3	36.3
December,	32.	33.	31.4	12.8	25.1	26.2	23.	18.5	25.2
For the years,	46.6	44.3	46.3	45.6	43.9	44.	45.	43	44.9

2. Table exhibiting the Greatest Degrees of Cold and Heat in each Month, during Eight Years.

Months.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	For the 8 yrs.	
	Greatest cold.	Greatest heat.	Greatest cold.	Greatest heat.	Greatest cold.	Greatest heat.	Greatest cold.	Greatest heat.	Greatest cold.	Greatest heat.
Jan.	-7.50	-2.50	-15.43	-7.56	-15.51	-10.55	-12.46	-32.48	-32	56
Feb.	8.60	-13.40	-12.56	-6.46	-20.51	-14.50	-19.56	-16.52	-20	52
Mar.	8.69	-3.59	11.62	17.58	-5.61	-9.62	14.56	-6.56	-9	69
April,	22.64	26.75	25.84	30.72	18.80	22.88	22.88	20.67	18	88
May,	36.78	30.88	29.82	32.89	32.84	34.88	30.83	32.82	29	89
June,	43.94	40.87	39.86	40.93	44.88	38.86	38.93	48.82	38	94
July,	54.90	45.88	48.95	43.88	49.92	46.94	49.98	45.92	43	98
Aug.	45.39	40.88	46.87	47.90	45.89	41.87	42.93	46.86	40	93
Sept.	41.01	29.88	28.76	42.80	35.80	31.30	27.88	34.89	27	91
Oct.	14.76	19.73	24.76	24.80	34.73	20.70	20.76	24.76	14	80
Nov.	17.67	11.60	22.65	22.58	12.65	6.37	14.56	-5.64	-5	67
Dec.	2.56	8.57	-10.52	-13.27	-7.46	-5.43	-14.44	-16.44	-16	57
Each yr.	-7.34	-20.88	-15.95	-13.93	-20.92	-14.92	-19.98	-32.92	-32	98

\* The Mean in this table has been obtained from three observations each day. The first has been made generally about sunrise, excepting in the fall and winter months, when it has been made at 6 o'clock. The second has been made at the highest point of temperature during the day, which has usually occurred between 12 at noon and 2 P. M. The third has been made at 9 o'clock in the evening. The same thermometer has been used the whole period, which has been kept on the north side of the house, and about 9 feet from the ground.

3. Table Exhibiting the Coldest and Warmest Days in each Month of each Year, during Eight Years.

Months	1828.		1829.		1830.		1831.		1832.		1833.		1834.		1835.	
	Coldest days.	Warmest days.	Coldest days.	Warmest days.	Coldest days.	Warmest days.	Coldest days.	Warmest days.	Coldest days.	Warmest days.	Coldest days.	Warmest days.	Coldest days.	Warmest days.	Coldest days.	Warmest days.
Jan.	22	3	3	15	31	16	24	5	26	19	19	4	23	18	4	15
Feb.	12	19	23	8	6	20	5	16	24	12	2	18	8	5	4	22
March.	5	30	4	30	1	22	21	25	18	25	3	22	22	12	1	16
April.	4	29	9	23	3	22	12	15	5	26	15	29	23	15	5	20
May.	21	29	4	27	9	5	9	31	25	14	3	18	15	21	15	25
June.	1	28	23	14	21	26	23	1	4	15	9	30	18	9	20	12
July.	13	26	5	15	27	21	10	4	11	2	19	1	20	9	1	25
August.	20	25	26	7	26	8	28	15	25	14	9	12	20	12	4	13
Sept.	27	1	27	2	17	27	30	11	13	19	13	20	30	4	30	6
Oct.	16	9	21	25	15	14	31	3	26	20	31	7	26	2	25	19
Nov.	17	4	13	18	24	16	30	11	25	1	29	9	15	10	30	16
Dec.	31	3	4	25	22	3	22	29	30	1	13	9	15	2	16	25
In each year.	25th Jan.	28th Jun.	11st Jan.	14th Jun.	11st Jan.	21st July	22d Dec.	1st Jun.	26th Jan.	6th July	19th Jan.	1st July	23d Jan.	9th July	16th Dec.	25th July

V. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR DOVER, N. H.

For 1835. By A. A. Tufts, Esq.

Months.	Weather.						Thermometer.								Winds.								
	Coldest day.	Warmest day.	Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rain.	Snow.	Coldest.	Day of month.	Warmest.	Day of month.	Range.	Mean.				N. W.	N. N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S. W.	W.	
												At sunrise.	At 1 P. M.	At 10 P. M.	For the mo.								
Jan.	4	31	17	1	2	1	28	4	55	31	83	15.4	32.5	20	22.6	12	1	9	2	2	1	4	
Feb.	4	22	14	10	1	3	7	5	51	22	58	15.7	29.2	18.3	21.	9	6	4	1	4	4	4	
March.	2	16	20	7	2	2	10	2	59	16	69	22.9	39.3	26.2	29.5	10	1	9	2	5	4	4	
April.	18	20	18	7	4	1	19	18	64	2	45	34.3	49.9	37.2	40.5	9	4	1	9	2	3	2	
May.	14	30	21	4	6		29	9	81	30	52	44.7	64.4	51.5	53.6	9	8	2	4	6	2	2	
June.	8	13	25	4	1		39	22	94	13	55	56.1	76.9	58.9	64.	9	1	2	4	1	11	2	
July.	1	25	24	4	3		47	1	99½	25	52½	62.1	82.3	64.7	69.7	4	1	1	6	2	14	2	
August.	7	14	25	1	4		45	4	94	14	49	58.	78.4	61.1	65.5	9	3	2	2	13	4	4	
Sept.	30	6	27	1	2		32	16	88	6	56	48.1	68.4	50.4	55.6	13	1	3	1	9	2	2	
Oct.	25	19	22	8	1		29	25	78	19	49	42.3	62.9	45.5	50.2	6	5	1	5	1	11	2	
Nov.	30	5	19	6	3	2	3	30	67	5	70	30.	45.3	32.7	36.	13	3	3	1	11	2	2	
Dec.	16	26	19	9	1	2	17	16	47	25	64	13.3	26.2	15.7	18.4	21		6	1		3	2	
			232	62	30	11										124	5	59	8	40	8	91	30

The coldest day in 1835, taking the mean of three observations, was December the 16th, which was 13 deg. below zero. The warmest day was July the 25th, mean 79 deg. above zero.

The thermometer was the lowest, January 4th, 28 degrees below zero in the morning; highest July 25th, 99½ deg. above zero at 1 P. M. The range of the thermometer for the year, 127½ deg.

The year 1835, as compared with 1833 and 1834, is

	Fair days	Cloudy	Foul	* Aver. temp. of Dec.	Aver. temp. for the whole year
1833	257	40	68	27.50	45.10
1834	255	55	55	23.30	45.25
1835	262	62	41	18.40	43.83

\* In giving the temperature for the years 1833 and 1834, at Dover, from Mr. Tufts' observations, in the American Almanac for 1836, page 184, the statements for the two years were reversed. They are here given correctly.

# VI. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, N. H.

For the Year ending Oct. 31st, 1835.

[Prepared from the Monthly Journals by the Editors of the "Vermont Chronicle."]

	THERMOMETER.												WINDS.*								
	Coldest day.				Warmest day.				Range.				Do. of the month.								
	Sunrise.	1½ P. M.	9½ P. M.		Sunrise.	1½ P. M.	9½ P. M.	Mean Temp. Sunrise.	1½ P. M.	9½ P. M.		N.	N. E.	E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.			
Nov.	15th	13	21	15	10th	45	55	36	44	28.5	37.0	30.0	32.0	18	10	7	8	13	1	33	
Dec.	23th	-16	2	3	3d	33	40	35	56	14.0	24.0	17.5	18.5	9	6	5	1	16	2	42	
Jan.	4th	-32	-7	-20	31st	44	44	32	79	10.3	24.3	18.3	17.6	6	4	5	9	21	4	45	
Feb.	4th	-20	1	-11	22d	34	45	45	60	10.0	24.4	14.3	16.2	2	1	3	4	23	12	33	
Mar.	1st	-5	22	1	16th	38	56	40	67	19.6	37.1	25.9	27.5	5	7	10	13	28	3	24	
April	18th	16	35	25	20th	45	61	40	50	31.6	47.5	33.8	37.6	8	3	9	8	28	6	25	
May	9th	26	52	41	26th	64	75	53	55	40.7	62.2	48.2	50.3	13	10	14	2	14	5	34	
June	20th	55	54	45	12th	66	78	59	43	54.6	69.7	60.3	61.5	5	2	9	3	33	7	34	
July	1st	48	64	50	7th	68	83	71	38	60.0	74.3	68.9	67.7	1	1	3	5	50	5	28	
Aug.	4th	41	57	54	12th	66	82	76	41	56.9	71.2	59.7	62.6	1	1	5	1	53	3	25	
Sept.	30th	40	44	40	6th	62	82	67	45	46.8	62.1	50.5	53.2	2	2	10	2	32	1	44	
Oct.	12th	27	48	35	19th	61	72	64	45	43.2	56.9	46.9	48.9	6	6	7	4	53	2	21	
Year	Jy 4	-32	-7	-20	Ag 12	66	82	76	115	34.7	49.2	39.5	41.1	76	44	10	86	52	372	52	394

\* The figures denote the number of observations — three being taken each day.

BAROMETER.								BAROMETER.							
	Mean pressure.	Greatest pressure.	Least pressure.	Range.	Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Variable days.		Mean pressure.	Greatest pressure.	Least pressure.	Range.	Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Variable days.
Nov.	29.45	29.82	28.85	0.97	6	13	11	June	29.33	29.81	28.81	1.00	12	10	8
Dec.	29.45	29.82	28.85	0.97	3	17	11	July	29.37	29.00	29.57	0.57	13	7	11
Jan.	29.37	29.78	28.56	1.22	11	8	12	Aug.	29.41	29.57	29.30	0.27	15	8	8
Feb.	29.33	29.93	28.86	1.07	7	9	12	Sept.	29.46	29.62	29.31	0.31	13	7	10
March	29.35	30.01	28.63	1.38	7	12	12	Oct.	29.41	29.62	29.27	0.35	11	11	9
April	29.25	29.77	28.80	0.97	9	14	7								
May	29.34	29.83	28.92	0.81	11	6	14	Year	29.39	30.01	28.56	1.45	118	122	125

"An inspection of the tables will show among other things the following. The prevailing winds have been westerly, — northwest and southwest winds having blown more than two-thirds of the time and in nearly equal proportions. The mean temperature for the year has been 41 degrees. February was the coldest month, July the warmest. January 4th was the coldest day, 32 degrees below zero, August 12th the warmest, 82 degrees above. The range of the thermometer has been 115 degrees. There have been 118 fair days, 122 cloudy, and 125 variable. — The average of the barometer has been 29.39 and its range 1.45." — *Vermont Chronicle*.

## VII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR PROVIDENCE.

1. Table showing the State of the Weather at Brown University, Providence, R. I., for 1835.

By Prof. A. Caswell.

1835.	BAROMETER.			M. Th. Int.	THER. EXT.			Rain & snow in inches.	Clear days.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.		Max.	Min.	Mean.		
January,	30.48	29.34	30.04	41°	51°	—5	25.88	2.67	17
February,	30.53	29.51	30.03	38	55	0	23.51	1.20	11
March,	30.61	29.21	29.97	43	61	—2	30.86	4.56	15
April,	30.30	29.28	29.89	52	70	18	42.50	4.01	13
May,	30.43	29.59	29.97	58	86	36	54.50	1.50	17
June,	30.50	29.59	29.89	67	80	45	64.90	1.95	15
July,	30.26	29.68	30.03	75	88	50	71.12	2.84	21
August,	30.23	29.78	30.03	72	86	48	69.06	2.25	20
September,	30.52	29.52	30.08	65	84	40	57.38	0.85	17
October,	30.42	29.53	30.15	62	74	34	54.51	3.26	16
November,	30.51	29.06	30.13	49	67	10	37.68	1.72	11
December,	30.42	29.34	29.96	38	43	—13	22.10	3.25	14
Total,	30.61	29.06	30.01	56	88	—13	46.16	30.06	187

2. Table showing the Maximum, Minimum, and Mean results for Four Years, at Providence.

Years.	BAROMETER.			M. Th. Int.	THER. EXT.			Rain & snow in inches.	Clear Days.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.		Max.	Min.	Mean.		
1832	30.65	28.74	30.01	55°	89°	—7	47.16	38.89	167
1833	30.60	29.21	30.05	58	91	—4	47.99	35.66	200
1834	30.72	29.23	30.05	60	93	—8	47.83	42.34	199
1835	30.61	29.06	30.01	56	88	—13	46.16	30.06	187
Total,	30.72	28.74	30.03	57½	93	—13	47.28	36.74	191

In all cases the mean results are the mean of three daily observations; viz. at sunrise in Winter, and 6 A. M. in Summer; at 1 P. M., and at 10 P. M. The Barometrical Observations have all been reduced to the level of the sea by adding 0.18 to reading off for difference of level.

## VIII. TEMPERATURE OF VIRGINIA.

*Notices of the Temperature according to Fahrenheit's Thermometer, in King George County, Virginia, on the Rappahannock, 18 miles below Fredericksburg: communicated by Edward T. Tayloe, Esq.*

1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
Jan. 24, 16°	Jan. 26, 8°	Jan. 5, 68°	Jan. 7, 9°	Jan. 5, 9°	Jan. 28, 7°
" 26, 16°	" 27, 2°	March 3, 10°	" 18, 66°	" 9, 6°	" 29, 7°
May 9, frost	" 28, 6°	April 15, frost	April 23, 85°	Feb. 8 & 9, 0°	Feb. 1, 10°
" 28, 86°	Mar. 27, 16°	May 9, 74°	" 26, frost	March 1, -2°	" 2, 4°
" 29, 90°	April 25, 74°	June 15, 76°	June 9, 88°	April 9, frost	April 11, ice
" 30, 91°	June 17, 88°	July 13, 92°	July 3, 90°	May 11, frost	" 29, 82°
July 11, 60°	" 18, 90°	" 24, 95½°	" 8, 91°	" 20, 82°	May 2, 84°
" 23, 88°	July 3, 88°	Sept. 1, 90°	" 12, 94°	June 13, 85°	June 3, 62°
Oct. 5, frost	" 7, 93°	" 5, 94°	" 13, 92°	July 31, 90°	" 17, 86°
Dec. 5, 16°	Oct. 16, frost	Oct. 5, frost	Sept. 30, frost	Oct. 1, frost	July 8, 82°

## IX. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR MARIETTA.

*Result of a Meteorological Journal, kept at Marietta, Ohio, for the Year 1835, by Dr. S. P. Hildreth.*

Months.	THERMOMETER.				Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rain and melted snow. Inch.	Prevailing winds.	BAROMETER.		
	Mean temperature.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.					Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.
Jan.	34.20	52	2	50	17	14	2.42	W. & NW.	29.80	28.85	.95
Feb.	25.00	55	-15	70	13	15	1.50	W. & SW.	29.75	29.10	.65
March,	41.30	70	5	65	16	15	2.00	NW. & SE.	29.92	28.70	1.22
April,	49.70	79	24	55	17	13	3.87	S. & SW.	29.60	28.92	.68
May,	63.00	85	42	43	18	13	3.13	SSW. & N.	29.63	29.05	.58
June,	69.00	86	44	42	18	12	5.50	SW. N. & NW.	29.60	29.02	.58
July,	69.70	89	42	47	22	9	2.58	WNW. & NE.	29.62	29.25	.37
August,	68.00	89	44	45	24	7	6.54	SW. N. & NE.	29.60	29.30	.30
Sept.,	57.00	88	34	54	21	9	2.75	W. NNW. & SE.	29.75	28.88	.87
Oct.	55.00	80	32	48	23	8	4.80	W. NW. E. & SE	29.80	28.95	.85
Nov.	45.00	76	12	64	14	16	5.50	W. & NW.	29.73	28.80	.93
Dec.	31.00	56	6	50	18	13	1.87		29.80	29.	.80
Mean.	50.65				221	144	42.46		Mean range, 29.31		

*Remarks.* The mean temperature for the year (50.65) is about 4 degrees less than the mean annual heat for this climate. In February the mercury fell to 15° below zero, a depression considerably greater than has been experienced since 1818, when it sunk on the 9th of the same month to 18° below zero. The effects on the peach trees were similar, but not so general; in 1818, it destroyed the whole, of whatever age; but in 1835, the old trees only were killed. The falls of snow have been light, — not more than two or three inches at any one time.



## X. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR KEY WEST.

By W. A. Whitehead, Esq., Collector of Customs.

1. Table showing the Temperature in 1835 at Key West, Florida, — the most southern town in the U. S. (Lat 24° 33' 30" N. Long. 8° 52½' W.)

Months.	Monthly.				Daily range.			Rain on	Show- ers on	Quantity of rain.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Range.	Gr't.	Least.	Mean.	Days.		
January,	80.50	54.00	68.881	26.50	14.50	2.00	8.049	1	6	2.400
February,	79.50	45.00	65.362	34.50	16.00	2.00	9.187	0	2	
March,	82.50	53.50	71.161	29.00	13.75	1.00	9.093	0	1	0.050
April,	86.50	55.75	76.487	30.75	12.50	5.00	8.991	1	2	1.150
May,	86.75	70.00	79.775	16.75	11.50	5.75	9.400	2	6	3.610
June,	89.50	73.50	80.977	16.00	11.50	4.50	8.596	1	12	3.150
July,	89.50	73.75	82.491	15.75	12.00	7.00	8.917	3	12	3.255
August,	89.25	74.00	82.157	15.25	11.50	4.25	8.024	2	13	5.930
September,	88.00	73.00	80.720	15.00	10.50	4.00	7.075	2	16	5.900
October,	85.25	68.25	76.201	17.00	13.50	3.00	7.097	0	5	0.425
November,	84.25	60.50	76.567	23.75	12.00	2.00	7.750	1	15	1.430
December,	80.25	58.00	70.314	22.25	12.50	5.00	7.839	3	9	2.775
Year 1835,	89.50	45.00	75.924	44.50	16.00	1.00	8.335	16	99	30.075
" 1834,	89.00	54.50	77.394	34.50	14.50	0.50	7.044	28	49	36.090

\* \* \* Maximum and minimum temperature by "Rutherford's Self-registering Thermometer."

## 2. DAYS OF THE GREATEST HEAT AND COLD AT KEY WEST FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

			Sunrise.	At 2 P. M.	At 10 P. M.	
1829	{	Greatest heat,	August 23th	82°	89°	84°
	{	Least heat,	January 11th	51°	56°	59°
1830	{	Greatest heat,	July 11th	82°	90°	83°
	{	Least heat,	Dec. 22d	61°	58°	58°
1831	{	Greatest heat,	July	85°	87½°	80°
	{	Least heat,	Jan. 18th	50°	55°	54°
1832	{	Greatest heat,	Sept. 1st	at 8 83°	90°	83°
	{	Least heat,	Jan. 27th	at 8 55½°	59°	57°
1834	{	Greatest heat,	August 24th	max. 89°	min. 84°	
	{	Least heat,	Nov. 27th	max. 66°	min. 54½°	
1835	{	Greatest heat,	July 1st	max. 89½°	min. 79½°	
	{	Least heat,	Feb 8th	max. 52°	min. 45°	

## XI. WINDS ON THE COAST OF FLORIDA.

*A Comparative Table of the Winds on the Coast of Florida, in 1835, compiled by W. A. Whitehead, Esq., Collector of the Customs at Key West, from Observations made by him at that Place: — at Tampa Bay, by Capt. William Bunce: — at Tortugas, by Capt. Alexander Thompson: — at Indian Key, by Charles Howe, Esq.: — at Light Ship on Carysford Reef, by Capt. John Whalton: — at Cape Florida, by John Dubose, Esq.: — and at St. Augustine, by John Rodman, Esq.*

\*.\* Observations were made in the morning and afternoon of each day, as to the prevailing wind, and the results shown in the Table are from the addition of half days. Winds from points of the compass not represented in the table, are inserted in the columns to which they approximate the nearest.

During Winter Months, or January, February, December.																		
Place of Observation.		N.	Var. between N. and NE.		Trades NE. to SE.			Var. between SE. and S.		Z. W.		Var. between S. and W.		Var. between W. and N.		Var. Gen. Perfectly calm.	Total in Qr.	Calms & Light Winds on
					NE.	E.	SE.											
			Days.															
West side Peninsula,	Tampa Bay,*	9		9	5	5			2	5		6	16	1	1	58	29	
	Tortugas Islands,	16		32	11	7			6	3		1	19	1	2	92	30	
Florida	Key West,	17	1	22	10	13	2	1		2		2	13	3	1	1	96	16
Reef,	Indian Key,	22		13	14	13			8		1	4	14		1	1	97	27
	Carysford Reef,	10		15	16	12			4	6		7	18		2	90	23	
East side of Peninsula,	Cape Florida,	6		9	7	17			11	3		5	32			90	47	
	St. Augustine,	21		17	1	2			7	8		4	26		4	90	33	
During Spring Months, or March, April, May.																		
West side Peninsula,	Tampa Bay,*	15		10	3	4			2	4		3	17		1	2	61	24
	Tortugas Islands,	4	1	33	14	18	1		5	2	1	1	3			9	92	37
Florida	Key West,	10	1	17	24	13	2		3	5	2	5	9	1		99	22	27
Reef,	Indian Key,	14		2	20	17			25	2		8	2	1	1	92	33	37
	Carysford Reef,	10		20	15	18			12	5		2	4		6	92	40	23
East side of Peninsula,	Cape Florida,	3		14	7	25			21	2		3	17			92	49	27
	St. Augustine,	23		18	5	8			19	7		1	11			92	25	25
During Summer Months, or June, July, August.																		
West side Peninsula,	Tampa Bay,*	5		17	9	7			1	10		2	11			62	33	33
	Tortugas Islands,			6	11	16			2	3		2	1		4	45	21	21
Florida	Key West,	1	1	4	36	22	2	1	5	4	2	4	4	1	4	92	36	36
Reef,	Indian Key,	1		3	48	23			7	6		2	1	3		92	38	38
	Carysford Reef,	2		15	21	22			16	7		1	2		6	92	40	40
East side of Peninsula,	Cape Florida,	2			9	39			18	12		4	8			92	57	57
	St. Augustine,	13		12	1	13			45	2		6				92	28	28
During Autumn Months, or September, October, November.																		
West side Peninsula,	Tampa Bay,*	5		7	2	2			3			1	9		1	30	87	87
	Tortugas Islands,	8		34	15	13	1		1	2		1	7		1	8	91	25
Florida	Key West,	11	2	22	18	6	2		1	4	1	1	7	4		9	91	15
Reef,	Indian Key,	16		19	3	8			3	4		5	5		1	91	20	20
	Carysford Reef,	9		31	15	13			2	7		2	11		1	91	27	27
East side of Peninsula,	Cape Florida,	4		21	16	15			8	7		7	13			91	46	46
	St. Augustine,	26		21	4	4			20	5		3	8			91	26	26
Result of Observations for the whole Year 1835.																		
West side Peninsula,	Tampa Bay,*	34		43	19	18			8	19		12	53	3	3	212	87	87
	Tortugas Islands,	28	1	105	52	54	2		14	11	1	5	23	1	23	319	105	105
Florida	Key West,	39	5	75	88	54	8	2	9	15	7	12	33	9	5	4	365	89
Reef,	Indian Key,	53		37	110	61			43	12	1	19	32	5	2	365	118	118
	Carysford Reef,	31		81	67	65			34	25		12	35	1	14	365	117	117
East side of Peninsula,	Cape Florida,	15		44	39	97			57	24		19	70			365	193	193
	St. Augustine,	83		68	11	27			91	22		14	45	4	3	5	111	111

## XII. COLD DAYS IN THE WINTER OF 1835-6.

*Days on which the Thermometer fell to zero or below in the Winter of 1835-6, at Cambridge, according to the Observations of Drs. Ware and Hedge; and at Salem, according to the observations of Dr. J. G. Treadwell and Mr. W. Archer.*

	Cambridge, Mass.			Salem, Mass.		
	Dr. Ware.	Dr. Hedge.	Dr. Treadwell.	Mr. Wm. Archer.		
	Sunrise.	Sunrise.	7½ A. M.	Sunrise.	1 P. M.	Sunset.
December 16	— 3	— 6	— 3	— 5	— 12	— 15
“ 17	— 5		— 6	— 3	+ 9	+ 12
“ 18	— 6		— 2			
January 21	— 4	— 2	— 0			
“ 29	— 10	— 10	— 4	— 7	+ 14	+ 12
February 2	— 9	— 10	— 11	— 14	0	— 5
“ 3	— 2	— 3	— 4	— 6	+ 8	+ 5
“ 4	0	— 3		— 1	+ 5	+ 6
“ 5	— 7	— 8	— 7	— 8	+ 3	+ 1
“ 6	— 4	— 8	— 3	— 7	+ 15	+ 13
“ 7	— 2	— 4				
“ 15	— 4	— 4	— 3	— 4	+ 15	+ 12
“ 16	— 4	— 6	— 3	— 2	+ 11	+ 10
“ 17	— 3	— 5	— 1	— 1	+ 13	+ 10
“ 18	— 3	— 12	— 2	— 3	+ 9	+ 8
“ 19	— 6	— 12	— 4	— 6	+ 21	+ 15
“ 29		— 2				

The greatest number of days in which the thermometer fell as low as zero at Salem, in any one year, during 43 years, from 1786 to 1828, according to Dr. Holyoke's observations (see page 174), was 9. The number during the past winter, as appears by the above table, according to Dr. Treadwell's observations, was 14; and according to Mr. Archer's observations, 13; but it is to be remarked that the time of Dr. Holyoke's morning observation (8 o'clock) was not so early in the morning as the observations here referred to.

The 16th of December, 1835, was a colder day in the vicinity of Boston, from sunrise to sunset, than any other known to be on record. The thermometer, at Cambridge, varied in what is usually the warmest part of the day, (from noon to 3 o'clock P. M.) from 12 to 14; and at sunset, Dr. Hedge's thermometer stood at 16 degrees below zero. At Waltham, according to Mr. Fisk's observations, 10 miles west of Boston, the thermometer stood at 5 below zero at sunrise, at 15 below at 2 o'clock P. M., and at 19 below at 9 P. M.

*Remarks on the Winter of 1835 - 6.*

Some remarks have already been made on the winter of 1835 - 6 on page 169. By the statements given on pages 175 and 176, it appears that the mean temperature of the past winter has been lower than that of any winter of which the temperature is there stated; and the last table compared with the table on the 174th page, shows that the number of days in which the thermometer fell to zero or below, was greater than in any year from 1786 to 1828. The winter was therefore remarkable for the lowness of its mean temperature, the number of extremely cold days, and the great quantity and long duration of snow.

The following statement in relation to Waltham, is made by C. Fisk, Esq. — "It may be stated as a remarkable fact, that during the four months, [December, 1835, January, February, and March, 1836,] the mercury has not risen above 48 degrees, and it has only twice reached that altitude; whereas within the same period it has sunk to zero or below 26 times, being a much greater number than our records exhibit in any former winter."

The first enduring snow in the Eastern and Middle States, fell on the 23d of November. In the College Yard at Cambridge, Mass., the snow did not entirely disappear till the 19th of April; and in some places in the vicinity it lasted till May. Sleighing in the vicinity of Boston was not entirely interrupted from the 23d November till about the last of March; in some places in the interior of New England, it continued into May; and even in the city of Washington, it lasted two months, from the middle of January to the middle of March; — a circumstance before unknown to the oldest inhabitants.

"Last Sunday," [April 3d,] says the Northampton (Mass.) Courier, "was the 20th our people have ridden to meeting in sleighs." "A gentleman who has just returned from an excursion into Strafford county," says the Portsmouth [N. H.] Journal, "informs us, that on Monday last, April 18th, he rode in a gig 10 miles on Winnipisseogee Lake, which is frozen very thick; that a snow commenced at Gilford, on Wednesday, April 13th, and continued till Friday the 15th, giving a new coat, of about a foot deep, to the old snow, which before covered the ground, and was in the woods from 1½ to 2 feet deep."

XIII. AURORA BOREALIS OF NOVEMBER 17<sup>TH</sup> & 18<sup>TH</sup>, 1835.

"The evening of November 17th," says the "American Journal of Science," "was rendered memorable by the recurrence of a remarkable Aurora Borealis. Both in extent and magnificence, it is believed to have been one of the grandest forms of this mysterious phenomenon, resembling in its features the great Aurora Borealis of August 19th, 1726, which was seen in France and other parts of Europe, and which furnished the occasion of the celebrated work of M. Mairan on the Aurora Borealis."

A remarkable Aurora Borealis was seen in America in both the evenings of the 17th and 18th of November; but more especially in the former evening, when it attracted notice throughout the United States, and in Canada; but it was in the evening of the 18th that it was seen in Europe. It is stated that at Greenwich, in England, "the whole of the northern heavens appeared in one complete state of undulating commotion, heaving upwards, in rapid succession, immense waves of light, which, like the streamers which preceded them, gradually diminished in brilliancy from their source near the horizon till their arrival at the zenith." — *London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine*.

The following remarks are extracted from Professor Olmsted's account of its appearance in the evening of the 17th, at New Haven, Connecticut.

"It was first observed at 15 minutes before 7 o'clock, when the illumination of the whole northern sky, resembling the break of day, was discernible through the openings in the clouds. About 18 degrees east of north, was a broad column of shining vapor tinged with crimson, which appeared and disappeared at intervals. A westerly wind moved off the clouds, rendering the sky nearly clear by 8 o'clock, when two broad white columns which had for some time been gathering between the stars Aquila and Lyra on the west, and the Pleiades and Aries on the east, united above, so as to complete a luminous arch, spanning the heavens a little south of the prime vertical. The whole northern hemisphere, being more or less illuminated, and separated from the southern by this zone, was thrown into striking contrast with the latter, which appeared of a dark slate color, as though the stars were shining through a stratum of black clouds. The zone moved slowly to the south about 9 o'clock. Soon after 11 o'clock commenced a striking display of those undulatory flashes, denominated in the northern regions, *Merry Dancers*. They consist of thin waves or sheets of light, coursing each other with immense speed."

The following remarks are extracted from an account of its appearance at Dartmouth College, published in the "Vermont Chronicle." — The Aurora Borealis of the 17th and 18th [of November] commenced

about 20 minutes past 5, near the close of the twilight. — When it first appeared, the eastern sky was in an apparent glow, like that produced by a distant conflagration. Soon this extended in a broad belt over to the western and northwestern horizon, exhibiting the appearance of a flame-colored band, verging into deep crimson at the zenith. In a few minutes was seen a semi-transparent, whitish belt, spanning the heavens in a line nearly at right angles to the magnetic meridian, and moving towards the southern horizon, near which it melted away. Then succeeded columns of light, flame-colored and of a silvery hue, rising from every part of the northern sky, but in greater abundance and of greater brilliancy from the cloud that rested on the northwestern horizon. Meanwhile various parts of the northern sky were tinged with red and crimson, while in the southeast, from 15 to 30 degrees above the horizon, large semi-transparent masses, of a silvery hue, were forming and spreading in irregular strata in every direction. From 6 o'clock to 15 minutes past 6, there was apparently a suspension of the boreal action; but at 30 minutes past 6, it was renewed with increased splendor. It commenced with a lurid glow of the sky in the northeast, and with the formation of silvery auroral clouds in the southeast. These phenomena were soon followed by coruscations of light, shooting up from all quarters, and uniting in a beautiful crimson corona near the zenith.

"At 11 o'clock, the spectacle was splendid beyond conception. The corona on the north side was of a bluish tinge, on the south of a bright deep changeable crimson and red, in some places verging to purple. Streamers were rising from every point of the horizon, and there was a rapid and beautiful rushing of light, like the waving of banners, over a red and purple sky. The principal scene of activity was in the south. The centre of the corona had the same position, in respect to the zenith, as that of 7 o'clock, that is, its declination (at 11) was about  $26^{\circ}$ , and at its R. A. about  $43^{\circ}$ . At 20 minutes past 11, the streamers were still in active play, especially in the south and east. Dark mackerel clouds were forming in the north. At 12, all appearance of the auroral action had nearly ceased. There was but a mild light behind the dark clouds in the north, and a few *very faint* streamers in the north and east.

"On the evening of the 18th, the sky was obscured by clouds till about 7 o'clock, when they began to break away and the aurora again appeared in unusual splendor. From 7 to 9 the northern sky was enlightened with the usual auroral arch, — very large and bright. From 9 to 10 very brilliant streamers, rushing up from the arch to the zenith, appeared to chase each other, running rapidly from west to east, and back again from east to west, exhibiting a sport altogether unlike that of the preceding evening. At 15 minutes before 10, the streamers

united in a coronæ, whose position was the same as those of the evening before. The greater part of the sky was illuminated, but with none of the *crimson* and purple light."

#### XIV. FLOWERING OF FRUIT TREES.

*Time of Flowering of the Peach, Cherry, and Apple Trees at several Places.*

	Peach.	Cherry.	Apple.
Brunswick, Me.	1836,		2d wk. in June.
Burlington, Vt.	" May 16,	May 14-17,	May 23-26.
Baltimore, Md.	" April 28,	April 30,	May 2.
Annapolis, Md.	" " 27,	" 29,	" 3.
Washington, D. C.	" " 25,	" 25,	April 27.
Cambridge, Mass.	" May 10,	May 7-12,	May 13-18.
King George, Va.	1834, March 31,		April 19.
"	1836, Apl. 22-25,		" 28.
Charleston, S. C.	" Feb. 12-20,	Feb. 15,	" 6.
Athens, Geo.	" April 15,	April 15,	" 20.
Greeneville, Ten.	" " 14,	" 20,	" 25.
Norwalk, Ohio,	" " 30,	May 2-6,	May 7-10.

*The following table shows the period of full bloom of the several trees mentioned, for the last six years, at Providence, R. I.*

Kind of tree.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
Cherry,	May 6	May 12	May 1	May 1	May 18	May 11
Plum,			May 1			May 14
Pear,	May 14	May 16	May 4	May 5		May 14
Apple,						May 20
Quince,	May 20	June 5	May 17	May 23		June 4

*Time of the Flowering of Peach, Cherry, and Apple Trees in several Places in the State of New York, in 1834.*

	Peach.	Cherry.	Apple.
Canandaigua,	April 26,		May 14.
Clinton,	May 5,	May 12,	" 21.
Fredonia,	April 19,	April 23,	" 5.
Hudson,	" 15,	" 17,	" 4.
Kinderhook,	" 18,		" 3.
Kingston,	" 15,		" 6.
Middlebury,	" 16,		" 3.
Montgomery,	" 12,	April 22,	" 7.
North Salem,	" 18,	May 1,	April 24.
Oysterbay,	" 10,		" 24.
Union Hall,	" 14,	April 17,	May 6.

# INDIVIDUAL STATES.

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## PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

### *Internal Improvement; Increased Facilities of Intercourse and Travelling in the United States.*

THE great and rapid improvement which has taken place in the condition and circumstances of the people of the United States, since the American Revolution, is strikingly illustrated by the increased facilities of travelling and intercourse between the different parts of the country, by means of turnpike roads, canals, railroads, stage-coaches, steaniboats, packet-boats, and railroad cars, all of which were, at that time, wholly unknown here, with the exception of stage-coaches, which had been established on two or three short routes. But it is since the close of the last war with Great Britain, that the spirit of enterprise, with respect to internal improvement, has been chiefly manifested: it is, at the present time, especially active, and promises, should nothing happen to check its progress, to accomplish much more in the ten succeeding years, than has been effected in twice the number of any years that are past.

The present facilities of intercourse are altogether beyond what not only the first settlers of the country, but also the inhabitants no more than fifty years ago, could have conceived to be possible. The following statement of Governor Everett, at the late centennial celebration of the settlement of Springfield, Massachusetts, is scarcely an exaggeration. "Such was the difficulty of crossing the pathless wilderness which lay between them [the first settlers of Massachusetts] and the coast, that a man may now go from Boston to New Orleans by way of Pittsburg, a distance of more than 2,500 miles, in about as many days as it took the first settlers to reach the banks of Connecticut river."

In the year 1754, a convention of delegates from the English American colonies, met at Albany for the purpose of forming a *plan of union*; and it was proposed, that, if the plan were carried into effect, Philadelphia should be the place of meeting. The reasons in favor of that city were stated by Dr. Franklin, a member of the convention, who was evidently disposed to give the most favorable representation of the facilities of intercourse which the case admitted, as follows:—

"Philadelphia was named as being nearer the centre of the colonies, where the commissioners would be well and cheaply accommodated.



The high roads, through the whole extent, are, for the most part, very good, in which forty or fifty miles a day may very well be, and frequently are, travelled. Great part of the way may likewise be gone by water. In summer time, the passages are frequently performed in a week from Charleston to Philadelphia and New York; and from Rhode Island to New York through the Sound, in two or three days; and from New York to Philadelphia, by water and land, in two days, by stage boats and wheel carriages that set out every other day. The journey from Charleston to Philadelphia may likewise be facilitated by boats running up Chesapeake Bay, three hundred miles. But if the whole journey be performed on horseback, the most distant members, viz. the two from New Hampshire and from South Carolina may probably render themselves at Philadelphia in 15 or 20 days; the majority may be there in much less time."

But such a change has now taken place, that one may travel with ease from Concord, the capital of New Hampshire, to Philadelphia, or from Boston to the city of Washington, all the way in railroad cars and steamboats, a distance of about 450 miles, in less than 48 hours; and the passage between New York and Philadelphia is performed in from 7 to 8 hours.

Stagecoaches were very little known in this country till a period subsequent to the close of the revolutionary war; and for some time after they were introduced, they did not often go more than about 40 miles in a day. In England, in 1706, the stagecoach was four days in going from London to York, a distance of 200 miles, which has, for some years past, been travelled in about 20 hours. The first stagecoach drawn by four horses in Massachusetts, of which we have any knowledge, was established in 1774, running between Boston, Salem, and Newburyport. An intelligent gentleman, who travelled in the first stagecoach from Boston to Worcester, makes the following statement. — "Lemuel Pease, of Shrewsbury, established the first line of stages between Boston and Worcester in 1782; afterwards extended to Hartford; and subsequently to New York. Before that time, the public mail was carried on horseback by Messrs. Hyde and Adams, alternately, every thing being conveyed in a pair of saddlebags, and one mail a week only coming from the south. After New York was evacuated by the English in 1783, the mail was extended to that city. But the principal intercourse from the north was by water. — In 1786, Mr. Ballard set up the first hack in Boston. It was a chaise, and was stationed by the old Statehouse. A coach was soon after added."

The first *Turnpike Corporation* in Massachusetts was granted in 1796; the oldest *Canals* in the United States of any considerable magnitude, are the Santee Canal and the Middlesex Canal, the former of which was completed in 1802, and the latter in 1808. The oldest canal which has been much used for conveying passengers, is Erie

Canal, which was completed in 1825. The oldest *Railroad* in the United States, the Quincy Railroad in Massachusetts, only three miles in length, was finished in 1827. The railroad which was first used in the United States for conveying passengers, is the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (not yet finished), which was opened for passengers from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, 13 miles, in 1830. The first *Steamboat* that was used in any part of the world for conveying passengers, was one which commenced sailing on the Hudson, between New York and Albany, in 1807.

The first *Post Office* in America was established at New York in 1710. In 1790, the number of Post Offices in the United States, was only 75, and the extent of post roads 1,875 miles. In 1835, the number of Post Offices was 10,770; the post routes covered about 112,774 miles. In daily, or less frequent trips, the mails were carried on these routes about 25,869,486 miles, viz:— 16,874,050 miles in four-horse post-coaches and two-horse stages; 7,817,973 miles on horseback and in sulkies; 906,959 miles in steamboats; and 270,504 miles in railroad cars.

The rivers and waters of the United States present a vast field for steamboat navigation, which is more in use here than in any other part, if not indeed more than in all other parts of the world. This mode of navigation has produced surprising changes with respect to facilities of intercourse, especially in the extensive region which is watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries. In the western country the present century has witnessed extraordinary changes and wonderful improvement in the arts of civilized life; and a system of internal improvement is now in progress there, which, considering the recent settlement of the country, may be justly regarded as magnificent. The following account of "things seen by a young son of the West," originally published in the "*Cincinnati Register*," is extracted from the "*People's Magazine*," for July 13th, 1833.

"I have seen the time when the only boat that floated on the surface of the Ohio, was a canoe, propelled by poles used by two persons, one in the bow and the other in the stern.

"I have seen the day when the introduction of the keel-boat, with a shingle roof, was hailed a mighty improvement in the business of the West.

"I remember the day when the arrival of a Canadian barge (as the St. Louis boats were called at the head of the Ohio,) was an important event in the transactions of a year.

"I remember the day when a passage of four months from Natchez to Pittsburgh, was called a speedy trip for the best craft on the river, and when the boatmen, a race now extinct, leaped on shore after the voyage, and exhibited an air of as much triumph as did the sailors of Columbus on their return from the New World.

" I remember the time when the canoe of a white man dared not be launched on the bosom of the Alleghany.

" I remember the time when a trader to New Orleans was viewed as the most enterprising amongst even the most hardy sons of the West ; on his return from his six months' trip, he was hailed as a traveller who had seen the world.

" I remember the day when the borders of the Ohio were a wilderness, and New Orleans was '*toto orbe divisa*,' literally cut off from the whole world.

" I have lived to see the day when the desert is flourishing as the rose ; — when the race of boatmen has become extinct, and their memories only preserved in the traditional tales of our borderers.

" I have lived to see two splendid cities, one devoted to manufactures, the other to commerce, spring up, where, in my boyhood, nothing appeared like civilization but the hut of the soldier or of the settler.

" I have lived to see a revolution produced by a mechanical philosophy, equal to that effected by the art of printing. It has changed the character of western commerce, and almost proved that the poetical wish of 'annihilating time and space' was not altogether hyperbolic. By it New Orleans and Pittsburgh have become near neighbors.

" I have lived to see the day when a visit to New Orleans from Cincinnati, requires no more preparation than a visit to a neighboring country town. I remember when it required as much previous arrangement as a voyage to Calcutta.

" I have lived to see vessels of 300 tons arriving in 12 or 15 days from New Orleans at Cincinnati ; and I calculate upon living to see them arrive in ten days.

" I have lived to see vessels composing an amount of tonnage of upwards of 4,000 tons, arrive in one week at the harbor of Cincinnati.

" All these things I have seen, and yet I feel myself entitled to be numbered amongst the young sons of the West."

The steamboat Mediator has been recently stated to have performed the passage, in July, 1836, from New Orleans to Louisville, in 7 days and 15 hours ; at the same rate it would have reached Cincinnati in about 8 days ; so that the expectation of this " young son of the West " is already more than realized.

The canals in the United States, which are now finished, comprise upwards of 2,000 miles in length ; the railroads already completed, upwards of 1,500 miles ; and the railroads now under contract or in progress, have been recently estimated to amount to more than 3,000 miles. It may doubtless be said without exaggeration, that railroads are now projected in this country on a more extensive scale than in all other parts of the globe. When the various works of this description, which are now in progress or in prospect, shall be completed,

the principal places in the different parts of the country will be brought comparatively near to each other; and one may travel on a continuous line of railroads from Portland to New Orleans, and from various other points on the Atlantic to the Mississippi.

The spirit of enterprise, with respect to internal improvement, has extended more or less to all the States in the Union, yet in very different degrees. Some of the States, indeed, do not admit of the construction of canals or railroads, except of comparatively small extent, while others present a vast field and great inducements for works of the kind on a magnificent scale. The limits of the American Almanac are such as to allow only very brief notices of these works.

## I. MAINE.

### GOVERNMENT

*For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1837.*

			Salary.
ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	of Brunswick,	<i>Governor,</i>	\$1,500
<i>Counsellors:</i> Jabez Bradbury, Seth Larabee, Joseph Johnson,			
Timothy Pillsbury, Wm. Dunn, John Burnham, and Charles Greene.			
Asaph R. Nichols,	of Augusta,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	900
Asa Redington, Jr.	do.	<i>Treasurer,</i>	900
Abner B. Thompson,	of Brunswick,	<i>Adjutant-General,</i>	700
John Hodgdon,	of Bangor,	<i>Land-Agent,</i>	1,000
Isaac S. Small,	do.	<i>Surveyor-General,</i>	1,000
John O'Brien,	of Thomaston,	<i>Warden of State Prison,</i>	700

*The Senate consists of 25 members; Josiah Pierce, President.*

*House of Representatives 187 members; Jonathan Cilley, Speaker.*

### JUDICIARY.

#### *Supreme Judicial Court.*

Nathan Weston,	of Augusta,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$1,800
Nicholas Emery,	of Portland,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,800
		<i>do.</i>	1,800
Nathan Clifford,	of Newfield,	<i>Attorney General,</i>	1,000
John Shepley,	of Saco,	<i>Reporter,</i>	600

#### *Court of Common Pleas.*

Ezekiel Whitman,	of Portland,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1,200
David Perham,	of Bangor,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,200
Samuel E. Smith,	of Augusta,	<i>do.</i>	1,200

By a law passed in 1836, the Court of Common Pleas has exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes, offences, and misdemeanors, of which, previous to 1836, it had jurisdiction concurrent with the Supreme Judicial Court. Provided, however, if any person charged with any crime, offence, or misdemeanor, is aggrieved by any opinion or direction of the Court of Common Pleas *in any matter of law*, he may allege exceptions thereto, which, being reduced to writing and signed by the justice, may be entered in the Supreme Judicial Court, which last mentioned court may give judgment thereon, or grant a new trial at the bar of said court, or remand the case to the Court of Common Pleas, as justice may require.

The Supreme Judicial Court has all the usual powers of a court of chancery. — All judicial offices are vacated at the age of 70 years.

By a law of 1836, all banks are prohibited from issuing or putting in circulation any bank-bill or note of a less denomination than three dollars, or of any denomination between five and ten dollars, or between ten and twenty; nor is any bank after the 12th of June, 1836, permitted to issue or put in circulation any bill of any other bank of a less denomination than five dollars issued by any bank, banker, or person whatever. From and after the first day of June, 1836, no person or body corporate in this State is allowed to pass or put into circulation, directly or indirectly, any bank-bill or note of a less denomination than two dollars issued by any bank in this State, and from and after the first day of October 1836, any bank-bill or note of a less denomination than three dollars, nor after the first day of June, 1837, any bill or note of a less denomination than five dollars.

### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

A Board of Internal Improvement has been established in this state composed of the Governor, Council, and Land Agent. The Governor is President, *ex officio*. James L. Child, of Augusta, *Secretary*.

#### CANAL.

*The Cumberland and Oxford Canal* extends from tide-water near Portland to Sebago Pond; 20½ miles in length. It has 26 locks, and was completed in 1829. By means of a lock constructed in Songo river, the navigation is continued into Brandy and Long Ponds, making the whole water communication, natural and artificial, 50 miles. Total cost about \$250,000.

#### RAILROADS.

*The Bangor and Orono Railroad*, extending from Bangor to Orono or Oldtown, 10 miles in length, was incorporated in 1835, and completed in 1836.

A railroad from Portland to Dover, N. H. has been incorporated. .

*The Eastern Railroad*, from Boston to Portsmouth, N. H. is expected to be extended to Portland.— A railroad from Portland to Augusta and also to Bangor has been projected.

A railroad has been projected from the *coast of Maine to Quebec*, and a reconnoissance of three different routes, commencing at three different places in Maine, and terminating at Quebec, has been made by Lt. Col. Long of the Topographical Engineers of the United States. The following statement exhibits a view of the length of the Maine and Canada divisions of the three routes, with the estimated cost of the formation of the roads, or of preparing them for railing.

		Miles.	Cost per M.	For grading.
1. Portland to Quebec,	{ Maine Division,	133	\$ 10,000	\$ 1,330,000
	{ Canada Division,	144	7,750	1,116,000
	<i>Aggregate,</i>	277	8,830	2,446,000
2. Wiscasset to Quebec,	{ Maine Division,	152	8,210	1,248,000
	{ Canada Division,	94	7,612	715,500
	<i>Aggregate,</i>	246	7,982	1,963,500
3. Belfast to Quebec,	{ Maine Division,	133	7,564	1,006,000
	{ Canada Division,	94	7,612	715,500
	<i>Aggregate,</i>	227	7,584	1,721,500

The cost per mile for the railing of a single track is estimated at \$7,000; double track \$13,000.

Of these three routes, that from Belfast to Quebec is deemed by Col. Long "more eligible and advisable than either of the others, not only on account of their relative distances and the probable cost of a railroad on each, but on account of the comparative facilities for travel and transportation presented by them respectively."

Improvements have been projected in the navigation of the river St. Croix and the adjacent waters. It has also been proposed to construct a canal from the mouth of the Sebasticook river, near Waterville, on the Kennebeck, to Moosehead Lake.

## II. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## GOVERNMENT

*For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in June, 1837.*

			Salary.
ISAAC HILL,	of Concord,	Governor,	\$ 1,200
Ralph Metcalf,	do.	Secretary of State,	800
Abner B. Kelley,	do.	Treasurer,	600
Joseph Low,	do.	Adjutant-General,	200
Robert Davis,	do.	Quartermaster-General,	200

*Executive Council.*

		County.
Ezekiel Morrill,	of Canterbury,	Rockingham.
Samuel Tilton,	of Sanbornton,	Strafford.
Benjamin Evans,	of Warner,	Hillsborough.
Jonathan Gove,	of Ackworth,	Cheshire.
		Grafton.
Samuel Clark,	of Franklin,	President of the Senate.
C. G. Atherton,	of Dunstable,	Speaker of the House of Reps.

## JUDICIARY.

*Superior Court.*

			Appointed.	Salary.
Wm. M. Richardson,	Chester,	Chief Justice,	1816,	\$ 1,400
Samuel Green,	Hopkinton,	Associate Justice,	1819,	1,200
Joel Parker,	Keene,	do.	1833,	1,200
Nathaniel G. Upham,	Concord,	do.	1833,	1,200
Charles F. Gove,	Goffstown,	Attorney-General,	1835,	1,200

*Courts of Common Pleas.*

By an act of the state legislature of December, 1832, the former Court of Common Pleas was discontinued, and new courts were established, consisting of two justices for each county, and the judges of the Superior Court, who are, *ex officio*, judges of the Court of Common Pleas, one or more of them being required to attend the several terms; and they rank as senior or presiding justices of the several county courts.

*Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.*

Counties.			Salary.
Rockingham,	{ Bradbury Bartlett,	Nottingham,	\$150
	{ Dudley Freese,	Deerfield,	150
Strafford,	{ H. Y. Simpson,	New Hampton,	150
	{ Henry B. Rust,	Wolfeborough,	150
Merrimack,	{ Benjamin Wadleigh,	Sutton,	110
	{ Aaron Whittemore,	Pembroke,	110
Hillsborough,	{ Simon P. Colby,	Weare,	126
	{ Jesse Carr,	Goffstown,	126
Cheshire,	{ Horace Chapin,	Winchester,	100
	{ Larkin Baker,	Westmoreland,	100
Sullivan,	{ Ambrose Cossit,	Claremont,	100
	{ Eleazar Jackson,	Cornish,	100
Grafton,	{ David C. Churchill,	Lyme,	150
	{ Samuel Burns,	Rumney,	150
Coos,	{ Joshua Marshall,	Stratford,	100
	{ John Poindexter, Jr.,	Bartlett,	100

## CANALS.

Several canals have been constructed around falls in the Merrimack. *Bow Canal*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile long, 3 miles below Concord, with 4 locks, passes a fall of 25 feet. *Hooksett Canal*, 50 rods long, with 3 locks, and a lockage of 16 feet, passes Hooksett Falls. *Amoskeag Canal*, with 9 locks and a lockage of 45 feet, passes Amoskeag Falls, 9 miles below Hooksett Falls. *Union Canal*, immediately below Amoskeag, overcomes 7 falls in the river, and has 7 locks in 9 miles. — A canal is now in progress around Sewall's Falls in Concord.

## RAILROADS.

*Nashua and Lowell Railroad*, extending from Nashua, N. H. to Lowell, Mass., about 15 miles in length was incorporated in 1836, and is now in progress. The railroad is expected to be continued from Nashua to Concord. The Concord Railroad Corporation is incorporated and organized.



## III. VERMONT.

## GOVERNMENT

*For the Year ending on the 2d Thursday in October, 1836.*

			Salary.
SILAS H. JENISON,	of Shoreham,	<i>Lieut. and Acting Governor,</i>	\$ 750
		<i>Secretary,</i>	450
Augustine Clark,	do.	<i>Treasurer,</i>	400
David Pierce,	of Woodstock,	<i>Auditor,</i>	
Charles Davis,	of Danville,	<i>Auditor in Treas. Dep.</i>	

## AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

In January, 1836, an amendment was made in the Constitution of this State, by which a *Senate* is hereafter to form a part of the legislature. The supreme legislative power is hereafter to be invested in two coördinate branches, a Senate and a House of Representatives, both elected annually, each to have and exercise the like powers in all acts of legislation. The Senate consists of 30 members; each county being entitled to at least one, and the remainder to be apportioned according to population; and the House of Representatives is composed of one member from each town. The Senators are to be free-men, 30 years of age; and the Lieutenant-Governor is *ex officio* President of the Senate.

## JUDICIARY.

The judiciary powers are vested in a Supreme Court, consisting of 5 judges, chosen every year by the legislature; in a County Court, consisting of 3 judges, chosen in the same manner, (one of the justices of the Supreme Court being chief justice,) who hold courts twice a year in their respective counties; and in justices of the peace appointed in the same manner.

*Supreme Court.*

			Salary.
Charles K. Williams,	of Rutland,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 1,175
Stephen Royce,	of St. Albans,	<i>Assist. Justice,</i>	1,175
Samuel S. Phelps,	of Middlebury,	<i>do.</i>	1,175
Jacob Collamer,	of Royalton,	<i>do.</i>	1,175
Isaac F. Redfield,	of Derby,	<i>do.</i>	1,175

## RAILROADS.

The following Railroad Companies were all incorporated, November 10th, 1835. Some movements have been made for making surveys, but none of the roads have been yet commenced.

*The Vermont Central Railroad Company*; for a railroad from Lake Champlain through the valley of Onion River, to such point on the Connecticut, as may meet the projected railroad through New Hampshire by way of Concord to Boston. — Capital \$1,000,000. — Survey to be made within three years;  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the road to be completed in 10 years;  $\frac{1}{2}$  in 15 years; the whole in 20 years; or the act to be void.

*The Brattleborough and Bennington Railroad Company*; for a railroad or McAdamized road, from Brattleborough to Bennington. — Capital \$500,000. — The sum of \$20,000 to be expended on it within 5 years, and the road to be completed in 10 years, or the act to be void.

*The Rutland and Connecticut River Railroad Company*; for a railroad from Rutland, in the direction of Ludlow and Cavendish, to Connecticut river. — Capital \$500,000. — The sum of \$20,000 to be expended on it within 5 years, and the road to be completed in 10 years, or the act to be void.

*The Connecticut and Passumpsic River Railroad Company*; for a railroad from the south line of the state, up the valleys of the Connecticut and Passumpsic rivers, to the north line of Vermont. — Capital \$2,000,000. The sum of \$20,000 to be expended on it within 5 years, and the road to be completed in 15 years, or the act to be void.

#### IV. MASSACHUSETTS.

##### GOVERNMENT

*For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1837.*

		Salary.
EDWARD EVERETT,	of Charlestown, <i>Governor</i> ,	\$3,666.67
John P. Bigelow,	of Boston, <i>Sec. of the Commonwealth</i> ,	2,000
Hezekiah Barnard,	of Boston, <i>Treas. and Receiver Gen.</i>	2,000
H. A. S. Dearborn,	of Boston, <i>Adjutant-General</i> ,	1,500
Horace Mann,	<i>President of the Senate.</i>	
Julius Rockwell,	<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives.</i>	

##### JUDICIARY.

###### *Supreme Court.*

Lemuel Shaw,	of Boston, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$3,500
Samuel Putnam,	of Boston, <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	3,000
Samuel S. Wilde,	of Boston, <i>do.</i>	3,000
Marcus Morton,	of Taunton, <i>do</i>	3,000
James T. Austin,	of Boston, <i>Attorney-General</i> ,	1,200
Octavius Pickering,	of Boston, <i>Reporter</i> ,	1,000

				Salary.
Asahel Huntington,	of Salem,	<i>District Attorney,</i>	N. Dist.	1,000
Charles H. Warren,	of N. Bedford,	<i>do.</i>	S. do.	1,000
Pliny Merrick,	of Worcester,	<i>do.</i>	Mid. do.	1,000
Charles A. Dewey,	of Northampton,	<i>do.</i>	W. do.	1,000

*Court of Common Pleas.*

				Salary.
Artemas Ward,	of Boston,	<i>Chief Justice</i>		\$ 2,100
Solomon Strong,	of Leominster,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>		1,800
John M. Williams,	of Taunton,	<i>do.</i>		1,800
David Cummings,	of Salem,	<i>do.</i>		1,800

*Municipal Court of Boston.*

Peter O. Thatcher, *Judge,* . . . . . \$ 1,250  
 Thomas W. Phillips, *Clerk;* — Samuel D. Parker, *Attorney.*

The Municipal Court is held on the first Monday in each month.

*Police Court of Boston.*

William Simmons,	} <i>Justices.</i>	. . . . .	{	\$ 1,500
John Gray Rogers,				1,500
James C. Merrill,				1,500

The Police Court sits every day (Sunday excepted) at 9 o'clock, A. M., and at 3 P. M., for the trial of criminal causes.

*Probate Court.*

Counties.	Judges.	Salary.	Registers.	Salary.
Barnstable,	Nymphas Marston,	300	Timothy Reed,	500
Berkshire,	Wm. P. Walker,	450	Henry W. Bishop,	600
Bristol,	Oliver Prescott,	425	Anselm Bassett,	700
Dukes,	George Athearn,	60	Cornelius Marchant,	100
Essex,	Daniel A. White,	700	Nathaniel Lord, Jr.	1,500
Franklin,	R. E. Newcomb,	280	Elijah Alvord,	460
Hampden,	Oliver B. Morris,	280	Justice Willard,	460
Hampshire,	Ithamar Conkey,	280	Samuel F. Lyman,	460
Middlesex,	Samuel P. P. Fay,	800	Isaac Fiske,	1,500
Nantucket,	Isaac Coffin,	120	Timothy Hussey,	150
Norfolk,	Sherman Leland,	500	Jonathan H. Cobb,	700
Plymouth,	Wilkes Wood,	400	Jacob H. Loud,	750
Suffolk,	John Heard,	1,000	O. W. B. Peabody,	2,000
Worcester,	Nathaniel Paine,	700	Theophilus Wheeler,	1,400

## AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Massachusetts has more than twice as many representatives in her legislature, as any other State in the Union. The number has long

been felt to be inconveniently large; and for some years attempts have been made to reduce it. According to the Constitution, every corporate town having 150 ratable polls may elect one representative, and another for every additional 225 ratable polls.

The General Court at its session, in 1835, passed a vote that it was proper and expedient to alter the Constitution by adopting the following article of Amendment, that, if agreed to by the next General Court, it might be submitted to the people for their ratification; and it is to be so submitted on the 2d Monday in November, 1836.

"Each town or city, having 300 ratable polls, at the last preceding decennial census of polls, may elect one representative; and for every 450 ratable pools, in addition to the first 300, one representative more.

"Any town having less than 300 ratable polls, shall be represented thus:—The whole number of ratable polls, at the last preceding valuation census of polls, shall be multiplied by 10, and the product divided by 300, and such town may elect one representative, as many years within ten years, as 300 is contained in the product aforesaid.

"Any city or town, having ratable polls enough to elect one or more representatives, with any number of polls beyond the necessary number, may be represented as to that surplus number, by multiplying such surplus number by 10, and dividing the product by 450; and such city or town may elect one additional representative, as many years within the ten years, as 450 is contained in the product aforesaid."

*The following Table shows, according to the Valuation of ratable Polls, in 1832, the Present Number, and also the Proposed Number of Representatives, from each County.*

Counties.	Pres. No.	Pro. No.	Counties.	Pres. No.	Pro. No.
Barnstable,	28	20	Hampshire,	31	21
Berkshire,	36	27	Middlesex,	85	57
Bristol,	49	36	Nantucket,	7	4
Dukes,	4	3	Norfolk,	43	28
Essex,	88	52	Plymouth,	46	30
Franklin,	30	21	Suffolk,	64	32
Hampden,	30	21	Worcester,	93	65
<i>Total — Present number 634; — Proposed number 417.</i>					

#### FINANCES.

*Receipts during the Year ending Dec. 31, 1835.*

On account of the Bank Tax,	\$304,211.11
On account of the Auction Tax,	45,090.19
On account of lands in Maine (one half of this sum to be added to the School Fund),	179,673.36
Total receipts,	\$800,172.03

*Of Expenditures during the Year.*

For Officers' Salaries and incidental charges for the support of government,	\$70,795 56
Pay of members of the Council, Senate, and House of Representatives,	182,185.00
For paupers,	53,293.35
Total expenditures, (including \$ 73,501.77 in the Treasury,)	800,172.03

**ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF THE POOR, FOR 1835.**

Counties.	Number of Towns.	Towns returned.	Paupers.	Supported in Almshouses.	Supported abroad.	Average weekly expense.	Annual expense in Almshouses.	Annual expense out of Almshouses.	Pop. of Towns returned.
Barnstable, . . . .	13	7	153	42	82	704	2,702.95	2,716.62	17,873
Berkshire, . . . .	30	23	276	29	222	854	975.00	4,993.17	26,650
Bristol, . . . .	19	15	440	233	207	79	5,328.36	5,336.36	35,218
Dukes, . . . .	3	2	17	10	7	1.38	895.00	540.00	2,200
Essex, . . . .	26	17	536	398	138	83	9,614.25	4,415.14	41,539
Franklin, . . . .	26	13	144	17	127	83	333.00	2,417.89	16,867
Hampden, . . . .	18	10	123	15	108	74	1,000.00	2,092.44	16,076
Hampshire, . . . .	23	17	230	74	156	954	140.00	4,911.00	23,247
Middlesex, . . . .	46	34	783	630	149	63	16,513.83	3,809.80	53,180
Nantucket, . . . .	1	0							
Norfolk, . . . .	22	15	309	223	159	884	2,768.76	4,766.03	28,838
Plymouth, . . . .	21	17	361	262	83	78	6,814.79	3,000.66	36,646
Suffolk, . . . .	2	See Bost.							
Worcester, . . . .	55	36	513	300	213	81	8,029.43	5,698.11	53,593
<b>Total, . . . .</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>3,968</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>(*85)</b>	<b>55,115.37</b>	<b>44,697.29</b>	<b>353,946</b>

\* This column contains the average weekly expense of such as were supported *abroad*. The number thus supported was 1,208.

Of the Paupers there were Males 1,770; Females 2,198; Whites 3,682; Colored 286: — Able to read or write 2,541; not able 878; not stated 549: — Temperate 2,295; not temperate 952; not stated, 721: Born in this state 3,187; born in other states 335; born in foreign countries 416: — Insane 266: — Idiots 170.

*House of Industry in Boston for the Year 1835.*

Persons remaining in the House, Dec. 31, 1834, . . . .	610
“ Admitted (22 born) during the year 1835, . . . .	866
Remaining inmates, Dec. 31, 1835, . . . .	564
Of the 866 admitted in 1835, the Foreigners were . . . .	516

Expenses of the House during the Year ending April 1, 1835, \$ 21,172.42  
Amount expended for the out-door poor in Boston, in 1835, 12,519.72

**Total, . . . . \$ 33,692.14**

From 98 towns, with a population of 294,716, no returns received.

## ABSTRACT OF THE SCHOOL RETURNS FOR 1835.

Number of Towns from which Returns were received,	277
“ School Districts,	2,397
“ Male children attending school from 4 to 16 years of age,	73,254
“ Female Children attending school from 4 to 16 years of age,	68,823
“ Male Instructors,	2,088
“ Female do.,	2,548
Amount raised by Tax to support Schools,	\$ 340,857.89
“ “ Contribution to support Schools,	23,868.28
Average number of Scholars attending Academies and Private Schools,	24,278
Estimated amount paid for tuition in Academies and Private Schools,	\$ 209,194.07
Number of Towns having local funds,	78
“ Towns not having local funds,	191
“ Towns not stated,	8

## APPORTIONMENT OF THE SCHOOL FUND,

*Made January 1st, 1836.*

The income of the Fund is apportioned to the towns as follows; —  
“one moiety on the ratio of the population as determined by the next preceding census of the United States;” and the other moiety “on the ratio of the amount of moneys raised by taxation and expended for the support of schools in the next preceding year.”

Counties.	Towns.	Pop. 1830.	Money raised by tax for Schools.	Moiety on Pop.	Moiety on Money raised.	Total distributed.
Barnstable,	11	25,425	\$ 8,610.00	\$ 435.61	\$ 240.08	\$ 675.69
Berkshire,	21	25,418	7,989.27	435.47	222.72	658.19
Bristol,	15	39,553	20,547.00	677.63	572.97	1,250.60
Dukes,	3	3,518	1,500.00	60.27	41.82	102.09
Essex,	20	62,326	36,790.00	1,067.80	1,025.89	2,093.69
Franklin,	17	19,621	7,712.00	336.17	215.02	551.19
Hampden,	15	25,260	11,099.50	432.81	309.47	742.28
Hampshire,	15	18,138	8,150.00	310.75	227.22	537.97
Middlesex,	29	55,374	38,187.62	948.62	1,064.87	2,013.49
Nantucket,	1	7,202	3,600.00	123.39	100.39	223.78
Norfolk,	17	34,307	25,230.00	587.76	703.57	1,291.33
Plymouth,	16	36,809	21,200.00	630.63	591.17	1,221.80
Suffolk,	1	61,392	68,500.00	1,051.84	1,910.23	2,962.07
Worcester,	38	59,341	31,909.50	1,016.58	829.82	1,906.40
<i>Total,</i>	219	473,684	\$ 291,024.89	\$ 8,115.33	\$ 8,115.24	\$ 16,230.57

The income of the School Fund was distributed to such towns (219 in number) as made returns of the state of their schools according to law for the year 1835.

## PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The principal Libraries belonging to literary institutions are noticed in the tabular views of the Colleges and Theological Seminaries. In most of the towns in the state there are social or society libraries more or less extensive; but none are here enumerated except such as belong to Boston, Salem, and Worcester. — The number of volumes in the library of the University in Cambridge is stated on page 83 at 42,000, and on page 170, on account of recent additions, at 43,000.

	Volumes.		Volumes.
Boston Athenæum,	29,100	Amer. Acad. Arts, &c. do.	5,000
Am. Antiq. Soc., Worcester,	12,000	Medical Library, do.	5,000
Boston Library,	10,000	Law Library, Boston,	3,000
Salem Athenæum, Salem,	8,000	Apprentices' Library, do.	2,000
Mass. Hist. Soc., Boston,	5,000		

## INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS.

According to the returns made from the Institutions for Savings in May, 1835, the number of these Institutions in this state was 27; the amount of deposits \$3,921,370.80; the amount of dividends for the year, \$135,853.39; the number of depositors 27,232.

## RAILROADS.

The three principal railroads in this state which are now completed, are the Boston and Lowell, the Boston and Providence, and the Boston and Worcester railroads, which were all opened in the early part of the summer of 1835. These railroads, with their branches and continuations which are in progress and in contemplation, together with the Eastern Railroad, which was incorporated in 1836, and commenced in July, will open an easy and expeditious intercourse between the city of Boston and the neighboring states, as well as the different parts of Massachusetts.

On granting the charters of these three railroads in 1830 and 1831, there was introduced in this state, a principle by which the legislature reserves to itself the authority to reduce the toll at the expiration of a certain period, (four or ten years,) provided the profits have been found to exceed 10 per cent. per annum; and this principle has been adhered to in the charters for railroads which have since been granted in Massachusetts. All the railroads in this state have been undertaken by private corporations or companies; but to the stock of the Western Railroad, the state subscribed \$1,000,000.

*Boston and Lowell Railroad.*

This railroad, which was incorporated in 1830, and opened in June, 1835, extends from Boston to Lowell, 26 miles in length. It is built

in a very substantial manner, of the iron edge rail, supported by cast-iron chairs, on stone blocks or sleepers, resting on stone foundations. A single track only has been completed, but another track has been commenced, and is now in progress. — During the past summer of 1836, four trips with passenger cars, each way, have been made daily, Sundays excepted; and the time occupied in making a trip is about 1 hour and 10 minutes. — Fare \$1.00.

The whole expenditure of the corporation to the 30th of November, 1835, according to the official report, was \$1,331,364.90; — and the total receipts were \$1,361,454.94; — of this sum the amount of \$1,200,000 was received on 2,400 shares, and \$45,529.03 for transportation. — “To finish the railroad with two tracks will require an addition to the present capital of \$300,000.”

The *Andover and Wilmington Railroad* extends from the south parish in Andover, and forms a junction with the Boston and Lowell Railroad in Wilmington; and is 7½ miles long. It was incorporated in 1833, and opened in 1836. — In 1835, the legislature passed an act authorizing the company to extend this railroad from Andover to Haverhill, about 10 miles; and this continuation is expected to be completed before the end of the year 1837.

The *Nashua and Lowell Railroad*, extending from Lowell to Nashua, N. H., was incorporated in 1836, and is now in progress. This railroad line is expected, before long, to be extended to Concord, N. H.; and it is also contemplated to extend a line from it through Vermont to Lake Champlain, and thence to the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

#### *Boston and Providence Railroad.*

This railroad, which was incorporated in 1831, and opened in June, 1835, extends from Boston to Providence, 41 miles in length. It is formed with a single track. The amount of capital that had been paid in on the 25th of November, 1836, was \$1,250,000; and on this sum, at that time, a dividend of four per cent. was declared.

Two trains of cars for passengers pass through each way daily, Sundays excepted; and another train, called the steamboat train, which is connected with the New York and Providence steamboat line, conveys passengers to and from Providence every day, on which the steamboat arrives at, and departs from, Providence. The time usually occupied in passing the whole distance between Boston and Providence is about 2 hours and 15 minutes. — Fare \$2.00.

A train of cars for merchandise passes through each way daily, Sundays excepted. For the transportation of most articles of merchandise the charge is 25 cents per 100 lbs.

The *Dedham Branch Railroad*, which was incorporated in 1834, and opened in 1835, extends from the village of Dedham, and forms a junc-



tion with the Boston and Providence Railroad. Its length is a little more than 2 miles.

The *Taunton Branch Railroad*, which was incorporated in 1835, and opened in August, 1836, extends from Taunton and forms a junction with the Boston and Providence Railroad in Mansfield. Length, 11 miles: — from Taunton to Boston, 35 miles.

The *Mount Hope Railroad*, which was incorporated in 1836, but not yet commenced, extending from Taunton through Dighton to Somerset, will, when finished, complete the railroad line from Boston to Mount Hope Bay.

The *New York, Providence, and Boston Railroad*, extending from Providence to Stonington, Conn., 47 miles in length, is now in progress, and is expected to be completed before the end of the year 1836. — This line is to be connected with the Long Island Railroad, which was incorporated in 1834, 98 miles long, by a ferry from Stonington to Greenport, Long Island, 25 miles distant. Total distance from Boston to New York by this route, 211 miles.

#### *Boston and Worcester Railroad.*

This railroad, which was incorporated in 1831, and opened, July 4, 1835, extends from Boston to Worcester, 44 miles in length. It is constructed with a heavy parallel edge rail, and cast-iron chairs, on cedar sleepers, bedded on stone, with a single track. The capital paid in is \$1,500,000, which sum defrays the expense of the road, with the engines and cars, and also depots and buildings in Boston and Worcester, and at intermediate places.

Trains of cars for passengers pass through each way two or three times daily, Sundays excepted; stop at ten places to deliver and receive passengers; and perform the trip in from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 hours. Fare through \$1.50. — The charge for conveying merchandise from Boston to Worcester is \$3.50 per 2,000 lbs.; from Worcester to Boston \$3.00 per 2,000 lbs.

The *Worcester and Norwich Railroad*, which was incorporated in 1832, is now in progress. It extends from Worcester to Norwich, in Connecticut, 58 miles. The length of the whole line from Boston to Norwich is 102 miles.

The *Western Railroad*, which was incorporated in 1833, was commenced in 1836. The stock, consisting of \$3,000,000, in 30,000 shares, has been all taken up; the state having subscribed \$1,000,000; and the work has been recently commenced. It is to extend from Worcester to the Connecticut river at Springfield, and thence to the boundary line of the state of New York, where it will unite with railroads now in progress, one leading to Albany, another to Hudson, and a third to Troy. From Albany a railroad line to the westward is

already completed as far as Utica; and its continuation is projected through the state of New York to Buffalo; thence through the northern part of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana; across Illinois, to the Mississippi.

A railroad from Springfield to Hartford, Connecticut, was incorporated in 1836, which will meet the railroad which is now in progress from New Haven to Hartford. This will complete the connection by railroad between Boston and New Haven.

#### *Eastern Railroad.*

This railroad, which was incorporated in 1836, was commenced on the 22d of July, 1836, and is now in progress. It is to extend from Boston by Salem and Newburyport to Portsmouth, N. H.; and it is expected that it will be continued to Portland and to Bangor in Maine.

#### *Quincy Railroad.*

This railroad, the first work of the kind undertaken in the United States, was completed in 1827, and was constructed for conveying granite from the quarry in Quincy to Neponset river. Length, 3 miles, with branches of 1 mile, and an inclined plane 275 feet long.

*The following additional Railroads were incorporated in 1836.*

*The New Bedford and Fall River Railroad*, from New Bedford to Fall River. — About 8 miles of its course are in Massachusetts, and 5 in Rhode Island.

*The Pittsfield and West Stockbridge Railroad*, from Pittsfield to West Stockbridge.

#### CANALS.

*Middlesex Canal*, connecting Boston harbor with the Merrimack at Chelmsford, 2 miles above Lowell, opens a water communication between Boston and the central part of New Hampshire, and is 27 miles in length. It has 20 locks, with a lockage of 136 feet: breadth at the surface 30 feet, at the bottom 20; depth of water 3 feet. It is the first work of the kind of equal magnitude undertaken in the United States, and was completed in 1808, at the expense of \$528,000.

*Blackstone Canal*, extending from Worcester to Providence, R. I., 45 miles in length; completed in 1828; cost about \$600,000.

*Hampshire and Hampden Canal*, extending from the Connecticut line in Suffield to Northampton, and forming a continuation of Farmington Canal; 22 miles long: — whole length of the two united canals, from New Haven to Northampton, 76 miles.

*Montague Canal*, for passing the falls in the town of Montague, is 3 miles long; and *South Hadley Canal*, around falls in the town of South Hadley, is 2 miles long.

## V. RHODE ISLAND.

## GOVERNMENT

*For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in May, 1837.*

			Salary.
JOHN BROWN FRANCIS,	of Warwick,	Governor,	\$ 400
Jeffrey Hazzard,	of Exeter,	Lieutenant-Governor,	200
Henry Bowen,	of Providence,	Secretary of State,	750 & fees.
John Sterne,	of Newport,	Treasurer,	450
Albert C. Greene,	of Providence,	Attorney-General,	Fees.

The *Senate* is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and 10 Senators.

The *House of Representatives* is composed of 72 members, elected semi-annually, in April and August. Christopher Allen, *Speaker*.

## JUDICIARY.

The judiciary power is vested in a Supreme Court, and a Court of Common Pleas for each of the five counties. All the judges are appointed annually by the General Assembly.

*Supreme Court.*

			Salary.
Job Durfee,	of Tiverton,	Chief Justice,	\$ 650
Levi Haile,	of Warren,	Associate Justice,	550
Wm. R. Staples,	of Providence,	do.	550

Each of the courts of Common Pleas comprises 5 judges, who have no salaries, but are paid by entries.

## RAILROADS.

The *New York, Providence, and Boston Railroad* extends from Stonington in Connecticut to Providence, R. I., 47 miles in length, about 40 miles being in Rhode Island. It was chartered in 1832, commenced in 1835, and is expected to be in operation in 1837. It will be connected with the Boston and Providence, and the Long Island Railroads, and form a part of a railroad line from Boston to New York.

The *Boston and Providence Railroad* is chiefly in the state of Massachusetts.

The *Fall River and Providence Railroad*, extending from Fall River to Providence, 13 miles long, (10 miles in R. I. and 3 in Seekonk, Mass.) was chartered in 1835, but is not yet commenced.

## VI. CONNECTICUT.

## GOVERNMENT

*For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday of May, 1837.*

			Salary.
HENRY W. EDWARDS,	of New Haven,	Governor,	\$ 1,100
Ebenezer Stoddard,	of Woodstock,	Lieut. - Governor,	300
Jeremiah Brown,	of Hartford,	Treasurer,	1,000
Royal H. Hinman,	do.	Secretary,	\$ 84 & fees.
William Field,	do.	Comptroller,	1,000
Seth P. Beers,	Commissioner of the School Fund,		1,250
John Stewart,	President of the Senate.		
Chauncey F. Cleveland,	Speaker of the House of Representatives.		

## JUDICIARY.

*Supreme and Superior Court.*

			Salary.
Thomas S. Williams,	of Hartford,	Chief Justice,	\$ 1,100
Clark Bissell,	of Fairfield,	Associate Justice,	1,050
Samuel Church,	of Salisbury,	do.	1,050
Jabez W. Huntington,	of Norwich,	do.	1,050
Henry M. Waite,	of Lime,	do.	1,050
Thomas Day,	of Hartford,	Reporter,	350

## CANALS.

*Farmington Canal*, 54 miles in length, commences at New Haven, passes through the valley of Farmington river, and at the line of the state of Massachusetts, it unites with the Hampshire and Hampden Canal, which reaches to Northampton, 22 miles in length.

*Enfield Canal*, 5½ miles in length, is constructed around the Enfield falls in Connecticut river.

## RAILROADS.

The *New York, Providence, and Boston Railroad*, extending from Stonington, Conn. to Providence, R. I., 47 miles, about 7 of which are in Connecticut, is now in progress.

The *Worcester and Norwich Railroad*, extending from Worcester, Mass., to Norwich, Conn., 48 miles, is now in progress. See page 206.

The *Hartford and New Haven Railroad*, extending from Hartford to New Haven through Meriden, about 35 miles long, is now in progress.

The following companies have been incorporated : —

The Manchester Railroad Company,	incorporated	1833
The Hartford and Springfield Railroad Company,	"	1835
The Fairfield County Railroad Company,	"	1835
The Worcester and Hartford Railroad Company,	"	1835
The Housatonic Railroad Company,	"	1836

## VII. NEW YORK.

## GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
WILLIAM L. MARCY,	{ Governor; term of Office expires } Jan. 1, 1837.	\$4,000
John Tracy,	{ Lieut.-Gov. and Pres. Senate; pay } \$6 a day during the Session.	
Azariah C. Flagg,	Comptroller,	2,500
Philip Phelps,	1st Deputy-Comptroller,	1,500
George W. Newell,	2d do.	1,500
Abraham Keyser,	Treasurer,	1,500
Peter Keyser,	Deputy-Treasurer,	1,300
John A. Dix,	Sec. State and Superint. Com. Schools,	1,750
Archibald Campbell,	Dep. Sec. & Clerk of Com. of Land Office,	1,500
Samuel Beardsley,	Attorney-General,	1,000
William Campbell,	Surveyor-General,	800
S. Van Rensselaer,	of Albany, Canal-Com., (President.)	
Samuel Young,	of Ballston Spa, do.	
William C. Bouck,	of Fultonham, Acting Canal-Commis.	2,000
Jonas Earll, Jun.	of Onondaga, do.	2,000
John Bowman, Jun.	of Rochester, do.	2,000
Charles Stebbins,	of Cazenovia, Bank-Commissioner,	2,000
George R. Davis,	of Troy, do.	2,000
Lewis Eaton,	of Lockport, do.	2,000

## Legislature.

The Senate consists of 32 members, who are elected for four years, 8 being chosen annually. Pay, \$3 a day. John Tracy, President.

The House of Representatives consists of 128 members. Charles Humphrey, Speaker. Pay, \$3 a day.

## JUDICIARY.

## Court of Chancery.

		Salary.
Reuben Hyde Walworth,	of Albany, Chancellor,	\$2,500
James Porter,	do. Register,	Fees.
John Walworth,	of New York, Assist. Reg.	do.
Alonzo C. Paige,	of Schenectady, Reporter,	500

## Vice-Chancellor's Court.

W. T. McCoun, of New York, 1st Circuit. Vice-Chan., \$2,000 & fees.

The other seven circuit judges are vice-chancellors for their respective circuits.

*Supreme Court.*

Residence.		Salary.
	<i>Chief Justice,</i> . . . .	\$ 2,500
Greene C. Bronson, Albany,	<i>Associate Justice,</i> . . . .	2,500
Samuel Nelson, Cooperstown,	<i>do.</i> . . . .	2,500
John L. Wendell, Albany,	<i>Reporter,</i> . . . .	500

*Circuit Courts.*

There are eight Circuit Courts, with eight Judges, and the circuits correspond, in territory and name, to the eight senate districts.

Judges.	Circuits.	Residence.	Salary.
Ogden Edwards,	1st Circuit . . . .	New York, . . . .	\$ 1,600
Charles H. Ruggles,	2d " . . . .	Poughkeepsie, . . . .	1,600
James Vanderpoel,	3d " . . . .	Albany, . . . .	1,600
Essek Cowen,	4th " . . . .	Saratoga Springs, . . . .	1,600
Hiram Denio,	5th " . . . .	Utica, . . . .	1,600
Robert Monell,	6th " . . . .	Greene, . . . .	1,600
Daniel Moseley,	7th " . . . .	Onondaga, . . . .	1,600
Addison Gardner,	8th " . . . .	Rochester, . . . .	1,600

*Superior Court of the City of New York.*

		Salary.
Samuel Jones, . . . .	<i>Chief Justice,</i> . . . .	\$ 2,500
Josiah O. Hoffman, . . . .	<i>Associate Justice,</i> . . . .	2,500
Thomas J. Oakley, . . . .	<i>do.</i> . . . .	2,500
David P. Hall, . . . .	<i>Reporter,</i> . . . .	
Charles A. Clinton, . . . .	<i>Clerk,</i> . . . .	

The regular terms of this court are on the first Monday of each month.

*Court of Common Pleas.*

Courts of Common Pleas are held in each county in the state, consisting of a first judge and four assistant justices.

*Population of the Cities in the State in 1820, 1830, and 1835.*

	1820.	1830.	1835.		1820.	1830.	1835.
New York, . . . .	123,706	202,589	270,069	Rochester, . . . .	1,502	9,269	14,404
Albany, . . . .	12,630	24,209	28,109	Utica, . . . .	2,762	8,323	10,183
Brooklyn, . . . .	7,175	15,394	24,529	Schenectady, . . . .	3,939	4,268	6,272
Troy, . . . .	5,261	11,550	16,959	Hudson, . . . .	5,310	5,392	5,531
Buffalo, . . . .	2,095	6,321	15,661	Poughkeepsie, . . . .	3,401	5,023	6,281

## CENSUS OF THE STATE IN 1830 AND 1835.

[From Williams's New York State Register.]

Counties.	Towns.	Pop. in 1830.	Pop. in 1835.	Male Aliens.	Paupers.	Colored not taxed.
Albany, . . . . .	10	53,520	59,762	3,381	339	1,187
Allegany, . . . . .	23	26,276	35,214	143	38	118
Broome, . . . . .	11	17,579	20,190	426	38	128
Cattaraugus, . . . . .	23	16,724	24,986	141	35	32
Cayuga, . . . . .	22	47,948	49,202	548	85	298
Chataugue, . . . . .	24	34,671	44,809	400	15	109
Chenango, . . . . .	19	37,238	40,762	1,176	12	244
Clinton, . . . . .	8	19,344	20,742	1,996	72	63
Columbia, . . . . .	18	39,907	40,746	553	166	1,469
Cortland, . . . . .	11	23,791	24,168	85	50	61
Delaware, . . . . .	18	33,024	34,192	475	69	135
Dutchess, . . . . .	18	50,926	50,704	960	189	2,071
Erie, . . . . .	17	35,719	57,594	5,172	63	452
Essex, . . . . .	15	19,287	20,699	625	60	26
Franklin, . . . . .	12	11,312	12,501	1,009	43	11
Genesee, . . . . .	24	52,147	58,588	978	83	59
Groene, . . . . .	11	29,525	30,173	633	154	971
Hamilton, . . . . .	4	1,324	1,654			
Herkimer, . . . . .	18	35,869	36,201	1,024	62	228
Jefferson, . . . . .	19	48,515	53,080	1,712	89	125
Kings, . . . . .	6	20,535	32,657	3,414	238	1,397
Lewis, . . . . .	11	14,958	16,093	604	27	61
Livingston, . . . . .	12	27,719	31,092	554	42	133
Madison, . . . . .	13	39,037	41,741	1,653	2	245
Monroe, . . . . .	17	49,862	56,085	2,424	88	505
Montgomery, . . . . .	16	43,595	46,705	1,285	126	549
New York, . . . . .	1	202,589	270,089	27,669	1,799	14,977
Niagara, . . . . .	11	18,485	26,490	973	33	141
Oneida, . . . . .	26	71,326	77,518	4,196	179	458
Onondaga, . . . . .	18	58,974	60,908	1,323	127	385
Ontario, . . . . .	14	40,167	40,870	697	71	526
Orange, . . . . .	14	45,366	45,096	1,265	209	2,098
Orleans, . . . . .	8	18,773	22,893	333	20	52
Oswego, . . . . .	20	27,104	38,245	1,381	34	160
Otsego, . . . . .	22	51,372	50,428	534	94	218
Putnam, . . . . .	5	12,628	11,551	67	68	124
Queens, . . . . .	6	22,460	25,130	636	571	2,727
Rensselaer, . . . . .	14	49,424	55,515	2,081	182	977
Richmond, . . . . .	4	7,082	7,691	294	16	407
Rockland, . . . . .	4	9,388	9,696	280	51	415
Saratoga, . . . . .	20	38,679	38,012	2,459	53	56
Schenectady, . . . . .	6	12,347	16,230	861	160	488
Schoharie, . . . . .	10	27,902	28,508	723	60	410
Seneca, . . . . .	10	21,041	22,627	101	97	474
St. Lawrence, . . . . .	24	36,354	42,047	323	47	154
Stauben, . . . . .	24	33,851	41,435	267	62	278
Suffolk, . . . . .	9	26,780	28,274	225	101	2,068
Sullivan, . . . . .	9	12,364	13,755	219	21	112
Tioga, . . . . .	19	27,690	33,999	143	38	189
Tompkins, . . . . .	10	36,545	38,008	256	6	246
Ulster, . . . . .	14	36,550	39,960	659	137	1,384
Warren, . . . . .	9	11,796	12,034	104	36	34
Washington, . . . . .	17	42,635	39,326	924	94	324
Wayne, . . . . .	15	33,643	37,788	684	6	154
Westchester, . . . . .	21	36,456	38,790	1,047	216	1,513
Yates, . . . . .	8	19,009	19,796	165	42	118
Total, . . . . .	797	1,919,132	2,174,517	82,319	6,821	42,836

*Aggregate Valuations of Real and Personal Estate in the several Counties of this State: also the Number of Acres of Land assessed in each County, the Amount of Town and County Taxes, and the Rate of Taxation on each Dollar of the assessed Valuation, for 1835.*

Counties.	Acres of Land.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.	Amount of County Taxes.	Amount of Town Taxes.	Rate of county & town tax upon \$1 of valuation.
						Mills. Fr.
Albany,	297,351	\$ 9,050,370	\$ 4,440,536	\$ 41,000.07	\$ 47,398.72	6.100
Allegany,	758,380	2,414,359	100,989	12,147.22	12,288.87	
Broome,	401,404	1,752,027	268,515	7,146.99	4,035.70	5.640
Cattaraugus,	788,305	1,439,725	29,968	9,834.22	11,849.73	14.200
Cayuga,	414,678	3,516,028	927,146	17,706.42	5,980.65	
Chataque,	650,620	2,948,159	208,878	15,086.70	11,659.70	8.000
Chenango,	514,800	3,299,660	515,392	6,854.73	8,440.18	
Clinton,	596,800	1,359,950	68,150	8,060.55	5,525.38	15.000
Columbia,	399,500	8,469,876	1,806,094			
Cortland,	299,000	2,014,093	298,507	5,451.80	5,203.36	4.800
Delaware,	847,692	2,853,990	303,387	6,004.03	6,763.75	4.360
Dutchess,	485,257	13,787,484	4,005,183	28,783.09	10,852.92	2.300
Erie,	560,566	5,938,400	2,640,187	23,772.57	18,088.28	8.610
Essex,	744,002	1,383,602	167,986	7,175.43	5,567.86	
Franklin,	977,388	862,000	59,709	5,999.96	6,326.30	14.500
Genesee,	625,250	8,839,263	647,678	20,420.36	13,576.09	
Greene,	359,586	2,719,831	607,117	12,626.73	6,504.76	6.360
Herkimer,	877,000	4,301,801	859,826	12,469.07		
Jefferson,	720,574	4,279,100	533,964	12,353.22	12,736.35	5.080
Kings,	26,954	28,020,644	3,920,288	28,280.00	39,090.93	1.500
Lewis,	718,265	1,402,793	188,529	3,293.72	5,902.78	7.917
Livingston,	316,251	4,865,524	521,915	8,708.55	7,676.47	3.000
Madison,	377,309	4,392,497	601,745	11,018.69	7,414.83	3.690
Monroe,	392,982	8,965,694	1,213,630	24,163.10	12,596.88	4.220
Montgomery,	1,227,712	3,578,807	674,899	19,239.66	13,023.00	
New York,	14,000	143,732,425	74,991,278	577,500.00	518,494.00	4.500
Niagara,	308,662	4,733,924	211,810	10,123.60	6,122.96	4.118
Oneida,	704,740	9,176,167	1,926,901	22,930.00	15,143.38	4.340
Onondaga,	455,100	9,427,938	1,162,036	23,094.00	18,609.55	4.012
Ontario,	395,111	11,386,629	1,784,401	17,850.00	10,035.70	1.810
Orange,	525,042	8,567,133	1,661,436	20,000.00	11,282.66	3.200
Orleans,	238,154	4,178,166	250,658	9,283.70	6,534.16	3.900
Oswego,	580,978	4,308,000	432,020	12,775.25	12,852.68	5.530
Otsego,	589,302	4,788,235	1,009,714	10,967.11	8,659.62	3.500
Putnam,	135,352	1,970,901	364,835	3,150.00	1,961.54	2.297
Queens,	137,178	6,531,850	2,438,650	5,897.30	6,601.67	1.700
Rensselaer,	400,106	7,070,537	3,350,957	32,000.00	8,909.39	
Richmond,	28,072	800,783	95,917	2,053.00	1,914.03	
Rockland,	96,418	1,504,214	354,287	2,840.59	4,682.53	4.600
Saratoga,	502,077	5,403,468	970,662	12,800.00	7,814.72	3.750
Schenectady,	119,494	1,815,623	578,222	8,650.00	5,671.21	5.900
Schoharie,	353,279	1,990,000	188,344	5,558.08	4,365.61	
Seneca,	197,550	3,631,036	732,995	6,531.03	11,249.46	
St. Lawrence,	1,738,500	2,691,208	233,022	12,092.81	15,274.24	1.171
Sullivan,	897,000	2,839,189	263,019	13,553.97	11,146.03	8.091
Teffen,	379,736	4,141,125	927,722	3,379.22	7,890.93	2.000
Tioga,	577,000	1,196,136	58,894	4,651.80	4,127.84	7.000
Town,	625,111	2,678,381	454,696	7,410.83	7,256.94	5.200
Tompkins,	371,400	3,002,450	612,349	7,753.96	2,207.54	2.940
Ulster,	645,369	4,457,240	611,130	16,100.00	13,219.10	5.630
Warren,	513,290	889,393	43,452	4,713.83	3,342.49	8.700
Washington,	486,083	4,974,345	886,981	14,633.38	9,265.94	4.105
Wayne,	375,576	3,393,465	234,000	8,000.00	7,688.26	
Westchester,	280,432	7,768,979	2,324,693	15,026.08	7,967.73	2.200
Yates,	204,414	2,005,922	284,395	9,500.00	4,000.75	
Total,	27,324,232	\$ 403,517,585	\$ 125,058,794	\$ 1,246,314.42	\$ 1,032,976.15	5.011



*Comparative View of the Census of the State of New York  
in 1835 and 1825.*

[From Williams's New York State Register.]

	1835.	1825.
Whole number of souls, . . . . .	2,174,517	1,616,458
Males, . . . . .	1,102,658	822,897
Females, . . . . .	1,071,859	793,561
*Male aliens, . . . . .	82,319	
Total of aliens, . . . . .		40,430
Paupers, . . . . .	6,821	5,610
Persons of color not taxed, . . . . .	42,836	38,770
Do. taxed, . . . . .	934	931
Do. qualified to vote, . . . . .	578	298
Persons subject to militia duty, . . . . .	201,901	180,645
Do. qualified to vote, . . . . .	422,034	296,132
Deaf and dumb persons, . . . . .	933	645
Of whom are supported by charity, . . . . .	278	141
Blind persons, . . . . .	889	
Of whom are supported by charity, . . . . .	270	
Idiots, . . . . .	1,484	1,421
Of whom are supported by charity, . . . . .	514	442
Lunatics, . . . . .	967	819
Of whom are supported by charity, . . . . .	382	184
Married females under 45 years, . . . . .	283,230	200,481
Unmarried do. between 16 and 45, . . . . .	195,499	135,391
Do. do. under 16, . . . . .	456,224	361,624
Marriages the year preceding, . . . . .	15,535	11,553
Births, male 39,839, female 37,405, . . . . .	77,244	60,383
Deaths, male 17,486, female 15,280, . . . . .	32,726	22,544
<i>Agricultural Statistics.</i>		
Acres of improved land, . . . . .	9,655,426	7,160,967
Neat cattle, . . . . .	1,885,771	1,513,421
Horses, . . . . .	524,895	349,628
Sheep, . . . . .	4,261,765	3,496,539
Hogs, . . . . .	1,554,358	1,467,573

\* By an omission in the act respecting the taking of the census of the state, the male aliens only were enumerated in 1835. The number of female aliens is estimated at 80,018, making a total of aliens of 162,337.

**COMMON SCHOOLS.**

The Common School Fund amounted, on the 30th of

Sept. 1835, to . . . . . \$ 1,875,191-71

Number of School Districts in 842 towns in the State, . . . . . 10,132

Number of School Districts that made returns in 1836, . . . . . 9,676

Number of children taught in the Districts returned, . . . . . 541,401

Number of children between 5 & 15 years old in those Districts, 543,085

Amount of Public Money received by the towns, . . . . . \$312,181-20

## PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE CITIES OF NEW YORK AND ALBANY.

	Vols.		Vols.
New York Society Library,	25,000	N. Y. Hist. Society Library,	10,000
N. Y. Mercantile Library,	11,400	N. Y. Law Institute do.	2,100
N. Y. Apprentices' Library,	10,800	Albany Library,	8,000

The Libraries belonging to literary institutions both in the city and state of New York are noticed in the tabular views of the Colleges and Theological Seminaries.

*Summary of Manufactures in the State according to the Census of 1835.*

[From Williams's New York State Register.]

	Number.	Value of raw materials used and manufactured.	Value of manufactured articles.
Grist Mills, . . . . .	2,051	\$ 17,687,009	\$ 20,140,435
Saw Mills, . . . . .	6,948	3,651,153	6,881,055
Oil Mills, . . . . .	71	914,813	275,574
Pulling Mills, . . . . .	965	1,994,491	2,894,096
Carding Machines, . . . . .	1,061	2,179,414	2,651,638
Cotton Factories, . . . . .	111	1,630,352	3,030,709
Woollen Factories, . . . . .	234	1,450,825	2,433,192
Iron Works, . . . . .	293	2,366,065	4,349,949
Trip Hammers, . . . . .	141	168,896	363,581
Distilleries, . . . . .	337	2,278,420	3,096,042
Asheries, . . . . .	693	434,394	726,418
Glass Factories, . . . . .	13	163,312	448,559
Rope do. . . . .	63	664,394	980,063
Chain Cable do. . . . .	2	20,871	28,685
Oil Cloth do. . . . .	24	63,119	95,146
Dyeing and Printing do. . . . .	15	1,999,000	2,465,600
Clover Mills, . . . . .	69	95,693	118,025
Paper Mills, . . . . .	70	358,857	685,784
Tanneries, . . . . .	412	3,563,592	5,598,696
Breweries, . . . . .	94	916,252	1,381,446

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

This State commenced, about twenty years since, a system of internal improvement, which has been prosecuted on an extensive scale, and with great success. The enterprise of this nature which was first undertaken is the Erie Canal, one of the greatest and most important works of the kind in the world, which was commenced on the 4th of July, 1817, and completed in 1825. The principal *canals* in New York, with the exception of the Hudson and Delaware Canal have been constructed by the State, and are now the property of the State; but the *railroads* have been undertaken by incorporated companies. The railroad first undertaken in the State is the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, extending from Albany to Schenectady, which was commenced in 1830, and completed in 1833. Several railroads have been since completed; more are in progress; and a still greater number are projected.

## NEW YORK STATE CANALS.

[From the Report of the Canal Commissioners.]

Name.	From	To	Com- pleted.	Length Miles.	Locks.	Cost per Mile.	Total Cost.
Erie, Champlain, Glen's Falls Feeder, Oswego, Cayuga and Sen. Chemung, Naviga. Feeder, Crooked Lake, Chenango, Feeders,	Albany	Buffalo,	1825	363	84	\$ 19,255.49	\$ 7,143,789.86
		Whitehall,	1824	64	21		
			1829	12	13	15,520.95	1,257,604.26
	Oswego Geneva Elmira Paint'd p'st Crooked L. Utica	Syracuse,	1828	38	14	14,879.93	555,437.35
		Montezuma	1828	21	11	10,295.85	236,804.74
		Seneca L.	1833	23	53		
			1833	16		8,504.96	331,693.57
			1833	8	27	19,597.11	156,776.90
		Seneca L.	1833	97	109	20,210.87	1,960,456.26
		Bingham.		16			
				658			\$ 11,652,562.96

*Amount of Tolls on the State Canals for the last five years.*

	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.
Erie and Champlain	\$ 1,194,610.49	1,196,008.12	1,425,695.22	1,294,649.66	1,492,811.59
Oswego,	16,271.10	19,786.20	22,950.47	22,168.02	29,180.62
Cayuga and Seneca,	12,920.39	13,894.68	17,174.69	18,130.43	20,430.11
Chemung,			694.00	3,378.00	4,720.44
Crooked Lake,			200.84	1,473.40	1,829.63
<b>Total,</b>	<b>1,223,801.98</b>	<b>1,229,483.47</b>	<b>1,463,715.22</b>	<b>1,339,709.56</b>	<b>1,548,972.39</b>

Chenango Canal is not yet in operation, but it is to be completed by the 1st of November, 1836. Total amount of tolls received on the above canals up to January 1st, 1836, \$12,278,105.76. The depth of water in these canals is 4 feet, and the width on the surface 40 or 42 feet.

In May, 1835, an act was passed by the legislature directing the Canal Commissioners to enlarge and improve the Erie Canal, as soon as the Canal Board shall be of opinion that the public interest requires such improvement. It is proposed to construct a double set of lift locks, and enlarge the canal, so that it shall have 6 feet depth of water, and 60 feet width on the surface, or 7 feet depth, and 70 feet on the surface. The estimated cost, without including damages, for the smaller enlargement is \$10,368,331; for the greater, \$12,416,150. The proposed enlargement, it is expected, will diminish the expense of transportation, exclusive of toll, about 50 per cent.

*Proposed Canals.*

*The Genesee and Allegany Canal.* The original projectors of the Erie Canal contemplated its connection not only with Lake Erie, but also with the river Ohio by means of a southwest branch, uniting with the river Allegany, at Olean, in Cattaraugus county. A report of a sur-

vey of the route, made by the direction of the government of New York, was made to the legislature in March, 1835. The length of the proposed canal, from Rochester along the valley of the Genesee, to Olean, including navigable feeders, is 107 miles; a side cut to Danville of 15½ miles is also proposed; making the whole length 122½ miles; with 1057 feet of lockage. Cost, estimated at \$1,890,614.

*Black River Canal*, a proposed canal to extend from the Erie Canal at Rome, to the foot of High Falls on Black River, about 35 miles long; with improvements in the navigation of Black River from the High Falls to Carthage, 40 miles; opening a navigation, exclusive of feeders, of 75 miles.

*A Steamboat Canal from Lake Ontario to the river Hudson* has been proposed, extending from Oswego on Lake Ontario to Utica, thence along the Mohawk to the Hudson. A route from Oswego to Utica has been surveyed, 92½ miles in length. Lockage, 180 feet. Cost, estimated at \$1,131,989.

A steamboat canal or a ship canal has been proposed around the Falls of Niagara. Capt. W. G. Williams, United States engineer, has estimated the expense of such a canal, with 319½ feet of lockage, calculated for a double set of locks, 300 feet long, 50 feet wide, 10 feet lift, by the longest route (15 miles), at \$4,744,982; by the shortest route (7½ miles), at \$3,610,596; and with single locks, at \$2,658,899.

#### *Canals constructed by Incorporated Companies.*

The *Delaware and Hudson Canal* is the most considerable canal constructed in this state by an incorporated company. It extends from the Hudson, at Kingston, to Port Jervis on the Delaware, 59 miles; thence up the Delaware to the mouth of the Lackawaxen River, 24 miles; thence, in Pennsylvania, to Honesdale, 26 miles; whole length 109 miles. From the termination of the canal at Honesdale, a railroad 16½ miles long, with 5 inclined planes, surmounting an elevation of 800 feet, extends to the coal mines at Carbondale, on the Lackawana River. Transportation of coal is the principal business done on this canal. The canal has 110 locks, with 1073 feet of lockage. Cost, per mile, \$20,665.00; total cost, \$2,231,820.

The *Haerlam Canal Company*, incorporated in 1826, for constructing a canal 3 miles long, to unite the Hudson and East Rivers; begun, but not completed. Capital, \$550,000.

The *Chittenango Canal Company*, incorporated in 1818, have formed a canal from Chittenango to Erie Canal, 1½ miles long, with 4 locks.

The *Sodus Canal Company*, incorporated in 1829, for constructing a canal from the Seneca River to Great Sodus Bay on Lake Ontario, 25 miles long. Capital, \$200,000.

The *Scottsville Canal Company*, incorporated in 1829, for the purpose

of forming a canal from Scottsville, Monroe Co., to the Genesee River. Capital, \$ 15,000.

The *Oneida Lake Canal Company*, incorporated in 1832, for constructing a canal from Oneida Lake to the Erie Canal;  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles long. It was put under contract in 1833. Capital, \$ 40,000.

The *Auburn and Owasco Canal Company*, incorporated in 1832, for the purpose of making a canal from Owasco Lake to Auburn, 3 miles long. Capital, \$ 100,000.

The *Black River Company*, incorporated in 1832, for the purpose of connecting by railroads or canals the Erie Canal at Rome or Herkimer, or at some point between them, with the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg. Capital, \$ 900,000.

*Tunnel under the Hudson.*

The Albany Tunnel Company was incorporated in March, 1836, for the purpose of forming a tunnel under the Hudson at Albany. The clear inner width of the tunnel is to be about 24 feet, its height 12 feet, and the crown of the arch 18 inches below the bed of the river. Cost, estimated at about \$ 300,000.

*Railroads Completed.*

Names.	From	To	Completed.	Length. Miles.
Buffalo and Black Rock,	Buffalo	Black Rock.	1835	3
Ithaca and Oswego,	Ithaca	Oswego.	1834	29
Mohawk and Hudson,	Albany	Schenectady.	1832	16
Rensselaer and Saratoga,	Troy	Ballston Spa.	1835	$24\frac{1}{2}$
Rochester,	Rochester	Carthage.	1833	3
Saratoga and Schenectady,	Saratoga Sp.	Schenectady.	1832	22
Utica and Schenectady,	Utica	Schenectady.	1836	77
<i>Total,</i>				174 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Railroads Commenced.*

Names.	From	To	Length. Miles.
Auburn and Syracuse,	Auburn	Syracuse.	26
Buffalo and Niagara,	Buffalo	Niagara Falls.	21
Catskill and Canajoharie,	Catskill	Canajoharie.	68
Haerlam,	Prince St. N. Y.	Haerlam.	7
Hudson and Berkshire,	Hudson	Mass. line.	30
Lockport and Niagara,	Lockport	Niagara Falls.	24
Long Island,	Brooklyn	Greenport.	98
New York and Erie,	New York city	Lake Erie.	505
Saratoga and Washington,	Saratoga Sp.	Whitehall.	41
Tonawanta,	Rochester	Attica.	45
<i>Total,</i>			865

*Incorporated Railroad Companies.*

[From Williams's New York Annual Register.]

Names.	To construct a Rail Road.		When incorporated	Capital.
	From	To		
Albion and Tonawanda,	Albion	Batavia	1832	\$ 250,000
Auburn and Canal,	Auburn	Erie Canal	1832	150,000
Auburn and Syracuse,	Auburn	Syracuse	1834	400,000
Aurora and Buffalo,	Aurora	Buffalo	1832	100,000
Bath and Crooked Lake,	Bath	Crooked Lake	1831	40,000
Brooklyn and Jamaica,	Brooklyn	Jamaica	1832	300,000
Buffalo and Erie,	Buffalo	Erie, Penn.	1832	650,000
Black River Company,	Rome	Ogdensburgh	1832	900,000
Buffalo and Black Rock,	Buffalo	Black Rock	1833	100,000
Buffalo and Niagara Falls,	Buffalo	Niagara Falls	1834	110,000
Binghamton and Susquehanna	Binghamton	Penn. Line	1833	150,000
Castleton and W. Stockbridge,	Castleton	West Stock- bridge, Mass.	1834	300,000
Catskill and Canajoharie,	Catskill	Canajoharie	1830	600,000
Dansville and Rochester,	Dansville	Rochester	1832	300,000
Dutchess,	Poughkeepsie	Connecticut	1832	600,000
Elmira and Williamsport,	Elmira	Pennsylvania	1832	75,000
Fish House and Amsterdam,	Fish House	Amsterdam	1832	250,000
Geneva and Canandaigua,	Geneva	Canandaigua	1831	140,000
Great Au Sable,	Keesville	Port Kent	1833	60,000
Hudson and Berkshire,	Hudson	Mass. St. Line	1832	350,000
Hudson and Delaware,	Newburgh	Delaw. River	1830	500,000
Ithaca and Geneva,	Ithaca	Geneva	1832	800,000
Ithaca and Owego,	Ithaca	Owego	1832	300,000
Ithaca and Port Kenwick,	Ithaca	Port Kenwick	1834	15,000
L. Champlain and Ogdensburgh,	L. Champlain	Ogdensburgh	1832	3,000,000
Long Island,	Brooklyn	Greenport	1834	1,500,000
Lockport and Niagara Falls,	Lockport	Niagara Falls	1834	110,000
Manheim and Salisbury,	Manheim	Salisbury	1834	75,000
Mayville and Portland,	Portland	Mayville	1832	150,000
Medina and Darien,	Medina	Darien	1834	100,000
Mohawk and Hudson,	Schenectady	Albany	1826	600,000
New York and Albany,	New York	Albany	1832	3,000,000
New York and Erie,	New York	Lockport	1832	10,000,000
New York and Haerlam,	Prince St. N. Y.	Haerlam	1831	600,000
Otsego,	Cooperstown	Colliersville	1832	200,000
Rensselaer and Saratoga,	Troy	Ballston Spa	1832	300,000
Rochester Canal and Rail Road,	Rochester	Genesee Port	1831	30,000
Saratoga and Fort Edward,	Saratoga Springs	Fort Edward	1832	200,000
Saratoga and Schenectady,	Saratoga Springs	Schenectady	1831	150,000
Saratoga Springs and Schuylerville,	Saratoga Springs	Schuylerville	1832	100,000
Saratoga and Washington,	Saratoga Springs	Whitehall	1834	600,000
Schoharie and Otsego,	Schoharie Co.	Susque. River	1832	300,000
Tonawanda,	Rochester	Attica	1832	500,000
Troy Turnpike and Rail Road,	Troy	Bennington, &c	1831	1,000,000
Utica and Susquehanna,	Utica	Susque. River	1832	1,000,000
Utica and Schenectady,	Utica	Schenectady	1833	2,000,000
Warren County,	Glen's Falls	Warrensburg	1832	250,000
Warsaw and Le Roy,	Warsaw	Le Roy	1834	100,000
Watertown and Rome,	Rome	Watertown	1832	1,000,000
Whitehall and Rutland,	Whitehall	Rutland, Vt.	1833	150,000
Total,				\$ 34,655,000

*The New York and Erie Railroad*, one of the greatest works of the kind that has been projected, extending from the city of New York, through the southern counties of the State, to Portland and Dunkirk on

Lake Erie, was commenced in November, 1835. The following statement exhibits the length of the several divisions :

	Miles.
New York City to Tappan Landing, . . . . .	24
Hudson R. division, from Tappan . . . . . to Deerpark Gap, . . . . .	73½
Delaware do. do. Deerpark Gap to Deposit, . . . . .	115
Susquehanna do. " Deposit to Hornellsville, . . . . .	163½
Genesee " " Hornellsville to Cuba, . . . . .	37
Allegany " " Cuba to Inclined Plane, . . . . .	83
Lake Erie " " Inclined Plane to Dunkirk or Portland, . . . . .	9
<i>Total,</i>	<u>505</u>

The expense of grading 222½ miles, from the Hudson to Binghampton, is estimated at \$1,551,982, or \$ 6,963 per mile ; of 260½ miles, from Binghampton to Lake Erie, \$1,165,536, or \$ 4,478 per mile ; total \$ 2,717,518, or \$ 5,626 per mile.

*Railroad Companies incorporated in 1835 and 1836.*

No less than 42 Railroad companies were incorporated by the legislature at its late session in 1836. The following are a part of those which have been incorporated since the incorporation of those contained in the table on the preceding page.

Attica and Buffalo,	from Attica	to Buffalo.
Auburn and Ithaca,	" Auburn	" Ithaca.
Batavia and Lockport,	" Batavia	" Lockport.
Brooklyn, Bath, and Coney Isl.	" Brooklyn	" Coney Island.
Cortlandt and Owego,	" Cortlandtville	" Owego.
Herkimer and Trenton,	" Herkimer	" Trenton Falls,
Lansingburg and Troy,	" Lansingburg	" Troy.
Madison County,	" Chittenango	" Cazenovia.
Oswego and Utica,	" Oswego	" Utica.
Rochester,	" Rochester	" Genesee Port,
Schenectady and Troy,	" Schenectady	" Troy.
Staten Island,	across Staten Island,	
Syracuse and Binghampton,	from Syracuse	" Binghampton.
Syracuse and Brewerton,	" Syracuse	" Brewerton.
Utica and Syracuse,	" Utica	" Syracuse.

The Utica and Syracuse Railroad, a little more than 50 miles long, with a capital of \$ 800,000, and several other railroads, are expected soon to be commenced.

## VIII. NEW JERSEY.

## GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
PETER D. VROOM, of Somerville, <i>Governor, and, ex officio, Chancellor of State</i> ; (term of office expires Oct. 1836),			\$2,000 [and fees as Chancellor.
Charles Sitgreaves, of Warren Co. <i>Vice-Pres. Legislative Council</i> ,			[3 50 a day.
James D. Westcott, of Trenton,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,		50 & fees.
Daniel B. Ryall, of Freehold,	<i>Speaker of the House of Assembly</i> ,		3 50 a day.
R. P. Thompson, of Salem,	<i>Clerk of do.</i>		3 50 a day.
Charles Parker, of Trenton,	<i>Treasurer</i> ,		1,100
John M. White, do.	<i>Attorney-General</i> ,		80 and fees.
Stacy G. Potts, do.	<i>Clerk in Chancery</i> ,		Fees.

## JUDICIARY.

*Supreme Court.*

			Salary.
Joseph C. Hornblower, of Newark,	<i>Chief Justice</i> ,		\$1,200 & fees.
Gabriel H. Ford, of Morristown,	<i>Associate Justice</i> ,		1,100
Thomas C. Ryerson, of Newton,	<i>do.</i>		1,100

The Supreme Court holds four terms each year at Trenton ; on the last Tuesday in February, 2d Tuesday in May, 1st in September, and 2d in November ; and the judges of this court hold Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer twice a year in each county except Cape May, where one only is held. Inferior courts of Common Pleas are held four times in a year in each county by judges appointed by the legislature, who receive no salary, and the number of whom is not limited by any law. Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace are held at the same time for the trial of offenders ; but crimes of magnitude are referred for the Oyer and Terminer.

## RAILROADS.

*Camden and Amboy Railroad* ; incorporated in 1829 ; completed in 1832 ; extending from Camden on the Delaware opposite to Philadelphia, to South Amboy at the mouth of the Raritan, passing by Burlington, Bordentown, Hightstown, and Spottswood. Length from Amboy to Bordentown 26 miles, thence to South Amboy 35 miles ; total 61.

Passengers between New York and Philadelphia go from New York to South Amboy in the steamboat ; from South Amboy to Bordentown on the railroad ; and (except when the Delaware is closed) from Bordentown to Philadelphia in the steamboat ; but in the winter, when the river is frozen, they go through to Camden on the railroad.



The fare from city to city is limited as low as \$3 00, and in accommodation cars it is only \$2 00. The time occupied in the passage, from 7 to 8 hours.

*New Jersey Railroad*; incorporated in 1832; completed and opened in June, 1836; extending from Jersey City opposite to New York, to New Brunswick, passing by Newark, Elizabethtown, and Rahway. Length, 31 miles. Fare, through, 75 cents. Time of passage, 2 hours.

This road is to be continued to the Delaware Bridge at Trenton, where it will be connected with the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad; and an entire railroad line will be then formed between New York and Philadelphia, passing through or near the principal towns, which are passed through by the old stage route.

*Paterson Railroad*; incorporated in 1831; completed in 1834; extending from Paterson to Jersey City, 16½ miles. Fare, 62½ to 75 cents. Time of passage, 1 hour and 15 minutes.

#### *Railroads in progress.*

*Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad*; incorporated in 1832. The company was originally formed for constructing a railroad from Elizabethtown to Somerville, 25 miles; but it has been authorized to extend the road to Belvidere on the Delaware, a distance of about 60 miles. The work has been commenced at Elizabethtown, and measures are taking to complete it. Railroads authorized by Pennsylvania carry the road to the New York state line, where it will be connected with the great southern railroad, and form a continuous line from Lake Erie to the city of New York.

*Burlington and Mount Holly Railroad*; extending from the Camden and Amboy Railroad at Burlington to Mount Holly, 7 miles.

*Morris and Essex Railroad*; extending from Morristown to Newark (20 miles), where it is connected with the New Jersey Railroad; forming a continuous line to Jersey City. It is expected that this railroad will be extended from Morristown in a northwesterly direction to the Delaware, to intersect with the great southern railroad to Lake Erie.

#### CANALS.

*Delaware and Raritan Canal*, extending from Bordentown to New Brunswick, 43 miles. Navigable feeder from Bool's Island to Trenton, 24 miles. Commenced in 1831; completed in 1834; cost, about \$2,500,000.

*Morris Canal*, extending from Jersey City to Easton, 101 miles. Commenced in 1825; completed to Newark in 1833, and to Jersey City in 1836; cost, about \$3,000,000.

*Salem Canal*, from Salem Creek to the Delaware, 4 miles.

## IX. PENNSYLVANIA.

## GOVERNMENT.

Salary.

JOSEPH RITNER, <i>Governor</i> , (term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday in December, 1838,) . . . . .			\$ 4,000
Thomas H. Burrowes,	<i>Secretary</i> , . . . . .		1,600
Joseph Lawrence,	<i>State Treasurer</i> , . . . . .		1,400
Nathaniel P. Hobart,	<i>Auditor-General</i> , . . . . .		1,400
John Taylor,	<i>Surveyor-General</i> , . . . . .		1,400
John Gebhart,	<i>Secretary of the Land Office</i> , . . . . .		1,400
James Todd,	<i>Attorney-General</i> , . . . . .	300 and fees.	
William Piper,	<i>Adjutant-General</i> , . . . . .		

## JUDICIARY.

## Supreme Court.

Salary.

John B. Gibson,	<i>Chief Justice</i> , . . . . .	\$ 2,666.67
Molton C. Rogers,	<i>Associate Justice</i> , . . . . .	2,000.00
Charles Houston,	<i>do.</i> . . . .	2,000 00
John Kennedy,	<i>do.</i> . . . .	2,000.00
Thomas Sergeant,	<i>do.</i> . . . .	2,000.00
Henry Witmer,	<i>Prothonotary for East District</i> , . . . . .	Fees.

The judges of the Supreme Court hold Circuit Courts throughout the state, for which they receive, in addition to their salaries, \$4 a day while on the circuits.

The jurisdiction of the following three District Courts for Philadelphia and for the counties of Lancaster and Allegheny, is the same as that of the Court of Common Pleas in other counties.

*District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.*

Salary.

Thomas McKean Pettit,	<i>President Judge</i> , . . . . .	\$ 2,000
George M. Stroud,	<i>Judge</i> , . . . . .	2,000
Joel Jones,	<i>do.</i> . . . .	2,000
Franklin Comly,	<i>Prothonotary</i> , . . . . .	

*District Court for the City and County of Lancaster.*

Salary.

Alexander L. Hayes,	<i>Judge</i> , . . . . .	\$ 1,600
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*District Court for the County of Allegheny.*

Salary.

Robert C. Grier,	<i>Judge</i> , . . . . .	\$ 1,600
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*District Court for the County of York.*

		Salary.
Daniel Durkee,	Judge, . . . . .	\$ 1,600

*Court of Common Pleas.*

The state is divided into the 16 following Districts, for the sessions of the Court of Common Pleas. The President Judge of the District of Philadelphia and an Associate Law Judge have each a salary of \$2,000; and two other Associate Judges \$400 each. The President Judges in the other districts have salaries of \$1,600, and their associates, \$200.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>President Judges.</i>
1. Philadelphia, . . . . .	Edward King.
2. Lancaster and York, . . . . .	O. Collins.
3. Berks, Northampton, and Lehigh, . . . . .	John Banks.
4. Huntington, Mifflin, Centre, and Clearfield, . . . . .	Thos. Burnside.
5. Beaver, Butler, and Allegheny, . . . . .	
6. Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, and Warren, . . . . .	Henry Shippen.
7. Bucks and Montgomery, . . . . .	John Fox.
8. Northumberland, Lycoming, Union, & Columbia, . . . . .	Ellis Lewis.
9. Cumberland, Adams, and Perry, . . . . .	John Reed.
10. Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong, & Cambria, . . . . .	John Young.
11. Luzerne, Wayne, and Pike, . . . . .	David Scott.
12. Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill, . . . . .	Calvin Blythe.
13. Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, and McKean, . . . . .	Edward Herrick.
14. Washington, Fayette, and Greene, . . . . .	Thos. H. Baird.
15. Chester and Delaware, . . . . .	Isaac Darlington.
16. Franklin, Bedford, and Somerset, . . . . .	Alex. Thompson.

*COMMON SCHOOLS.*

Abstract from the Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, December 5th, 1835.

Number of school districts reported, . . . . .	93
“ schools in operation, . . . . .	451
“ teachers (male 293, females 178), . . . . .	471
“ scholars (male 10,033, female 9,831), . . . . .	19,864
Average number of months they have been in operation, . . . . .	3½
Amount paid or due to teachers, . . . . .	\$ 25,007.00
Average expense for tuition, per quarter for each scholar, . . . . .	\$ 1.12½

*PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN PHILADELPHIA.*

	<i>Vols.</i>		<i>Vols.</i>
Philadelphia Library,	44,000	Lib. Acad. Nat. Science,	6,000
Am. Philosophical Soc. Lib.	10,000	Philadelphia Athenæum,	5,000
Pennsylvania Hospital Lib.	7,000		

## FINANCES. — Dec. 1835.

1. *Public or State Debt.*

Loans not pertaining to canals and railroads, . . .	\$1,780,000.00
Loans to the Eastern Penitentiary, per act of 21st March, 1831, . . . . .	120,000.00
Loans to the Union Canal Company, per act of 1st March, 1833, . . . . .	200,000.00
Debts due by appropriations, &c., to miscellaneous objects, including temporary loans, per acts of 17th January and 15th April, 1835, . . . . .	690,132.24
Debts pertaining to public improvement by canals and railroads, . . . . .	22,165,303.32
	<hr/> \$24,955,435.56

2. *Public Property of the State.*

Bank stock, . . . . .	\$ 2,108,700.00
Turnpike and bridge stock, . . . . .	2,563,712.31
Canal and navigation stock, . . . . .	410,000.00
The public works, canals and railroads, and bridges connected therewith, which it is fair to estimate at their cost, . . . . .	22,165,303.32
To which may be added moneys due on lands, say . . .	1,000,000.00
	<hr/> \$28,247,715.63

From the foregoing statement it would appear that the state is indebted \$ 24,955,435.56, and owns property amounting to \$ 28,247,715.63.

3. *Receipts during the Year ending October 31st, 1835.*

Lands and Land Office fees, \$26,395.94	Hawkers' and pedlers' licenses, 4,227.05
Auction commissions, , , 10,900.00	Increase of county rates and levies, . . . . . 188,019.94
Auction duties, . . . . . 57,252.03	Tax on personal property, , 20,943.10
Dividends on bank stock, . . 150,730.00	Canal and railroad tolls, . . 684,357.77
Dividends on bridge, turnpike, and navigation stock, . . . 28,458.08	Loans, . . . . . 1,629,640.00
Tax on bank dividends, . . . 68,508.13	Premiums on loans, . . . 190,916.60
Tax on certain offices, . . . 13,783.66	Premiums on bank charters, . 66,608.99
Tax on coal companies, , , 1,314.10	Tax on writs, &c. . . . . 24,745.91
Tavern licenses . . . . . 57,825.56	Fees of the Secretary of State's Office, . . . . . 456.01
Retailers' licenses, . . . . . 80,727.84	Old debts and miscellaneous, . 2,904.07
State maps, . . . . . 110.00	
Collateral inheritance tax, . 32,166.56	
Pamphlet laws, . . . . . 159.24	Balance in the Treasury on the 1st of November, 1834, . . 54,092.20
Militia and exempt fines, . . 787.63	
Tin and clock pedlers' licenses, 1,625.00	<hr/> \$ 3,327,655.41

## COAL TRADE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

*The following is the quantity of Anthracite Coal shipped from the Schuylkill, Lackawana, and Lehigh Mines, up to January 1st, 1836.*

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1820 .	365	1828 .	77,516
1821 .	1,073	1829 .	112,083
1822 .	2,340	1830 .	174,734
1823 .	5,823	1831 .	182,820
1824 .	9,541	1832 .	368,871
1825 .	34,893	1833 .	484,986
1826 .	48,574	1834 .	374,136
1827 .	63,434	1835 .	556,935
	165,943		2,332,081
			165,943
<i>Total, .</i>			2,498,024

The quantity of coal in 1834, from the Schuylkill mines was 224,242 tons; from the Lehigh 106,500; and from the Lackawana 42,700. The Schuylkill mines were first opened for the market in 1825, and the Lackawana in 1829.

“The value of improvements and property connected with and arising from the anthracite coal trade of Pennsylvania in the three great coal fields, is estimated by a committee of the legislature of that state as follows, viz. railroads and canals made by companies and individuals including part of the state canals, 486 miles, \$9,720,937.42; colliers' boats, cars, &c. \$1,270,280; capital invested in coal lands, \$4,900,000; mining capital, \$580,000; value of towns in the coal fields, \$3,375,000; making an aggregate of \$19,166,217.42; to which may be added the value of storehouses, wharves, landings, &c. in Philadelphia, New York, and other places, together with the value of vessels and capital employed in shipping coal.

“The bituminous coal lands in Pennsylvania are supposed by the same committee to comprehend an extent of 21,000 square miles, and the anthracite of 975 square miles. Since the opening of the anthracite coal trade, in 1820, its average annual increase has been 33 per cent. The committee believe that it will continue during the next ten years to increase in the same ratio, in which case the consumption, in 1843, will be 10,510,980 tons, the value of which, at \$5 per ton, will be \$52,543,550. Supposing the increase not to exceed one-half of the above estimate, the trade of that year, in the article of coal alone, will amount in value to \$26,000,000.”

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Pennsylvania, during the last eight or nine years, has engaged very extensively in works of internal improvement, more so than any other state in the Union; and the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad, extending from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, forming a connected line of communication, 394 miles in length, is the most magnificent work of the kind that has yet been completed in any part of the United States. — The following remarks and statements are extracted from the "Report of the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania, relative to the Pennsylvania Canals and Railroads," dated Dec. 2d, 1835.

"In laying before the legislature an account of the operations on the public works of the state for the past year, as well as of their present condition, it is with no ordinary feelings of gratification that the Canal Commissioners are able to congratulate their fellow-citizens on the signal success which has attended our system of internal improvements.

"After nine years of unremitted toil and untiring perseverance in the construction and completion of upwards of six hundred miles of canal and slack-water navigation, and nearly one hundred and twenty miles of railroads, Pennsylvania has placed herself on an eminence from which she may view without any apprehension of successful rivalry, the emulous exertions of her sister states in similar enterprises.

"The success which has attended the state improvements, yet but in their infancy, has stimulated incorporated companies to embark in similar works, — there being at this time completed, or in a course of construction about 400 miles of canal, and 520 miles of railroad belonging to companies, thus swelling the aggregate to 1,000 miles of canal, and 640 miles of railroads within the commonwealth. Of such unrivalled achievements within so brief a period, the citizens of Pennsylvania have reason to be proud, as well for the incalculable benefits which they have and will continue to produce, as for the admiration with which they are viewed by strangers and travellers.

"No serious accident or casualty has occurred on the public improvements, to interrupt the trade or travel since the last annual report. The tolls collected and paid into the treasury within the fiscal year, ending on the 31st of October, 1835, exceed those received in 1834, by \$ 374,563.62."

Amount received on canals,	\$ 403,008.43
On railroads,	194,623.24
For motive power,	86,726.10
<i>Total,</i>	<i>\$ 684,357.77</i>

The following Table will exhibit the business on the Canals and Railroads of the State, since they were first opened for public use ; — Year ending October 31st.

Years.	No. of Boats.	No. of Cars.	No. of Miles travelled by Passengers.	Amount of Tolls received.
1830				\$27,012.90
1831				38,241.20
1832			152 788	50,909.57
1833			878.315	151,419.69
1834	664	349	4,085.191	309,789 15
1835	760	774	11,231.924	684,357.77
Total,				\$1,261,730.28

### PENNSYLVANIA STATE CANALS.

Names.	Length.	Lockage.	Completed.	Cost per Mile.	Total Cost.
	Miles.	Feet.			
Delaware Division,	59½	164	1830	\$ 20,720.12	\$ 1,238,027.69
Eastern do.	43		1831	29,854.26	1,263,733.46
Juniata do.	128	682	1830	18,830.17	2,490,290.13
Feeder,	4½				
Western do.	105	444	1830	25,068.51	2,758,937.71
Feeder,	1½				64,255.00
Susquehanna, do.	39	87	1831	26,647.60	1,039,256.77
West Branch do.	25½	41	1830	16,379.45	421,771.00
North Branch do.	55½	88	1830	19,732.94	1,096,178.34
Wyoming do.	17	43	1832	20,164.50	342,796.55
Lycoming do.	41½	90		28,876.01	1,205,573.77
Feeder do.	4½				
Beaver do.	30½	144		15,492.08	476,401.48
Franklin Line,	22½			19,890.26	442,558.34
French Creek, do.	23½	128½		18,785.33	441,455.45
Total,	601½	1,912½			\$ 13,301,235.69

### PENNSYLVANIA STATE RAILROADS.

	Miles.
Columbia Railroad, from Philadelphia to Columbia,	81.60
Allegheny Portage Railroad, from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown,	36.69
Total,	118.29
State Canals, as above,	601.50
Total length of Pennsylvania State Works,	719.79

*Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad.*

This magnificent work, forming a communication between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consists of the following parts : —

	Miles.
Columbia Railroad, — Philadelphia to Columbia, . . . . .	81.60
Penn. Canal, Central Division or Eastern and Juniata Divisions, — Columbia to Hollidaysburg, . . . . .	171.75
Allegheny Portage Railroad, — Hollidaysburg to Johnstown, . . . . .	36.69
Penn. Canal, Western Division, — Johnstown to Pittsburg, . . . . .	105.00
<i>Total,</i> . . . . .	395.04

The *Columbia Railroad* commences at Philadelphia, passes by Downingtown and Lancaster, and enters Columbia on the Susquehanna by an inclined plane 1,720 feet in length. — It has 31 viaducts, 73 stone culverts, and 18 bridges. It attains its greatest altitude at Mine Ridge, which is 555 feet above tide water in the Delaware. — Cost, about \$ 1,600,000.

The *Central Division of the Pennsylvania Canal* commences at Columbia, follows the east bank of the Susquehanna, intersecting the Union Canal at Middletown; passes by Harrisburg; at the head of Duncan's Island crosses the Susquehanna, enters the valley of the Juniata, which it pursues mostly along its north, or left side, to Hollidaysburg. — It has 33 aqueducts and 111 locks.

The *Allegheny Portage Railroad*, connecting the Central and Western Divisions of the Pennsylvania Canal, commences at Hollidaysburg, passes over the range of the Allegheny mountains, and terminates at Johnstown. It has one tunnel through a mountain ridge, and 10 inclined planes furnished with stationary engines, 5 on each side of the summit level, the aggregate length of their bases being 4.37 miles. The rise and fall in the whole distance, is 2,570.29 feet, of which 2,007.02 are overcome by inclined planes, and 563.27 feet, by grading. The ascent from Philadelphia to Hollidaysburg is 958 feet; thence to the summit level, 1,411; — total, 2,369 feet.

The *Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal* commences at Johnstown, traversing the valley of the Conemaugh, Kiskiminetas, and Allegheny rivers, and terminates at Pittsburg. It has 64 locks, 16 aqueducts, 64 culverts, 152 bridges, and a remarkable tunnel about 1,000 feet in length.

A passage through this route, from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, is exceedingly interesting, on account of the stupendous character of the works, and the beautiful, picturesque, and grand scenery which much of the route exhibits.

The *Beaver Canal* extends from the town of Beaver, at the entrance of the Beaver river into the Ohio, to Newcastle; 25 miles long.



The *Mahoning and Beaver Canal*, extending from Newcastle, Pa., to Akron, Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, is now in progress. The *Pittsburg and Erie Canal*, of which the Beaver Canal forms a section, is designed to connect the Pennsylvania Canal at Pittsburg with Lake Erie. Length, when completed, 73½ miles.

#### CANALS CONSTRUCTED BY INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Name.	Length.	Locks.	Cost.
Schuylkill Navigation, . . . . .	108	129	\$ 2,500,176
Union Canal, . . . . .	80	91	{ 2,000,000
Navigable Feeders, . . . . .	24		
Lehigh Navigation, . . . . .	46½	53	1,558,000
Lackawaxen Canal, . . . . .	25	37	*2,000,000
Conestoga Navigation, . . . . .	18	9	68,540
Cadonius Navigation, . . . . .	11	9	
	312½		

\* Including Lackawaxen Railroad.

#### RAILROADS CONSTRUCTED BY INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Names.	Miles.
Mauch Chunk, from Mauch Chunk to the coal mines, . . . . .	5
Room Run, from Mauch Chunk to coal mines on Room Run, . . . . .	5.26
Mount Carbon, from Mount Carbon through Pottsville, and thence up the Valley of Norwegian Creek, . . . . .	7.24
Schuylkill Valley, from Port Carbon to Tuscarora, . . . . .	10
Branches in various directions, . . . . .	20
Schuylkill, . . . . .	13
Mill Creek, from Port Carbon to near Mill Creek, with branches, . . . . .	7
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven, with two branches, . . . . .	20
Pine Grove, from Pine Grove to coal mines, . . . . .	4
Little Schuylkill, from Port Clinton to Tamaqua, . . . . .	23
Lackawaxen, from the Lackawaxen Canal to the Lackawaxen, . . . . .	16½
Westchester, from Westchester to the Columbia Railroad, . . . . .	9
Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown, (not completed) . . . . .	19
Philadelphia and Trenton, from Philadelphia to Trenton, . . . . .	26.25
Central, from 2½ miles NW. Pottsville to Sunbury and Danville, . . . . .	51.54
Philadelphia and Reading, — to be connected with the Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad; not done, . . . . .	40.44
Oxford, from the Columbia Railroad about 40 miles from Philadelphia, to Port Deposit, where it will unite with the Baltimore and Port Deposit Railroad; commenced, but now suspended; about . . . . .	38
Philadelphia and Baltimore, (now in progress,) from Philadelphia to Wilmington in Delaware, where it will unite with the Wilmington and Susquehanna Railroad, which forms a junction with the Baltimore and Port Deposit Railroad at Havre de Grace. Distance, between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by this line, . . . . .	93

*Tioga Railroad*, now in progress, extends from Painted Post, N. Y., the head of the navigable Feeder of Chemung Canal, to Blossburg, Tioga county, Pa., near inexhaustible coal mines. The railroad, as laid out, 40 miles in length, 27 miles in Pennsylvania and 13 in New York.

There are various other railroads in the state, either in progress or projected.

## X. DELAWARE.

### GOVERNMENT.

Salary: -

CHARLES POLK, of Milford, <i>Acting Governor</i> ; (term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday in January, 1837),	\$1,333½
Wm. Hemphill Jones, of Wilmington, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	400
George S. Adkins, of Milton, <i>Auditor</i> ,	400
Peter S. Parker, of Wilmington, <i>State Treasurer, Commissions.</i>	

### JUDICIARY.

#### *Superior Court.*

Thomas Clayton, of New Castle, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$1,200
James R. Black, do. <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1,000
Samuel M. Harrington, of Dover, do.	1,000
	do. 1,000

#### *Court of Chancery.*

Kensley Johns, Jun., of New Castle, <i>Chancellor</i> ,	1,100
James Rogers, do. <i>Attorney-General</i> ,	\$350 & fees

### CANAL.

The *Chesapeake and Delaware Canal*, which connects Delaware river with the head of Chesapeake Bay, is partly in Delaware and partly in Maryland, and commences at Delaware City, about 42 miles below Philadelphia. Length, 13.63 miles; 66 feet wide on the surface of the water, 10 feet deep; commenced in 1824; completed in 1829; cost, \$2,200,000.

### RAILROADS.

The *Newcastle and Frenchtown Railroad*, extends from Newcastle on the Delaware to Frenchtown on Elk river, which empties into Chesapeake Bay; and is nearly parallel with the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Length, 16.19 miles; completed in 1832; cost, \$400,000.

The *Wilmington and Susquehanna Railroad*, extending from the Susquehanna, opposite to Havre de Grace, by Wilmington, to the line of Pennsylvania, and forming a part of the railroad line between Philadelphia and Baltimore, is now in progress. See page 235.

## XI. MARYLAND.

## GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
THOMAS W. VEAZEY, of Cecil Co., <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires in January, 1837),		\$ 2,666½
<i>Executive Council</i> ,	<div> <div> Nathaniel F. Williams, Baltimore ; Wm. F. Johnson, Baltimore Co. ; Gwynn Harris, Charles Co. ; John McHenry, Queen Ann Co. ; One vacancy. </div> </div>	each 500
Thomas Culbreth,	Annapolis, <i>Clerk of the Executive Council</i> ,	1,500
George Mackubin,	do. <i>Treasurer, Western Shore</i> ,	2,000
Wm. K. Lambdin,	<i>Treasurer, Eastern Shore</i> ,	2,000
Julius T. Ducatel,	Baltimore, <i>Geologist of the State</i> ,	2,000
John H. Alexander,	do. <i>Engineer of the State Survey</i> ,	2,000
Thomas Karney,	Annapolis, <i>Surveyor-General</i> ,	800
Josiah Bayley,	Dorchester Co. <i>Attorney-General</i> ,	Fees.
Hugh W. Evans,	Baltimore, <i>Commissioner of Loans</i> ,	Fees.
George G. Brewer,	Annapolis, <i>Register of the Land Office</i> ,	Fees.
David Ridgely,	do. <i>State Librarian</i> ,	800

[The State Library is kept in the State-House at Annapolis, and now contains 10,000 volumes.]

## LEGISLATURE.

*Senators, 15 in number, elected for 5 years on the 3d Monday in Sept. 1831 ; the first 9 from the Western Shore, and 6 from the Eastern Shore.*

John G. Chapman, *President*.

John B. Morris, Baltimore.	Benj. S. Forrest, Montgomery.
Benjamin S. Pigman, Alleghany.	J. C. Groome, Cecil.
Charles F. Mayer, Baltimore City.	Thomas Emory, Queen Anne.
John G. Chapman, Charles.	Wm. Hughlett, Talbot.
Th. B. Sappington, Frederick.	Henry Page, Dorchester.
James Montgomery, Harford.	Henry P. C. Wilson, Somerset.
Wm. T. Wootten, Prince George.	Samuel G. Osborn, Kent.
Dennis Claude, Annapolis City.	

The House of Delegates is composed of 80 members, elected annually, 4 from each of the 19 counties, and 2 from each of the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore.

## JUDICIARY.

*Court of Chancery.*

		Appointed.	Salary.
Theodorick Bland,	Annapolis, 1824,	<i>Chancellor</i> ,	\$ 3,600
Ramsay Waters,	do.	<i>Register</i> ,	
Alexander Randall,	do.	<i>Auditor</i> ,	Fees.

*Court of Appeals.*

		Appointed.		Salary.
John Buchanan,	Williamsport,	1824,	Chief Judge,	\$ 2,500
John Stephen,	Bladensburg,	1821,	Associate Judge,	2,200
Stevenson Archer,	Bel-Air,	1823,	do.	3,000
Thomas B. Dorsey,	Ellicott's Mills,	1824,	do.	2,200
Ezek. F. Chambers,	Chestertown,	1835,	do.	2,200
Asa Spence,	Snow Hill,		do.	2,200
John Johnson,	Annapolis,		Clerk and Reporter.	

*Court of the City of Baltimore.*

			Salary.
Nicholas Brice,	Chief Judge,		\$ 2,400
W. G. D. Worthington,	Associate Judge,		1,500
Alexander Nesbit,	do.		1,500

The state is divided into six judicial districts, each comprising two, three, or four counties. For each district there are a chief judge and two associates, who constitute the County Courts for the respective counties in the district. These are the common law courts of original jurisdiction in the state; and they have jurisdiction of all claims for \$ 50 and upwards, appellate jurisdiction from the judgments of justices of the peace, and equity jurisdiction within the counties coëxtensive with the chancellor. The six chief judges constitute the Court of Appeals for the state, which has appellate jurisdiction of cases at law and in equity, originating in the County Courts, the Orphans' Courts (of which there is one in each county, composed of three judges for testamentary affairs, &c.), and the Court of Chancery.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Several important works of internal improvement have been undertaken in Maryland, two of which, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are among the grandest designs of the kind that have been commenced in the United States. On the 3d of June, 1836, an "Internal Improvement Bill" was passed by the legislature, which provides for the subscription, on the part of the state, of \$ 3,000,000 towards the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, \$ 3,000,000 towards the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, \$ 1,000,000 to the Eastern Shore Railroad Company, \$ 500,000 to the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company, and \$ 500,000 to the Maryland Canal, a cross-cut canal, to connect the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal with Baltimore.

## CANALS.

The *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal* was chartered by Virginia in 1824; confirmed by Maryland and Congress in 1825; and begun in 1828. It

commences at Georgetown, D. C., on the Potomac, and extends to Harper's Ferry. Thence its course, as laid out, extends to Cumberland on the Potomac; thence by Wills Creek, Youghiogeny and Monongahela rivers, to Pittsburg. Distance from Georgetown to Pennsylvania state line, 189 miles; thence to Pittsburg, 152½: — total length, as proposed, 341½ miles. Original estimate of cost, \$ 22,375,000; more recent estimate, \$ 9,347,408. The lockage on the entire work is stated at 3,215 feet. One tunnel is required, through the Alleghany Mountains, of 4 miles and 80 yards in length. The government of the U. S. subscribed \$ 1,000,000 to the stock. The water has been let into this canal from Georgetown to Harper's Ferry. The Canal Company, having accepted of the recent Internal Improvement Act of the legislature, will be furnished with the sum of \$ 3,000,000, which is expected to complete the canal to Cumberland.

*Port Deposit Canal*, is designed to overcome the rapids of the Susquehanna above Port Deposit. Length, nearly 10 miles.

*Chesapeake and Delaware Canal*. See *Delaware*.

#### RAILROADS.

The *Baltimore and Ohio Railroad* was incorporated in 1827; begun July 4th, 1828; completed, in 1835, from Baltimore to Harper's Ferry, 81 miles, with a branch from the main road to the city of Frederick, 3 miles long, making a distance of 84 miles, exclusive of tracks in the city of Baltimore of about 2 miles more. Cost of these 86 miles;

For graduation and masonry,	\$ 1,592,282.77
For railing, two tracks, including all materials,	939,561.97
For right of way, and damages to landholders,	106,773.14
Real estate and depots,	192,600.47
Carriages, wagons, engines, and other machinery,	275,288.78
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$ 3,106,507.13</b>

#### *Annual Income and Expenditure for four years.*

Year.	ending.	Income.	Expenditure.
1832,	Oct. 1,	\$ 183,053.21	98,653.01
1833,	do.	191,673.92	83,880.75
1834,	do.	222,973.92	95,344.78
1835,	do.	263,368.10	108,179.50
Income in 1835, for 97,758 passengers,			\$ 93,540.22
"	"	72,634.11 tons,	169,827.88
		<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$ 263,368.10</b>

The Company had in operation, in the autumn of 1835, 10 engines, 50 passenger cars, 1200 wagons for transporting merchandise and produce, all of excellent construction. "This Company have relied exclusively upon American skill and American mechanics for their

machinery, including locomotive engines, no machinery having been imported. The result has been, that they have succeeded in obtaining machinery of the best kind, and the most powerful engines."

It is the intention of the Company to prosecute this work till it shall reach the Ohio river, a distance of about 360 miles. The expense, including two sets of tracks, is estimated not to exceed \$ 25,000 a mile.

The recent Internal Improvement Act of the legislature, having been accepted by the Company, furnishes for the prosecution of this work \$ 3,000,000, which with the additional \$ 3,000,000 subscribed by the city of Baltimore, and funds obtainable from other sources will, it is believed, guaranty the early extension of this road both to Pittsburg and Wheeling.

The *Winchester Railroad*, from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, Va., is already completed, 30 miles in length. A railroad is expected soon to be extended along the great valley of Virginia, to the southwest, till it shall meet the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad, now in progress; and when this shall be finished, a railroad communication will be completed between the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans, embracing a line of about 1200 miles in length.

The *Baltimore and Port Deposit Railroad* was designed to extend from Baltimore to Port Deposit, on the Susquehanna, at the head of the tide, and in conjunction with the Oxford and Columbia railroads to form a complete line between the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia; but the construction of the Oxford Railroad is, for the present, suspended; and the Baltimore and Port Deposit Railroad is carried only to Havre de Grace, at the mouth of the Susquehanna, 5 miles below Port Deposit, 34½ miles, by this road, from Baltimore. The Wilmington and Susquehanna Railroad continues the route from a point opposite to Havre de Grace, by the towns of Elkton and Wilmington, to the line between Delaware and Pennsylvania; from whence it is extended along the shore of the Delaware to the city of Philadelphia, by a third work, called the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad.

The distance between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the Baltimore and Port Deposit, and the Oxford and Columbia railroads, is 118 miles; and by the Baltimore and Port Deposit, Wilmington and Susquehanna, and Philadelphia and Baltimore railroads, 93 miles; the latter route being the more level, as well as the more direct. The junction of the two railroads at Havre de Grace is to be effected by a steam ferry-boat of peculiar construction, which is to answer the purpose of a floating-bridge at all seasons of the year. The cost of the Baltimore and Port Deposit Railroad, with a single track, is stated at \$ 443,821, or \$ 12,958 per mile. The round sum of \$ 500,000 will put the road in operation, with an effective establishment of machinery and moving power. The construction of this railroad is in a very advanced state, and it will,

together with the two other works forming the remainder of the line from Baltimore to Philadelphia, be probably opened early in the winter of 1836-7. — *Abridged from a Communication of Benjamin H. Latrobe, the Engineer of the work.*

The *Baltimore and Washington Railroad*, extending from Baltimore to the City of Washington, 40 miles long, diverges from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 9 miles from Baltimore, was completed and opened for passengers in August, 1835.

The *Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad*, to extend from Baltimore to York, Pa., 59½ miles in length, was commenced in 1830, is now in progress, and is expected to be completed early in the year 1837. York being only 12 miles from Columbia on the Susquehanna, this road will be easily connected with the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad.

## XII. VIRGINIA.

### GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
WINDHAM ROBERTSON, of Richmond, <i>Acting Governor</i> ; (term expires March 31st, 1837), . . . . .	\$ 3,333.33
Wm. H. McFarland, of Richmond, <i>Counsellor of State</i> ,	1,000
<i>Vacancy</i> , . . . . .	1,000
Lawson Burfoot, . . . . . <i>Treasurer</i> ,	2,000
James E. Heath, . . . . . <i>Auditor</i> ,	2,000
James Brown, . . . . . <i>Second Auditor</i> ,	1,800
William Selden, . . . . . <i>Regis. of Land Office</i> ,	1,500
Sidney S. Baxter, of Lexington, <i>Attorney-General</i> .	
Wm. H. Richardson, <i>Secretary of the Commonwealth</i> .	
John B. Richardson, <i>Assistant Secretary</i> .	
Thomas Lawson, <i>Clerk of the Council</i> .	
Bernard Peyton, <i>Adjutant-General</i> .	
Linn Banks, <i>Speaker of the House of Delegates</i> .	

### JUDICIARY.

#### *Court of Appeals.*

	Salary.
Henry St. George Tucker, of Richmond, . . . . . <i>President</i> ,	\$ 2,720
Francis T. Brooke, of Spotsylvania Co. . . . . <i>Judge</i> ,	2,500
William H. Cabell, of Richmond, . . . . .	2,500
Dabney Carr, . . . . .	2,500
William Brockenbrough, . . . . .	2,500

The judges are entitled to receive, in addition to their salaries, 25 cents a mile for necessary travel. The Court of Appeals holds two sessions annually; one at *Lewisburg*, Greenbrier county, for the counties lying west of the Blue Ridge, commencing on the 2d Monday in July, and continuing 90 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched; the other at *Richmond*, for the counties lying east of the Blue Ridge, commencing at such times as the court may, from time to time appoint, and continuing 160 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched.

#### *General Court.*

There are 20 judges, having each a salary of \$1,500; and their names, with the number of their respective circuits, and places of residence, are as follows:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Richard H. Baker, of Nansemond Co.    | 11. Richard H. Field, of Culpepper Co. |
| 2. John F. May " Petersburg.             | 12. L. P. Thompson, " Amherst Co.      |
| 3. Abel P. Upshur, " Northampton Co.     | 13. Richard E. Parker.                 |
| 4. John B. Christian, " Charles City Co. | 14. Daniel Smith, " Rockingham Co.     |
| 5. John T. Lomax, " Fredericksburg.      | 15. Benjamin Estill.                   |
| 6. John Scott, " Fauquier Co.            | 16. James E. Brown, " Petersburg.      |
| 7. John B. Clopton, " Richmond.          | 17. <i>Vacant</i> .                    |
| 8. William Daniel, " Campbell Co.        | 18. Edwin S. Duncan.                   |
| 9. William Leigh, " Halifax Co.          | 19. Lewis Summers, " Konhawa Co.       |
| 10. Fleming Saunders, " Franklin Co.     | 20. Joseph L. Frye.                    |

The State is divided into 10 districts, and each district into two circuits, and a Circuit Superior Court of law and chancery is held twice every year in each county and corporation; the courts sitting until the business is despatched.

The judges, who hold the Circuit Courts are also required to hold, every year, two terms of the General Court in the Capitol at Richmond. It is the duty of fifteen of the judges to attend this court, eleven being necessary to form a quorum. One term begins on the last Monday in June; the other, on the 15th of December. The judges are required to arrange themselves into four classes, of five judges each, one of whom is exempt, in rotation, from attending the court.

The General Court has appellate jurisdiction in the last resort in criminal cases; also original jurisdiction of probates and administrations, and some claims of the Commonwealth. Its judges, or a portion of them, sit as a Special Court of Appeals, in cases in which the judges of the Court of Appeals, proper, are disqualified by interest or otherwise.

#### *County Courts.*

A County Court sits in each county every month, held by four or more Justices of the Peace. These courts, formed of plain farmers or country gentlemen, are invested with a jurisdiction wider than that of



any other court in the State, covering almost the whole field of cognizance, civil, criminal, legal, and equitable. Their civil jurisdiction is over all causes in which the value exceeds \$20. They, exclusively, try slaves for all offences; and they examine free persons charged with felony, previously to their trial in the Circuit Court.

#### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

[Communicated by Edward T. Tayloe, Esq.]

An act was passed by the General Assembly, Feb. 5th, 1816, creating a "Fund for Internal Improvement," consisting of "shares held by the commonwealth in the stock of the Little River Turnpike Company, of the Dismal Swamp, Appomattox, Potomac, and James River Canal Companies, of the Bank of Virginia and Farmers' Bank of Virginia, together with such dividends as may from time to time accrue to such shares of stock, and such *bonus* or *premiums* as may be hereafter received, for the incorporation of new banks, or for the augmentation of the capitals, or the extension of the charters of the existing banks." The fund was vested in a corporate body, styled "The President and Directors of the Board of Public Works;" consisting, since April, 1831, of the Governor, *ex officio* President of the Board, Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer, and Second Auditor. The Board of Public Works is authorized to subscribe, in behalf of the commonwealth, to such public works as the Assembly may agree to patronize, such portions of the revenue of the fund as may be directed by law; but no part of the fund can be subscribed, until three-fifths at least of the whole stock necessary to complete such public work shall have been otherwise subscribed; nor until, of the stock so subscribed, one fourth at least has been actually paid to the treasurer of the company, and the remainder is either so paid, or is made by solvent persons fully able to pay; and these facts shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works. (Act of Feb., 1832.) The Board has power to appoint directors in proportion to the amount it subscribes, and the fund for internal improvement shall participate in the dividends proportionally with other subscribers. The Board is directed to report annually to the General Assembly "the exact state of the fund for internal improvement; the progress and condition, noting especially the net income of the public works within the commonwealth; the surveys, plans, and estimated cost of such new works as they may recommend to the patronage of the General Assembly; together with such other important information as they may have it in their power to collect, in relation to the objects committed to their trust." Also, the second auditor is directed to report annually to the General Assembly "a succinct statement relative to each of the public works in which the State may hold a pecuniary interest, showing the cost of construction, the gross amount of

revenue, and the net amount, after defraying all necessary expenses; and also a full and perfect general statement of the condition of the fund for internal improvement." (Act of April, 1831.)

The public faith is pledged, by the act of 1816, "to fulfil the appropriation made by this act; and that the said appropriation shall continue in force until the 1st day of January, 1866, except at such times as the United States of America may be involved in war, or the safety of the commonwealth may, in the opinion of the General Assembly, require; when the General Assembly may withdraw (during the period of actual hostilities, or of such imminent danger,) the whole or any part of the said fund for the purpose of defence; provided, such withdrawal can be made without a violation of any engagement entered into under this act."

By the report of the second auditor to the General Assembly, dated 7th December, 1835, the state of the fund for internal improvement on the 30th of Sept. 1835, was as follows, viz.:

	Productive.	Unproductive.	Total.
<b>Permanent Funds.</b>			
Bank stocks, loans, and James River Co. Stock,	\$ 1,385,900		
Internal Improvement Companies,	39,150	\$ 298,611.11	\$ 1,723,661.11
<i>Disposable funds (acquired from the income of the fund, and which may be sold to invest in stocks of other companies).</i>			
Bank stocks and loans,	180,200	50,000.00	
Internal Improvement Companies,	230,575	484,113.04	944,868.04
Stocks in Railroad companies,	120,000	358,800.00	478,800.00
	\$ 1,955,825	\$ 1,191,524.15	\$ 3,147,349.15
Cash in the Treasury,			76,135.15
<i>Total Amount of the Fund for Internal Improvement,</i>			<i>\$ 3,223,484.60</i>

#### CANALS.

Names.	Capital.	Cost.	Receipts.
Dismal Swamp,	\$ 360,000	\$ 879,864.30	\$ 19,455.93, for year ending Nov. 30, 1835.
Lower Appomattox,	40,000	39,092.71	530.66, " " Nov. 30, 1835.
Upper Appomattox,	161,000	135,529.50	6,484.07, " " Aug. 31, 1835.
James River,			\$ 30 per share dividend, Jan. to July, 1835.
Rappahannock,	65,000	64,576.80	\$ 249.62, for year ending Dec. 7, 1835.
James R. & Kenawha,	5,000,000		17,658.42, from June 27 to Dec. 1, 1835.

The improvement of the James and Kenawha rivers was under the control of the state from 1820 to 1835. In March, 1832, the James River and Kenawha Company was incorporated to connect the James and Ohio rivers by canals and railways, the Board of Public Works being authorized to subscribe two-fifths of the capital of \$ 5,000,000, the state subscribing also for 10,000 shares, paid for by the transfer of the old improvements, &c. to the present Company. This company went into operation on the 5th of June, 1835.

The state of Virginia subscribed the sum of \$ 250,000 to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

## NAVIGATION COMPANIES.

Names.	Capital.	Cost.	Receipts.
Rivanna,	\$ 80,000	\$ 78,397.91	\$ 2,988.83, from Jan. 24 to Nov. 23, 1835.
Roanoke,	412,000	416,181.71	7,423.40, from Nov. 1, 1834 to Nov. 1,
Slate River,	20,000	6,187.24	[1835.]

*Navigation Companies Incorporated.*

Name.	For improving the navigation of	Inc.	Capital.
Goose Creek Nav. Co.,	Goose Creek, a branch of the Potomac,	1832	\$ 30,000
Catawba, . . . .	Catawba Creek, a branch of James River,	1833	40,000
Nottoway, . . . .	Nottoway River,	1834	30,000
Coal River, . . . .	Falls of Coal river, a branch of the Kenawha,	"	15,000
Smith's River, . . . .	Smith's River, a branch of the Roanoke,	"	12,000
Shenandoah, . . . .	Shenandoah and its branches,	"	500,000
Upper Banister River,	Banister River, . . . . .	1835	20,000
Cowpasture,	Cowpasture River, . . . . .	"	5,000
North Anna, South Anna,	{ North and South Anna and Pamunkey	1835	
and Pamunkey Rivers,	{ Rivers, to the Intersection of Railroad,		
Great Bridge Canal,	From Elizabeth River to North River,	1833	20,000
Tuckahoe & S. Anna C.	From Tuckahoe to South Anna River,	"	30,000

*Railroads Completed.*

	Miles.	Inc.	Capital.
Chesterfield, Richmond to Coal Pitts in Chesterfield,	13	1829	\$ 150,000
Petersburg & Roanoke, Petersburg to Blakely on Roanoke,	59	1830	602,500
Winchester and Potomac, Winchester to Harper's Ferry,	30	1830	300,000

Cost of the *Petersburg Railroad*, to October 31st, 1835, \$614,745.13; receipts for the year ending Jan. 31st, 1836, \$104,260.49; — sum subscribed by the Board of Public Works, \$160,000.

Cost of the *Winchester Railroad* to Nov. 20th, 1835, \$411,358.75; — sum subscribed by the Board of Public Works, \$120,000.

*Railroads commenced, but not completed.*

	Miles.	Inc.	Capital.
Portsmouth and Roanoke, — Portsmouth to Weldon, N. C.,	77½	1832	\$ 475,000
Richmond, Fredericksburg, { Richmond by Fredericksburg to {	58	1834	700,000
and Potomac, { the Potomac,			
Greensville and Roanoke, — Gaston, N. C. to Hicksford, Va.	18	1834	

Cost of the *Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad*, to October 31st, 1835, \$465,463.81; sum subscribed by the Board of Public Works, \$190,000. In the autumn of 1835, 60 miles of this road were completed.

On the 26th of December, 1835, the sum of \$327,298.62 had been expended on the *Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad*; \$280,000 subscribed by the Board of Public Works. — In February, 1836, 19 miles of the road were travelled; on the 20th of June, one half

the distance from Richmond to Fredericksburg was in operation; and the whole was expected to be in operation in November, 1836.

*Railroads incorporated, but not commenced.*

Name.	Incor.	Capital.
Staunton and Potom. from Staunton to Potomac River.	1835	\$ 1,500,000
Falmouth & Alexand. " Falmouth to Alexandria.	1835	600,000
Staunton & James R. " Staunton to Scottsville on James River.	1835	500,000
Rivanna and Valley, " { Navigable waters on the Rivanna to a point in Rockingham or Augusta Co.	1835	300,000
City Point, " Petersburg to City Point on James River.	1836	150,000
Richmond, " Richm'd to James R. below Harrison's bar.	1836	500,000
Rappahannock and Blue Ridge, " { Fredericksburg to Orange C. H. and Charlottesville, and thence to intersect the Staunton and James River Railroad.	1836	1,000,000
Suffolk, " Suffolk to Portsmouth Roanoke Railroad.	1836	600,000
Louisa, " Taylorsville to Louisa C. H. and to Orange County.	1836	300,000
* Lynchburg & Tenn. " Lynchburg to Tennessee line.	1836	2,500,000
Roanoke, Danville, and Junction, " { From a point intersecting the Petersburg & Roanoke, the Portsmouth and Roanoke, and the Greensville and Roanoke Rail'rs to Danville, Evansham, and Ten. line.	1836	2,000,000
Eastern Shore, " Cherrystone, Northampton Co. to Maryland line.	1836	800,000
Richmond & Petersb'g " Richmond to Petersburg.	1836	300,000
Richmond & Yorktown " Richmond to Yorktown.	1836	450,000
Smithfield, " Smithfield, Jefferson Co. to the Winchester and Potomac Railroad.	1836	25,000
Glen Leonard, " Kenawha Salines to Cole River.	1836	50,000
Chesterfield and James River Canal, " Coalpits of Chesterfield County to James River.	1836	20,000
Union Potomac Co. " { To make canal or slackwater navigation and railroads to connect coal, iron, and other mines with the Chesap. and Ohio Canal, Baltimore and O. Railroad, &c.	1836	1,000,000

\* Authority is given to this company (the James River and Kenawha declining to execute the work) to construct a railroad from Lynchburg to Richmond.

### XIII. NORTH CAROLINA.

#### GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
E. B. DUDLEY, Governor; term, Jan. 1, 1837, to Jan. 1, 1839; \$2,000	
William Hill, Secretary of State, . . . . .	800 and fees.
Samuel F. Patterson, Treasurer, . . . . .	1,500
Nathan Stedman, Comptroller, . . . . .	1,000

#### JUDICIARY.

##### Supreme Court.

	Salary.
Thomas Ruffin, of Orange Co. Chief Justice, . . . . .	\$2,500
William Gaston, of Newbern, Associate Justice, . . . . .	2,500
Joseph J. Daniel, of Halifax, do. . . . .	2,500

*Judges of the Superior or Circuit Court.;*

William Norwood, Robert Strange, Thomas Settle.  
John R. Donnell, James Martin, “

The state is divided into six circuits, in which the court is held half yearly in the several counties; so that each judge attends in about ten counties; and he is paid \$ 90 for every court which he holds; in all about \$ 2,000 annually.

Jonas Daniel, *Attorney-General*. John Scott, *Solicitor-General*. A. Troy, Stephen Miller, William J. Alexander, and John L. Bailey, *Solicitors*.

## AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The amendments of the constitution of this state, which may be seen in the American Almanac for 1836, and which were agreed upon by a convention which assembled at Raleigh in June, 1835, were ratified by the people on the 2d Monday in Nov. 1835, by a majority of 5,165 votes.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

*Dismal Swamp Canal*, and *Petersburg and Roanoke, Portsmouth and Roanoke, and Greenville Railroads*, which are mentioned among the works of internal improvement in Virginia, are partly in North Carolina.

*Lake Drummond Canal*, a navigable feeder of the Dismal Swamp Canal, is 5 miles long; and the *Northwest Canal*, 6 miles long, connects Northwest River with Dismal Swamp Canal.

*Weldon Canal* forms the commencement of the Roanoke navigation, extending around the falls of the Roanoke, above the towns of Weldon and Blakely; 12 miles long. The navigation of the Roanoke from the Weldon Canal to the town of Salem in Virginia, a distance of 232 miles, — also the Cape Fear, the Yadkin, the Tar, the Catawba, and New Rivers, have been greatly improved by joint-stock companies.

*Railroads.*

Several railroads have been incorporated in this state, among which are the *Raleigh and Roanoke Railroad*, extending from Raleigh to the Roanoke, — where it will be connected with the Petersburg and Roanoke, and the Portsmouth and Roanoke railroads; — the *Roanoke and Wilmington Railroad*, extending from the termination of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad, to Wilmington; — the *Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad*, extending from Wilmington to Raleigh; — the *Cape Fear and Yadkin Railroad*, to extend from Wilmington by Fayetteville and Salisbury, to Beatty's Ford on the Catawba, — 230 or 250 miles; — the *Central Railroad*, to extend from Newbern, by Raleigh, to Clinton on the Yadkin. Several other railroads have been projected; one from Raleigh to Fayetteville, and thence to Charleston, in order to complete the line from the Potomac by Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, and Raleigh, to Charleston.

## XIV. SOUTH CAROLINA.

## GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
GEORGE McDUFFIE, of Abbeville District, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires December, 1836,) . . . . .			\$3,500
W. B. Seabrook,	of Edisto Island,	<i>Lieut.-Governor.</i>	
B. H. Saxon,	of Abbeville Dist.	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	Fees.
John T. Saibles,	of Lexington Dist.	<i>Surveyor-General,</i>	Fees.
R. Barnwell Smith,	of Charleston,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	900
William Laval,	"	<i>Comptroller-General,</i>	2,000
Thomas H. Nixon,	of Edgefield,	<i>Superint. Public Works,</i>	1,200
W. E. Hayne,	of Charleston,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	2,000
Tandy Walker,	of Columbia,	<i>do.</i>	1,600
Charles J. Colcock, of Charleston, <i>Præs. Bank of State of S. C.,</i>			3,000
Henry Deas, <i>President of the Senate.</i>			
Patrick Noble, <i>Speaker of the House of Representatives.</i>			

## JUDICIARY.

*Chancellors in Equity. -*

			Appointed.	Salary.
Henry W. Desaussure,	of Columbia,	1808,	. . .	\$3,500
Job Johnson,	of Newberry,	1830,	. . .	3,000
William Harper,	of Fairfield,	1835,	. . .	3,000
David Johnson,	of Columbia,	1835,	. . .	3,500

*Judges of the General Sessions and Common Pleas.*

			Appointed.	Salary.
Elihu H. Bay,	of Charleston,	1791,	. . .	\$2,572
Robert Gantt,	of Greenville,	1815,	. . .	3,500
John S. Richardson,	of Sumter,	1818,	. . .	3,500
Josiah J. Evans,	of Society Hill,	1829,	. . .	2,500
Baylies J. Earle,	of Greenville,	1830,	. . .	2,500
A. Pickens Butler,	of Edgefield,	1834,	. . .	2,500
J. B. O'Neal,	of Newberry,	1835,	. . .	3,000
W. R. Hill,	of Columbia, <i>Reporter.</i>		. . .	1,500

In December, 1835, a great change was made in the judiciary of this state, though the judges remain the same. The old Court of Appeals, composed of three judges, was abolished, and two of the judges were made chancellors in equity, and the other, one of the common law judges, or a judge of the Sessions and Common Pleas. The present Court of Appeals is now constituted as follows, by the act of the legislature, which says; — "that the law judges and chancellors shall meet and sit for the purpose of holding the Court of Appeals twice a

year at Columbia, and twice a year at Charleston; provided, that not less than a majority of the law judges, and a majority of the chancellors, shall hold said court."

The Court of Appeals is held at Charleston on the 4th Monday in January, and the 4th Monday in April, each session 4 weeks; at Columbia on the 3d Monday in July, to sit till the business is ended; and on the 4th Monday in November, 4 weeks.

#### FREE SCHOOLS.

According to the report on the Free Schools made to the legislature in December, 1835, 8,475 scholars had been, during the preceding year, instructed in 709 schools, at the expense of \$ 33,631.30. In December, 1835, the sum of \$ 37,000 was appropriated for free schools.

#### RAILROADS.

The South Carolina Railroad, which extends from Charleston to Hamburg on the Savannah, opposite to Augusta, is 136 miles long, and was completed in 1833. A railroad from Augusta to Athens, in Georgia, which is now in progress, will soon extend this line about 100 miles further.

*Statement from the official advertisement for 1836, of the times of leaving and arriving at the several places, the distances, and the several fares, in passing from Charleston to Hamburg.*

Leaves.	Arrives.	Miles.	Fare.
Charleston at 6 A. M.	at Woodstock, at 5m. past 7 A. M. <i>Breakfast</i> ,	15	\$ 0.50
Woodstock " 8 A. M.	" Branchville, " $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 A. M.	62	3.00
Branchville " 11 A. M.	" Blackville, " $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 P. M. <i>Dinner</i> ,	90	4.50
Blackville, " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. M.	" Aikin, " $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 P. M.	120	6.00
Aikin " 4 P. M.	" Hamburg, " $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 P. M.	136	6.75

According to the Annual Report made on the 11th of January, 1836, it appears that the whole income of the Railroad for six months from July 1st, to December 31st, 1835, amounted to . . . \$141,630.47

The expenses amounted to . . . 93,838.47

Net income, . . . \$47,792.00

*Statement of the Number of Passengers conveyed upon the Railroad, the Number of Bales of Cotton brought down upon it, with the Amount received from Freight and Passage, from July 1st to Dec. 31st, 1835.*

	Passengers.	Receipts for Passengers.	Bales of Cotton.	Receipts for Freight.	Total Receipts.
July, . . .	2,530	\$ 7,963.50	1,337	\$4,538.02	\$ 12,501.52
August, . . .	2,118	6,325.52	347	6,477.07	12,802.59
September, . . .	1,896	7,233.02	1,094	12,001.94	19,234.96
October, . . .	3,312	11,712.45	6,847	24,449.81	34,462.26
November, . . .	2,930	9,948.53	5,980	22,271.29	32,219.82
December, . . .	3,573	10,636.64	5,626	13,561.16	24,197.80
Total, . . .	15,959	\$ 53,819.66	21,231	\$ 63,599.29	\$137,418.95

*Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad.*

This railroad, which is designed to extend from Charleston to Cincinnati, and also to Louisville, with a view of opening a free communication between the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi and the Atlantic ocean, has been projected by the citizens of Cincinnati and Charleston; and charters have been obtained from the legislatures of all the states through which it is to pass. The country between the two cities has been explored, and pronounced practicable; and several routes are now under survey.

The distance in a straight line between Charleston and Cincinnati is estimated at about 500 miles. Mr. Mansfield computes the distance of the several parts of one of the proposed routes, as follows:—

	Miles.
From Cincinnati to Lexington or Paris, about . . . . .	80
Thence to Cumberland Gap, . . . . .	130
Thence to the junction of French Broad, &c. . . . .	52
Thence by the French Broad and Saluda to Columbia, S. C. . . . .	215
Thence to Charleston, . . . . .	130
<i>Total distance,</i> . . . . .	<u>607</u>

By a report of Lieut.-Col. Long, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, laid before Congress in February, 1835, it appears that the following three routes have been explored for the purpose of connecting the Atlantic with the Mississippi at Memphis, in Tennessee.

1. "The Northern Route of the Atlantic and Mississippi Railroad;" extending from Memphis, Ten., to Charleston, S. C., 740 miles in length. — Estimated cost as follows:—

Cost of road formation, &c. 740 miles, \$7,237 per mile, \$	5,355,400
Cost of railing, sidelings, &c. do. 12,763 do.	9,444,620
Contingencies, . . . . .	<u>200,000</u>

*Total,* . . . . . \$15,000,020

2. "The Southern Route of the Atlantic and Mississippi Railroad," extending from Memphis, Ten., to Savannah, Georgia, 700 miles in length. — Estimated cost as follows;—

Cost of road formation, &c. 700 miles, \$5,340 per mile, \$	3,738,000
Cost of railing, sidelings, &c. do. 11,363 do.	7,954,100
Allowances on account of subsistence 297 do.	207,900
Contingencies, . . . . .	<u>100,000</u>

*Total,* . . . . . \$12,000,000

3. "The Chesapeake and Mississippi Railroad," extending from Memphis to Chesapeake Bay. Of this proposed road Colonel Long examined the part of it "extending from Memphis to the easterly base



of the Cumberland mountain, near the confluence of the Holston and Clinch rivers, embracing a distance of 356 miles, considerably more than one third of the entire route." — Estimated cost of the part surveyed, as follows: —

Cost of road formation, &c. 356 miles,	\$ 5,984	per mile,	\$ 2,135,304
Cost of railing, sidelings, &c. do.	12,063	do.	4,294,428
Contingencies,	.	.	70,268
<i>Total,</i>	.	.	\$ 6,500,000

#### CANALS.

The *Santee Canal*, connecting the harbor of Charleston with the Santee, 22 miles in length, was completed in 1802, at the cost of \$650,667. By means of this canal and the Santee and Congaree rivers, the navigation of which has been improved, a water communication is opened between Charleston and Columbia.

The navigation of the *Catawba* has been improved by the construction of five small canals; length 2 miles, 1½, 2½, 1½, and 4 miles.

*Saluda Canal* extends from the head of Saluda Shoals to Granby Ferry, on the Congaree, passing through the town of Columbia, 6 miles long.

*Drehr's Canal* is designed to overcome a fall of 120 feet in the Saluda river. — Length, 1½ miles.

*Lorick's Canal*, on Broad river, 1½ miles above Columbia; 1 mile long.

*Lockhart's Canal*, in Union District, around Lockhart's Shoals in Broad river, is 2½ miles long.

### XV. GEORGIA.

#### GOVERNMENT.

WILLIAM SCHLEY, of Augusta, <i>Governor</i> ;	(term of office } expires November, 1837,)	Salary. \$3,000
William A. Tenille,	of Washington Co., <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	2,000
Thomas Haynes,	of Hancock Co., <i>Treasurer</i> ,	2,000
John G. Park,	of Gwinnette Co., <i>Comptroller-General</i> ,	2,000
John Brewster,	of Houston Co., <i>Surveyor-General</i> ,	2,000

The officers of the executive government are required by law to reside, during their term of office, at Milledgeville.

R. M. Echols,	Walton Co.,	<i>President of the Senate</i> ,	Salary.
Arthur A. Morgan,	Houston Co.,	<i>Secretary of the Senate</i> ,	500
Joseph Day,	Jones Co.,	<i>Speaker of House of Rep.</i>	
Joseph Sturgis,	Talbotton,	<i>Clerk of House of Rep.</i>	500

## JUDICIARY.

The state is divided into ten Circuits, with a judge for each Circuit.

			Salary.
R. M. Charlton,	of Savannah,	<i>Judge of the Eastern Circuit,</i>	\$2,100
John Schley,	Louisville,	<i>do. Middle Circuit,</i>	2,100
G. W. Andrews,	Washington,	<i>do. Northern Circuit,</i>	2,100
Th. W. Harris,	Walton Co.,	<i>do. Western Circuit,</i>	2,100
John G. Polhill,	Milledgeville,	<i>do. Oakmulgee Circuit,</i>	2,100
C. B. Coles,	Macon,	<i>do. Southern Circuit,</i>	2,100
Angus M. D. King,	Forsyth,	<i>do. Flint Circuit,</i>	2,100
Alfred Iverson,	Columbus,	<i>do. Chattahoochee Cir.</i>	2,100
Owen H. Kenan,	Coweta Co.,	<i>do. Cherokee Circuit,</i>	2,100
Hiram Warner,	Talbotton,	<i>do. Coweta Circuit,</i>	2,100
Ebenezer Stearns,	Augusta,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	\$250 & perquisites.
Charles S. Henry,	<i>Judge of the Court of Oyer &amp; Terminer,</i>	Savannah.	
John W. Wilde,	<i>Judge of the Court of Oyer &amp; Terminer,</i>	Augusta.	

*Inferior Court.* An inferior court is held in each county, composed of five justices, elected by the people every four years. These courts possess the powers of Courts of Probate. The justices have no salary.

## CANAL.

The Savannah and Ogeechee Canal, extending from the city of Savannah to Ogeechee river; 16 miles in length: — commenced in 1825; completed in 1829; cost, \$ 165,000. — An extension of this canal to the Alatomaha, 60 miles, is proposed.

## RAILROADS.

The *Augusta and Athens Railroad*, extending from Augusta to Athens, 114 miles in length, is connected with the railroad, in South Carolina, which extends from Hamburg to Charleston. About 50 miles of this railroad are nearly completed, and the remainder is under contract. A partial survey has been made, by an engineer, of the country, with a design to continue the railroad from Athens to Knoxville in Tennessee; and it has been pronounced altogether practicable. The pass through the Blue Ridge is said to be not difficult.

The *Alatomaha and Brunswick Railroad*, chartered in 1831, extends from the Alatomaha to Brunswick, and is 12 miles long.

The *Macon and Forsyth Railroad*, extending from Macon to Forsyth, about 25 miles in length, is under contract, and expected to be soon completed. — It is proposed to continue this road to West Point, about 85 miles from Forsyth, to be united there with a railroad now in progress from Montgomery, Alabama, about 90 miles from West Point.

The *Central Railroad Company* was chartered, in 1835, for constructing a railroad from Savannah to Macon; about 200 miles in length. A survey has been made; cost, estimated at \$ 2,000,000; grading to be commenced in Dec. 1836, or January, 1837.

The *Augusta and Columbus Railroad*, projected from Augusta to Columbus; about 210 miles.

## XVI. ALABAMA.

## GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
CLEMENT C. CLAY, <i>Governor</i> , (term of office from Nov. 1835, } to Nov. 1837,) }	\$2,500
Edmund A. Webster, <i>Secretary of State</i> , . . . . .	1,000
Jefferson C. Vandyke, <i>Comptroller of Public Accounts</i> , . . . . .	1,000
William Hawn, <i>State Treasurer</i> , . . . . .	1,000
A. B. Meek, <i>Attorney-General</i> , . . . . .	425 and perquisites.

The *Senate* consists of 30 members; the *House of Representatives* of 92 members. The pay of the members of both Houses is \$4 a day each.

Samuel B. Moore,	<i>President of the Senate.</i>
J. W. McClung,	<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives.</i>

## JUDICIARY.

*Supreme Court.*

	Salary.
Henry Hitchcock, <i>Chief Justice</i> , . . . . .	\$1,750
Arthur F. Hopkins, <i>Associate Justice</i> , . . . . .	1,750
Henry W. Collier, <i>do.</i> . . . .	1,750

The Supreme Court was formerly composed of the seven judges of the Circuit Courts; but, in January, 1833, the legislature established a separate Supreme Court, composed of three judges, who are elected by a joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly, and hold their office 6 years.

*Circuit Courts.*

	Salary.
Ptolemy T. Harris, <i>Judge of the 1st Circuit</i> , . . . . .	\$1,500
Ezekiel Pickens, <i>do.</i> 2d <i>do.</i> . . . .	1,500
Peter Martin, <i>do.</i> 3d <i>do.</i> . . . .	1,500
John J. Coleman, <i>do.</i> 4th <i>do.</i> . . . .	1,500
George W. Lane, <i>do.</i> 5th <i>do.</i> . . . .	1,500
Anderson Crenshaw, <i>do.</i> 6th <i>do.</i> . . . .	1,500
Samuel Chapman, <i>do.</i> 7th <i>do.</i> . . . .	1,500
Wm. D. Pickett, <i>do.</i> 8th <i>do.</i> . . . .	1,500
Eli Shortridge, <i>do.</i> 9th <i>do.</i> . . . .	1,500

## RAILROADS.

*Tuscumbia, Courtland, and Decatur Railroad*; extending from Decatur on the Tennessee, some distance above the Muscle Shoals, to Tuscumbia on the Tennessee, below the Muscle Shoals; 46 miles in length. This road is nearly completed.

The *Daletown, Woodville, and Greensborough Railroad*, to extend from Daletown, on the Alabama, to Greensborough; about 50 miles.

The *Erie and Greensborough Railroad*, to extend from Erie, on the Black Warrior, to Greensborough; 17 miles.

*Mobile and Tennessee Railroad*; incorporated Jan. 1836; to extend from the city or bay of Mobile to some point on the Tennessee river, and thence north to the Tennessee line. This design, it is confidently expected, will be carried into effect.

*Montgomery and Chattahoochee Railroad*; incorporated Jan. 1836; to extend from Montgomery on the Alabama to West Point, in Georgia, on the Chattahoochee, and to be connected with a line of projected railroads, extending from West Point, by Macon, to Savannah. Capital, \$ 800,000. — Length, about 90 miles. In March, 1836, 40 miles of this road were under contract, to be completed in 12 months.

*Demopolis and Woodville Railroad*; incorporated Jan. 1836. It was surveyed in February, and was expected soon to be commenced.

*Livingston and Moscow Railroad*; incorporated Jan. 1836.

*Benton and Haysville Railroad*; 18 miles long; survey recently made, with a favorable report.

The *Florida, Alabama, and Georgia Railroad*, projected to extend from a point opposite to Columbus, in Georgia, on the Chattahoochee, through the southeast part of Alabama, passing by or near Monticello and Montezuma, to Pensacola in Florida. Length, 110 or 120 miles.

#### CANALS.

*Huntsville Canal*, from Triana on the Tennessee to Huntsville, is 16 miles in length.

A canal from the head of the Muscle Shoals to Florence, 37 miles long, has been partially formed, but not yet completed.

### XVII. MISSISSIPPI.

#### GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
CHARLES LYNCH,	<i>Governor</i> ; — (term of office expires } January, 1838,) }	\$ 2,500
B. W. Benson,	<i>Secretary of State</i> , . . . . .	1,200
James Phillips,	<i>State Treasurer</i> , . . . . .	1,200
John H. Mallory,	<i>Auditor of Public Accounts</i> , . . . . .	1,200

#### JUDICIARY.

##### *High Court of Errors and Appeals.*

		Salary.
William H. Sharkey,	<i>Presiding Judge</i> , . . . . .	\$ 2,000
Cotesworth P. Smith,	<i>Judge</i> , . . . . .	2,000
Daniel W. Wright,	<i>do.</i> . . . .	2,000
Matthew D. Patton,	<i>Attorney-General</i> , . . . . .	1,000

This court, which has no jurisdiction, except what properly belongs to a Court of Errors and Appeals, holds two sessions annually at Jackson, commencing on the 1st Monday in January and July.

*Superior Court of Chancery.*

		Salary.
Edward Turner,	Chancellor,	\$2,000
T. B. J. Hadley,	Clerk.	

This court, which has jurisdiction over all matters, pleas, and complaints whatsoever, belonging to or cognizable in a Court of Equity, holds two sessions annually, beginning on the 1st Monday in January and July.

*Circuit Court.*

			Salary.
George Irish,	1st District,	Judge,	\$2,000
John M. Maury,	2d do.	do.	2,000
James Walker,	3d do	do.	2,000
Thomas A. Willis,	4th do.	do.	2,000
Thomas S. Sterling,	5th do.	do.	2,000
_____	6th do.	do.	2,000
_____	7th do.	do.	2,000

The state is divided into 7 circuits or districts, and one judge and a district attorney are chosen by the electors of each district; and a circuit court is held in each county twice every year. This court has original jurisdiction in civil cases in which the sum in controversy exceeds \$50.

**RAILROADS.**

Several railroads have been chartered in this state. *West Feliciana and Woodville Railroad*; to extend from Woodville in Mississippi to St. Francisville in Louisiana; 28 miles; — *Vicksburg and Clinton Railroad*, to extend from Vicksburg to Clinton; 44 miles; — *Grand Gulf Railroad*, to extend from Grand Gulf to Port Gibson; 7 miles.

The *Mississippi Railroad*, extending from Natchez, through Gallatin and Jackson, to Canton, upwards of 150 miles in length, is in progress.

A railroad is projected from Natchez to New Orleans by way of Woodville. A large part of the course of the *New Orleans and Nashville Railroad*, when completed, will be in this state.

## XVIII. LOUISIANA.

## GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
EDWARD D. WHITE, <i>Governor</i> ; (Jan. 1835 to Jan. 1839,)	\$7,500
M. Blache, <i>Secretary of State</i> , . . . . .	2,500
F. Gardere, <i>Treasurer</i> ; 4 per cent. on all moneys received.	
Louis Bringier, <i>Surveyor-General</i> , . . . . .	800
Claudius Crozet, <i>Civil Engineer</i> , . . . . .	5,000
P. F. Smith, <i>Adjutant and Inspector-General</i> , . . . . .	2,000
E. Mazureau, <i>Attorney-General</i> , . . . . .	2,000

*Senate*, 17 members, elected for two years. C. Derbigny, *President*.

*House of Representatives*, 50 members, elected for two years. A. Labranche, *Speaker*.

## JUDICIARY.

*Judges of the Supreme Court*. George Matthews, Francis X. Martin, and Henry A. Bullard. Salary of each, \$5,000. Thomas Curry, *Reporter*.

*Judge of the Criminal Court of the City of New Orleans*. John F. Canonge.

*Judges of the District Courts*. — Salary of each, \$2,000.

Charles Watts,	1st District.	Seth Lewis,	5th District.
Benjamin Winchester,	2d do.	H. Boyce,	6th do.
Charles Bushnell,	3d do.	J. H. Overton,	7th do.
R. N. Ogden,	4th do.	Clark Woodruff,	8th do.

## CANALS.

*La Fourche Canal* extends from near New Orleans to Berwick's Bay. Length, including natural navigation, 85 miles.

*Lake Veret Canal* extends from a point on La Fourche Canal to Lake Veret; — 8 miles long.

The *Carondelet Canal* connects the Mississippi with Lake Pontchartrain, by the river St. John, and has been in operation since 1805. Length, 6 miles.

A *Skip Canal* is projected at New Orleans, to lead from the Mississippi to the ocean, 8 miles in length. It is to commence about 3 miles below Fort Jackson, and to pass through the prairie on the left bank of the river. Cost, estimated at from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

## RAILROADS.

The *Pontchartrain Railroad*, extending from New Orleans to Lake Pontchartrain is 5 miles long. It was incorporated in 1830, and completed in 1831. Cost, including breakwater on the lake, \$80,000.

The *Carolton Railroad*, extending from New Orleans to Carolton, nearly 6 miles, is to be continued to Bayou Sarah. It is proposed to continue the line to Woodville, in Mississippi; and thence to Natchez.

A railroad is proposed to extend from New Orleans to the English Turn; and thence to the Balize.

The *New Orleans and Nashville Railroad*, extending from New Orleans to Nashville in Tennessee, about 560 miles in length, has been surveyed throughout, and the route for several miles has been fixed upon, and prepared for grading. The progress of the work, however, has been obstructed on account of opposition or misunderstanding experienced in the legislature of Mississippi with respect to the location of the route in that state.

This railroad line is expected to be continued through Tennessee and Virginia to Baltimore, and form a part of the great railroad line that will extend from Maine to Louisiana.

Other railroads are in progress or projected in the state.

## XIX. TENNESSEE.

### GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
NEWTON CANNON,	<i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires } October, 1837,)	\$2,000
Luke Lea, Jun.,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,	\$750 and fees.
Miller Francis,	<i>Treasurer of the State</i> .	

*Senators*; elected for two years, August, 1835.

H. C. Armstrong,	W. H. Henderson,	B. F. Motley,
H. H. Brown,	Robert Y. Hynds,	——— Powell,
Terry H. Cahal,	W. B. Johnson,	J. H. Reagan,
W. G. Childress,	Wm. Ledbetter,	J. L. Totten,
David Craighead,	John D. Loye,	W. Trousdale,
Boling Gordon,	J. McGaughey,	David Rogers,
J. C. N. Robertson,	Wm. Moore,	Miles Vernon,
Geo. Graves,	J. F. Morford,	Jon. Webster.
James Gray,		

The representatives (75) were elected at the same time, also for 2 years. — Pay of the senators and representatives, \$4 a day.

### JUDICIARY.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are elected by a joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly for the term of 12 years; and those of the inferior courts, in the same manner, for the term of 8 years.

## Supreme Court.

		Salary.
William B. Turley,	of Bolivar, Judge, Western Division,	\$ 1,800
William B. Reese,	of Knoxville, do. Eastern Division,	1,800
Nathan Green,	of Winchester, do. Middle Division,	1,800

## Court of Chancery.

Pleasant M. Miller,	of Jackson, Chancellor, Western Division,	1,500
Th. L. Williams,	of Knoxville; do. Eastern do.	1,500
L. M. Bramlett,	of Purlaski, do. Middle do.	1,500

## Circuit Courts.

The state comprises 11 circuits, and the judges were elected in January, 1836. — Salary of each judge, \$ 1,300.

1. Samuel Powell,	of Rogersville.	7. Mortimer A. Martin,
2. Edward Scott,	of Knoxville.	8. Edmund Dillahunt, of Columbia.
3. Charles F. Keith,	of Athens.	9. John W. Cooke, of Paris.
4. Abraham Caruthers,	of Carthage.	10. John Read,
5. Samuel Anderson,	of Murfreesboro'.	11. Austin Miller.
6. Wm. T. Brown,	of Nashville.	

## RAILROADS.

The *New Orleans and Nashville Railroad*, extending from New Orleans to Nashville, is noticed on the preceding page. Some other railroads in this state have been projected.

## XX. KENTUCKY.

## GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
JAMES CLARK, of Winchester, Governor, (term of office expires in September, 1840.)	\$ 2,500
Charles A. Wickliffe, of Bardstown; Lieut. Governor & Speaker of the Senate: — \$ 4 a day while presiding over the Senate.	
Austin P. Cox, of Frankfort, Secretary of State,	750
Benjamin Selby, do. Auditor of Public Accounts,	1,500
John M. Foster, do. Register of the Land Office,	1,500
James Davidson, do. Treasurer,	1,200
Thomas S. Theobald, do. Keeper of the Peniten. ( $\frac{1}{3}$ the profits.)	
Peter Dudley, do. Adjutant-General,	150
John Woods, do. Quartermaster-General,	150
George A. Robertson, do. State Librarian,	150



The *Senate* consists of 38 members, elected for four years, one fourth being elected every year. The House of Representatives consists of 100, elected annually on the 1st Monday in August. John L. Helm, *Speaker*.

The legislature meets annually at Frankfort, on the first Monday in December.

## JUDICIARY.

*Court of Appeals.*

			Salary.
George Robertson,	of Lexington,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$1,500
Ephraim M. Ewing,	of Russellville,	<i>Judge,</i>	1,500
Thomas A. Marshall,	of Paris,	<i>do.</i>	1,500
Jacob Swigert,	of Frankfort,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.
Charles S. Morehead,	do.	<i>Attorney-Gen.</i>	400 & fees.
James C. Coleman,	do.	<i>Sergeant,</i>	\$2 a day while attending the court, and fees.
James G. Dana,	do.	<i>Reporter.</i>	

*Louisville Chancery Court.*

			Salary.
George M. Bibb,	of Louisville,	<i>Chancellor,</i>	\$1,500
Albert S. Burnley,	do.	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.
Charles J. Clarke,	do.	<i>Master,</i>	Fees.
William A. Cocke,	do.	<i>Marshal,</i>	Fees.

*Circuit Courts.*

The state is divided into 16 Circuits or Districts, and the following are the Circuit Judges, who have each a salary of \$1,000.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
1. Walker Reid,	Washington.	9. William L. Kelly,	Springfield.
2. Henry O. Brown,	Cynthiana.	10. James Simpson,	Winchester.
3. Thomas M. Hickey,	Lexington.	11. Silas W. Robbins,	Mount Sterling.
4. James Pryor,	Newcastle.	12. John L. Bridges,	Harrodsburg.
5. John M. Hewitt,	Louisville.	13. Armist. H. Churchill,	Elizabethtown.
6. Asher W. Graham,	Bowling Green.	14. Alney McLean,	Greenville.
7. Benj. Shackelford,	Hopkinsville.	15. Frank Ballinger,	Barbourville.
8. Benjamin Monroe,	Columbia.	16. Rezin Davidge,	Moscow.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT. — AUGUST, 1836.

[Communicated by J. Swigert, Esq.]

*Board of Internal Improvement.*

			Salary.
William Owsley,	of Frankfort,	<i>President,</i>	\$1,000
John L. Hickman,	of Paris,	<i>Member,</i>	} \$3 per day while on duty.
Samuel Daviess,	of Harrodsburg,	<i>do.</i>	
James R. Skiles,	of Bowling Green,	<i>do.</i>	

		Salary.
Sylvester Welsh,	<i>Principal Engineer,</i>	\$ 3,000
M. R. Stealey,	<i>1st Assistant,</i>	2,500
N. B. Buford,	<i>2d do.</i>	1,800
H. I. Eastin,	<i>3d do.</i>	1,400

By an act of the 29th of July, 1836, it is provided, that the "Board of Internal Improvement shall consist of a president and three members, to be appointed by the governor annually, by and with the advice and consent of the senate: three of whom shall concur in all the objects selected for improvement, as well as subscribing on the part of the state to aid said works, or any other investment of the internal improvement fund."

The *Kentucky River Navigation* extends from its mouth up to the three forks. For the distance of about 250 miles, the whole will be slack-water adapted for steamboats of 150 tons' burden. The locks will be 175 feet long by 38 wide in the chamber, 10 feet above the dam; depth of water 6 feet, the lift of the locks from 12 to 16 feet; the dams from 20 to 25 feet in height, and 400 to 500 feet in length; and about 70 feet at the base.

The works on the lower portion of the river have been placed under contract (to be completed in November, 1838). These comprise five locks and dams, which will form a slack-water navigation of 100 miles from the mouth of the river, being 25 miles above Frankfort. The average cost of each lock and dam will exceed \$100,000. The locks are to be made of cut stone, and the dams of timber cribs and stone. An abundance of the finest materials are found on the banks, and it is calculated that they will be the most splendid works of the kind in the Union.

The upper portion of the improvement will be placed under contract as soon as the necessary surveys can be made.

This river passes through the centre of the state and a fine rich country; there are 15 counties bordering on it, furnishing a population of more than 170,000. The productions of these counties, and of others contiguous and tributary to it, are chiefly agricultural; but several of them contain inexhaustible resources of coal, iron, salt, and lumber. It is anticipated that the market of Louisville alone can be supplied with salt, iron, coal, and lumber, equal in value to a million of dollars annually, in addition to the markets of Lexington, Frankfort, and other places on the line of the river and adjacent thereto. These articles are now brought there chiefly from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

An examination is now making of *Licking River*, with a view of improving its navigation by the means of locks and dams. There are seven counties bordering on it, containing a population of more than 70,000; a great portion of the lands through which it flows is good.

The valley would supply an inexhaustible quantity of valuable timber, bituminous coal, and iron.

*Green and Barren Rivers.* — For the superintendence of the improvements of these rivers, there is a special Board of Commissioners consisting of four members; James R. Skiles, of Bowling Green, being President of the Board.

The mouth of Green River is 180 miles below Louisville, which stream penetrates the state in an easterly direction. The Barren River branch of the improvement to Bowling Green is 180 miles from the Ohio. On the Green River branch it will extend probably to a point 275 miles from the Ohio, and to near the geographical centre of the state.

The whole fall in 150 miles of this remarkable stream (Green River) is 49 feet, (less than 4 inches to the mile.) From this point up Barren River to Bowling Green, the fall is one foot in a mile. Five locks and dams have been put under contract, which will make the navigation complete to Bowling Green. The locks average 15 feet lift, and are building of cut stone. The dams are of timber cribs and stone. The locks are 160½ feet by 36 in the chamber, and have 6 feet water at the lowest tide upon the mitre sill.

The 1st dam and lock are 8 miles from the Ohio, and upon the first natural fall in Green River. The dam is 650 feet long, 60 feet at the base, and 14 high; lock walls and abutment, 28½ feet high. The pool will be 57½ miles long; and on an average 135 yards wide, and 52 feet deep.

No. 2 is situated upon the great falls, 57½ miles above No. 1. These two works will be completed in November, 1836. Pool 46 miles long, 135 yards wide, and 35 feet deep.

No. 3 is located at the junction of Green and Muddy rivers, and equally improves both. The pool is 49 miles long; and the width and depth about the same as No. 2.

No. 4; pool 40 miles long on Green River, and 15 on Barren River.

No. 1, in Barren River, is 15 miles above No. 4, and 15 miles below Bowling Green.

The amount of Navigation for steamboats accomplished by these five works are, 190 miles on Green River, 30 miles on Barren River, 35 miles on Muddy River, 15 miles on Pond, 20 miles on Rough Creek; 290 miles for steamboat navigation, and 50 miles keel-boat navigation; — total, 340 miles.

The locks and dams let at an average of \$59,000 each; and the further sum of about \$55,000 is appropriated for removing snags, &c. out of parts of those rivers to which the slack-water will not extend.

Green River and its tributaries run through 13 counties of the state, containing more than 100,000 souls. The timber upon these streams is

of various kinds and very abundant. The low lands upon the river are wet, but may be reclaimed by clearing and cultivation. The uplands are broken, though some of them are very rich. Bituminous coal is found from the mouth of Green River to the mouth of the Barren. Iron ore is found in abundance in various places.

It is contemplated to improve the navigation in that portion of the *Cumberland River* in Kentucky, lying below the falls in Whitley county, which are 70 feet perpendicular; also *Rockcastle* and *Sandy Rivers*; but the engineers have not examined them sufficiently to recommend the plan of improvement.

The *Roads* mentioned in the American Almanac of last year are all in rapid progress; nearly the whole of them will be completed in 1836. Others are projected, and will be commenced this autumn (1836).

#### RAILROADS.

The *Lexington and Ohio Railroad* has been completed from Lexington to Frankfort, 29 miles, and is in full operation. It has been surveyed to the Ohio above Louisville, and about 20 miles of the road, from Frankfort towards Louisville, have been put under contract. The portion between Frankfort and Louisville is to have a double track.

The *Portage Railroad* from Bowling Green to Barren River, 1½ miles long, is nearly completed.

The *Green River Railroad* has been surveyed from Hopkinsville to Cumberland river, by two routes, one terminating at Harman's Ferry, 56½ miles long; cost, estimated at \$360,305:—the other route terminating at Eddyville, 47½ miles long; cost, estimated at \$296,885.

Various other companies have been incorporated to construct railroads within the state; though it is doubtful whether any of them will go into operation.

For a notice of the projected *Railroad from Charleston, S. C., to the Ohio*, see page 245.

## XXI. OHIO.

## GOVERNMENT.

[The following Executive Officers all reside at Columbus.]

		Salary.
ROBERT LUCAS, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires on the } 1st Monday in December, 1836. }		\$1,000
Carter B. Harlan,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	800
John A. Bryan,	<i>Auditor of State,</i>	1,000
Joseph Whitehill,	<i>Treasurer of State,</i>	800
Timothy Griffith,	<i>Chief Clerk in the Auditor's Office,</i>	600
Nathaniel Medbury,	<i>Warden of the State Penitentiary.</i>	
Samuel C. Andrews,	<i>Adjutant-General.</i>	
Christopher Niswanger,	<i>Quartermaster-General.</i>	
Zachariah Mills,	<i>Librarian to the State Library.</i>	

[The State Library was established in 1817, and now contains 5,000 volumes.]

## JUDICIARY.

*Supreme Court.*

		Appointed.	Salary.
Ebenezer Lane,	of Norwalk,	<i>Chief Judge,</i> 1828,	\$1,200
Reuben Wood,	Cleveland,	<i>Associate Judge,</i> 1831,	1,200
Peter Hitchcock,		<i>do.</i> 1832,	1,200
Frederick Grimké,	Chillicothe,	<i>do.</i> 1835,	1,200

The Judges are elected by the legislature, for seven years, and the oldest in commission is Chief Judge. Two of the four Judges form a quorum, who hold a court in each county once every year.

*Courts of Common Pleas.*

			Salary.
George B. Holt,	of Dayton,	<i>Judge 1st Circuit,</i>	\$1,000
David Higgins,	Norwalk,	<i>do. 2d do.</i>	1,000
Matthew Burchard,	Warren,	<i>do. 3d do.</i>	1,000
Alexander Harper,	Zanesville,	<i>do. 4th do.</i>	1,000
Jeremiah H. Hallock,	Steubenville,	<i>do. 5th do.</i>	1,000
John H. Keith,	Somerset,	<i>do. 6th do.</i>	1,000
Benjamin Hinkson,	Wilmington,	<i>do. 7th do.</i>	1,000
Thomas Irvin,	Gallipolis,	<i>do. 8th do.</i>	1,000
David K. Este,	Cincinnati,	<i>do. 9th do.</i>	1,000
John W. Price,	Hillsborough,	<i>do. 10th do.</i>	1,000
Ezra Dean,	Wooster,	<i>do. 11th do.</i>	1,000
Joseph R. Swan,	Columbus,	<i>do. 12th do.</i>	1,000

The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas are elected by the legislature for seven years. The several Courts of Common Pleas are held three times a year by a President Judge and three Associate Judges in most of the counties; but in the counties very recently organized, only

twice a year. The Associate Judges are elected by the legislature for seven years, and receive the sum of \$2.50 a day, for each day's actual attendance upon the Courts.

### STATISTICS. — 1836.

#### *Value of Taxable Property.*

Lands (17,819,631 acres), including buildings, . . . . .	\$ 58,166,821
Town lots, including houses, mills, &c. . . . .	15,762,594
Horses (262,291, valued at \$ 40 each), . . . . .	10,491,640
Cattle (455,487, valued at \$ 8 each), . . . . .	4,043,896
Merchants' capital and money at interest, . . . . .	7,262,927
Pleasure-carriages, 2,603, valued at . . . . .	199,518
<i>Total,</i>	<i>\$94,338,016</i>

#### *Taxes levied.*

State and Canal Tax, . . . . .	\$ 142,854.15
County and School Tax, . . . . .	396,505.80
Road Tax, . . . . .	66,482.16
Township Tax, . . . . .	102,991.65
Corporation, Jail, and Bridge Tax, . . . . .	51,276.89
Physicians' and Lawyers' Tax, . . . . .	3,144.19
School-house Tax, . . . . .	1,482.84
Delinquencies of former years, . . . . .	13,044.37
<i>Total,</i>	<i>\$777,782.07</i>

Foreign Debt of the State, \$4,400,000 ; — the legal interest,	\$260,000
Domestic Debt, do. 579,287 ; — do.	34,757

<i>Total,</i>	<i>\$4,979,287</i>	<i>\$ 294,757</i>
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Canal Tolls for 1835, and receipts from the sale of Ohio Canal lands, . . . . .	\$306,906
Amount of School Funds on loan to the State, Nov. 15, 1835,	\$803,432

### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Although the first permanent settlement was made in Ohio less than 50 years since, and although it was admitted into the Union as a state as recently as 1802, yet it has now become one of the most considerable states in the Union, has entered largely into the system of internal improvement, and has constructed one of the longest canals in the world. The state Canals are under the direction of a Board of Canal Commissioners ; and the Ohio and Miami Canals, which, together with their branches, are more than 400 miles in extent, have been constructed at the expense of the state.

## CANALS.

The *Ohio Canal*, which extends from Portsmouth on the Ohio, to Cleveland on Lake Erie, 307 miles in length, was commenced in 1825, and completed in 1832. The summit level is 305 feet above Lake Erie, 499 feet above the Ohio at Portsmouth, and 973 above the Atlantic ocean. It has 152 locks, and the lockage amounts to 12,050 feet.

*Distances on the Canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth.*

	Miles.	Miles.		Miles.	Miles.
Akron, . . . . .		38	Newark, . . . . .	40	173
New Portage, . . . .	9	47	Bloomfield, . . . .	52	225
Massillon, . . . . .	21	68	Circleville, . . . .	11	236
Bolivar, . . . . .	12	80	Chillicothe, . . . .	20	256
New Philadelphia, . .	14	94	Piketon, . . . . .	24	280
Gnadenhutten, . . .	13	107	Portsmouth, . . . .	27	307
Coshocton, . . . . .	26	133			

There are several lateral branches or navigable feeders; the longest extending from the main trunk to Zanesville, 14 miles; — to Columbus, 10 miles; — to Lancaster, 9 miles.

The *Miami Canal*, which extends from Cincinnati to Dayton, 65 miles in length, was commenced in 1825, and completed in 1830, at the cost of \$746,000. The summit level at Dayton, is 175 feet above the Ohio at Cincinnati. It has 32 locks, and the lockage amounts to 296 feet.

An extension of this canal is now in progress. It is to be carried along the valleys of the St. Mary's and Au-Glaize rivers, and be united at Defiance with the Wabash and Erie Canal, which is nearly completed. The whole distance, in this line from Cincinnati to Lake Erie, is about 265 miles.

*Amount of Tolls and Water-Rents received at the several Collectors' Offices on the Canals for the Years ending Dec. 1, 1834 and 1835.*

Offices.	Ohio Canal.		Offices.	Miami Canal.	
	1834.	1835.		1834.	1835.
Cleveland, . . . . .	\$ 62,730.35.5	68,757.36.5	Dayton, . . . . .	15,358.44	13,907.96
Akron, . . . . .	5,863.90.8	7,028.22.8	Middletown, . . . .	8,398.67	8,468.87
Massillon, . . . . .	10,640.49.0	13,518.11.6	Hamilton, . . . . .	3,818.07	3,330.04
Dover, . . . . .	6,554.37.5	8,023.35.5	Cincinnati, . . . . .	22,465.81	26,210.83
Roscoe, . . . . .	10,318.91.7	14,494.55.4			
Newark, . . . . .	23,978.66.1	20,551.87.3			
Columbus, . . . . .	5,492.10.0	4,291.96.0	Ohio Canal, . . . .	\$ 50,040.99	51,917.00
Circleville, . . . . .	7,613.47.0	9,870.34.6		159,977.23.2	180,977.41.9
Chillicothe, . . . . .	10,848.92.5	11,857.92.4			
Portsmouth, . . . . .	15,937.03.1	22,583.69.8	Total, . . . . .	\$210,018.22.9	\$232,894.41.9
	\$159,977.23.2	180,977.41.9			

The *Wabash and Erie Canal*, which is to extend from Lafayette on the Wabash, in Indiana, to near the entrance of the Maumee into the west end of Lake Erie, 187 miles in length, 105 miles being in Indiana. The cost has been estimated at \$1,081,970, and lands to the amount of 355,200 acres have been appropriated by the general government. The middle division, comprising 32 miles, was completed in July, 1835, and the remainder is in active progress. See page 265.

The *Mahoning and Beaver Canal*, extending from Newcastle, Pa. on the Beaver division of the Pennsylvania Canal, to Akron on the Portage summit of the Ohio Canal, 88 miles in length; 77 miles in Ohio, and 8 in Pennsylvania. This work is in progress; and the estimated cost is \$764,372.

*Sandy Creek and Little Beaver Canal*, extending from near the town of Bolivar on the Ohio Canal, in Tuscarawas county, in an easterly direction to the Ohio, is now in progress by a chartered company.

The following Canal Companies were incorporated at the last session of the Legislature.

*Chippeway Canal Company*; — capital, \$100,000; — to extend from Clinton in Stark county, to Chippeway lake in Medina county.

*Belleville and Bolivar Company*; — capital not limited; — to extend from Belleville in Richland county, to Bolivar in Tuscarawas county.

*Franklin Company*; — capital not limited; — to extend from Franklin to New Lisbon, both in Columbiana county.

*Mount Vernon Lateral Company*; — capital, \$200,000; — to extend from Mount Vernon in Knox county, to the junction of Mohiccan and Vernon rivers, in Coshocton county.

*Sandusky Canal and Slackwater Company*; — capital not limited; — to extend from Lower Sandusky in Sandusky county, to the mouth of the Tymochtee creek in Crawford county.

#### RAILROADS.

*Railroads* incorporated in 1832: — Richmond, Eaton, and Miami; — Mad River and Lake Erie; — Port Clinton and Lower Sandusky; — Franklin, Springborough, and Wilmington; — Erie and Ohio; — Columbus, Delaware, Marion, and Sandusky; — Cincinnati and St. Louis; — Cincinnati, Harrison, and Indianapolis; — Pennsylvania and Ohio; — Milan and Newark; — Milan, Columbus, Chillicothe, and Lebanon.

*Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad*, extending from Dayton to the city of Sandusky on Lake Erie; 153 miles in length. It was commenced in September, 1835, and 30 miles of it, from Sandusky to Tiffin, is now under contract, and in progress. It is graded for a double track, but a single track only is now contracted for. The iron rails are laid on oak sleepers. — The cost has been estimated at \$11,000 per mile.

The *Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad* is designed to commence at



Pittsburgh, Pa., and terminate at Massillon on the Ohio Canal; length 108 miles. Cost, estimated at from \$15,000 to 18,000 per mile.

*Sandusky City and Monroeville Railroad*, from Sandusky to Monroeville; 16 miles long; incorporated in the winter of 1834-5; now all under contract, and expected to be completed in 1837;—graded for a double track.

*Norwalk and Huron Railroad*; from Norwalk to Huron, 12 miles long;—incorporated in 1835; surveyed and laid out.

The following railroad companies were incorporated at the last session of the Legislature.

*Akron and Perrysburg*;—from Akron in Portage Co. to Perrysburg in Wood Co.—Capital, \$900,000.

*Ashtabula, Warren, and East Liverpool*;—from Ashtabula to Liverpool in Columbiana Co.—Capital, \$1,500,000.

*Bridgeport, Cadiz, and Sandusky*;—from Bridgeport in Belmont Co., to Lower Sandusky in Sandusky Co.—Capital, \$2,000,000.

*Chillicothe and Cincinnati*;—from Chillicothe to Cincinnati.—Capital, \$800,000.

*Circleville, Washington, Wilmington, and Cincinnati*;—from Circleville to Cincinnati.—Capital, \$1,000,000.

*Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati*;—from Cleveland by Columbus to Cincinnati.—Capital, \$3,000,000.

*Cleveland and Pittsburg*;—from Cleveland to the Pennsylvania line, in the direction of Pittsburg, Pa.—Capital, \$1,500,000.

*Cleveland and Warren*;—from Cleveland to Warren.

*Columbus, Delaware, Marion, and Upper Sandusky*;—from Columbus to Little Sandusky.—Capital, \$500,000.

*Columbus, Loudon, and Springfield*;—from Columbus to Springfield.—Capital, \$200,000.

*Columbus and Marysville*;—from Columbus to the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, at or near Big Spring, in Logan Co.—Capital, \$350,000.

*Coneaut and Beaver*;—from Coneaut on Lake Erie to Pennsylvania line in the direction of Beaver.—Capital, \$500,000.

*Cuyahoga and Erie*;—from Cleveland to Franklin in Portage Co.—Capital, \$150,000.

*Cuyahoga Falls Branch*;—from Cuyahoga Falls in Portage Co., to the Cleveland and Warren, and to the Akron and Perrysburg Railroads respectively.

*Fort Wayne and Piqua*;—from Fort Wayne to Piqua.—Capital, \$1,000,000.

*Little Miami*;—from Springfield to Cincinnati.—Capital, \$750,000.

*Mansfield and New Haven*;—from Mansfield in Richland Co., to New Haven in Huron Co.—Capital, \$100,000.

*Melmore and Republic*; — from Melmore to Republic, both in Seneca Co. — Capital, \$50,000.

*Muskingum and Ohio*; — from Zanesville to Ohio river in Belmont Co. — Capital, \$1,000,000.

*Newark and Mount Vernon*; — from Newark to Mount Vernon. — Capital, \$150,000.

*New Haven and Monroeville*; — from New Haven to Monroeville. — Capital, \$75,000.

*Ohio, Maumee, and Wabash*; — from Akron to Fort Defiance. — Capital, \$1,000,000.

*Ohio Railroad Co.*; — from the State line in Ashtabula Co. to the Miami river, and thence to the Wabash and Erie Canal. — Capital, \$4,000,000.

*Stillwater and Maumee*; — from Stillwater to the mouth of the Maumee river. — Capital, \$1,500,000.

*Toledo and Sandusky City*; — from Toledo to Sandusky City. — Capital, \$500,000.

*Urbana and Columbus*; — from Urbana to Columbus. — Capital, \$300,000.

*Vermillion and Birmingham*; — from Vermillion to Birmingham. — Capital, \$30,000.

*Wellsville and Fairport*; — from Wellsville, Columbiana Co., to Fairport in Geauga Co. — Capital, \$1,000,000.

## XXII. INDIANA.

### GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
NOAH NOBLE,	of Indianapolis, <i>Governor</i> ; (term of office expires in December, 1837), . . . .	\$1,000
David Wallace,	of Covington, <i>Lieut.-Governor</i> ; — Pay, \$2 a day during the session of the Gen. Assembly.	
William Sheets,	of Indianapolis, <i>Secretary of State</i> ; elected by the Gen. Assembly for 4 years ending Jan. 1837, . . . .	\$600 and perquisites.
Nath. P. Palmer,	of Indianapolis, <i>Treasurer of State</i> ; elected for 3 years ending Feb. 1838, 400 and perquisites.	
Morris Morris,	of Indianapolis, <i>Auditor of Public Accounts</i> ; term expires Jan. 1838, 400 and perquisites.	
Douglass Maguire,	<i>Attorney-General</i> ; appointed by the Governor during pleasure, . . . .	100
Daniel D. Pratt,	<i>Quartermaster-General</i> ; appointed by the Governor during pleasure, . . . .	100
James Keigwin,	<i>Keeper of the Penitentiary</i> , . . . .	Profits.

## JUDICIARY.

*Supreme Court.*

			Salary.
Isaac Blackford,	of Vincennes,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$700
Stephen C. Stevens,	of Vevay,	<i>Judge,</i>	700
John M. M'Kinney,	of Brookville,	<i>do.</i>	700
Henry P. Coburn,		<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.

The judges are appointed by the Governor and Senate for 7 years; their term ends January 28th, 1838. This court holds its sessions at Indianapolis in May and November. It has appellate jurisdiction only, except that the legislature may give it original jurisdiction in capital cases and cases in chancery, in which the President of the Circuit Court may be interested or prejudiced.

*Circuit Courts.*

			Salary.
John R. Porter,	Vermillion Co.,	1st Circuit, <i>President Judge,</i>	\$700
J. H. Thompson,	Charlestown,	2d <i>do.</i>	700
M. C. Eggleston,	Madison,	3d <i>do.</i>	700
Charles I. Battell,	Mount Vernon,	4th <i>do.</i>	700
Wm. W. Wick,	Indianapolis,	5th <i>do.</i>	700
Charles H. Test,	Rushville,	6th <i>do.</i>	700
Amory Kinney,	Terre Haute,	7th <i>do.</i>	700
Gust. A. Evarts,	Laporte,	8th <i>do.</i>	700

These judges are elected by the legislature for 7 years. They hold two terms annually. The Associate Judges have \$2 a day.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

This state has entered upon a system of internal improvement on an extended scale, in improving river navigation, and constructing canals, railroads, and turnpike roads.

In January, 1836, an important "Internal Improvement Bill" was passed by the legislature, which provides for a loan of \$10,000,000 on the credit of the state, to be expended under the direction of the Board of Internal Improvement on the following objects.

1. The White Water Canal, including a lateral canal or railroad to connect said canal with the Central or White River Canal, . . . . . \$1,400,000
2. The Central or White River Canal, . . . . . 3,500,000
3. Extension of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Terre Haute, . . . . . 1,300,000
4. The Madison and Lafayette Railroad, . . . . . 1,300,000
5. The New Albany and Crawfordsville McAdamized, or Railroad, . . . . . 1,300,000
6. A McAdamized Turnpike Road from New Albany to Vincennes, . . . . . 1,150,000
7. Removing obstructions in the Wabash, . . . . . 50,000

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\$10,000,000

The Board of Internal Improvement, in the early part of the season of 1836, stated that during the four succeeding months the following works would be let to contractors: — viz. 23 miles of the *Wabash and Erie Canal*, lying between Georgetown and Lafayette; 34 miles of the *White Water Canal*, extending from Brookfield to Lawrenceburg; 22 miles of the *Madison and Lafayette Railroad*, extending north from Ohio river; 50 miles of the *Central Canal*; 41 miles of the *New Albany and Vincennes McAdamized Turnpike*; and 20 miles of the *Cross-cut Canal*, extending from Terre Haute to Eel-run.

The *Wabash and Erie Canal*, extending from near the entrance of the Maumee river into the west end of Lake Erie, to Lafayette, on the Wabash, in Indiana, 187 miles in length, 105 miles being in Indiana and the rest in Ohio, is an important work, now in active progress. Before the end of the year 1836, 65 miles are expected to be navigable. The navigation of the Wabash, it is thought, will be found inadequate to the increasing commerce of this route; and it has been proposed to continue the canal down the Wabash to the junction of the Central Canal, 270 miles; and thence to the Ohio, 110 miles: — whole distance by this route from Lake Erie to the Ohio, 460 miles. See page 261.

The *Central Canal* is to diverge from a point on the Wabash and Erie Canal, between Fort Wayne and Logansport, passing the valleys of the Mississinewa and White rivers, down the west fork of White river, passing by Indianapolis, to the Ohio at Evansville. Length, 290 miles; — the last 110 miles being common to this and to the Wabash and Erie Canal. This canal is designed to open the central part of the state to both a northern and a southern market.

The *White Water Canal* is to commence at the National Road in Wayne county, pass down the valley of the White Water river to Lawrenceburg on the Ohio; 76 miles in length. It is provided, that, at some future day, the north end of this canal shall be connected with the Central Canal in Delaware county.

The *Terre Haute and Eel River Canal* is designed to form a connection between the Wabash and Erie Canal and the Central Canal. Length, 40½ miles. Cost, estimated at \$629,631.

The *Madison and Lafayette Railroad* is designed to extend from Madison on the Ohio through the central part of the state, passing by Indianapolis, to Lafayette on the Wabash and Erie Canal. Length, about 160 miles.

The *New Albany or Jeffersonville and Crawfordsville Road* is designed to connect the Ohio at a point opposite to Louisville with the Wabash and Erie Canal, by a route nearly parallel with the Madison and Lafayette Railroad. Length, about 158 miles.

The *New Albany and Vincennes McAdamized Road* will connect the

Ohio at New Albany, near Louisville, with the Wabash at Vincennes. Length, about 104 miles.

The *Michigan and Erie Canal* or Railroad is designed to extend from the south end of Lake Michigan to the Wabash and Erie Canal, at or near Fort Wayne. It will complete the connection between lakes Erie and Michigan. The law directs the connection to be made by a canal, if practicable, if not, by a railroad.

### XXIII. ILLINOIS.

#### GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
JOSEPH DUNCAN, of Jacksonville, <i>Governor</i> ; (elected in 1834: —			
term of office expires on the 1st Monday in Dec. 1838.)			\$ 1,000
	<i>Lieut.-Governor</i> ,		\$ 5 a day
		[during the session.	
Alexander P. Field, of Vandalia,	<i>Secretary of State</i> ,		1,000
Levi Davis, do.	<i>Audit. of Public Acc'ts</i> ,		1,400
John Dement, do.	<i>Treasurer</i> ,		800
Walter B. Scates, do.	<i>Attorney-General</i> ,		350 and fees.
Present number of Senators, 40; Representatives, 93; pay of each, usually, \$3 a day.			

#### JUDICIARY.

##### *Supreme Court.*

			Salary.
William Wilson,	of Carmi,	<i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$ 1,000
Samuel D. Lockwood,	of Jacksonville,	<i>Associate Judge</i> ,	1,000
Thomas C. Browne,	of Shawneetown,	do.	1,000
Theophilus W. Smith,	of Edwardsville,	do.	1,000

##### *Circuit Courts.*

Judges.		Judges.	
Stephen T. Logan,	1st Circuit.	Justin Harlan,	4th Circuit.
Sidney Breese,	2d do.	Prichard M. Young,	5th do.
Jephtha Hardin,	3d do.	Thomas Ford,	6th do.

The Salary of each Judge is \$ 900.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

[From Peck's "New Guide for Emigrants to the West."]

Counties.	Date of formation.	Square Miles.	Votes in 1834.	Pop. in 1835.	Seats of Justice.	Distance and bearing from Vandalia.
Adams,	1825	820	728	7,042	Quincy,	175 NW.
Alexander,	1819	375	249	2,050	Unity,	135 S.
Bond,	1817	360	519	3,580	Greenville,	19 WSW.
Calhoun,	1825	260	151	1,091	Gilead,	134 WNW.
Champaign,	1833	864	102	1,045	Urbanna,	103 NNE.
Clark,	1819	500	451	3,413	Marshall,	82 ENE.
Clay,	1824	620	172	1,648	Maysville,	50 SE.
Clinton,	1824	500	414	2,648	Carlyle,	28 SSW.
Crawford,	1816	378	519	3,540	Palestine,	100 E.
Coles,	1830	1,248	680	5,125	Charleston,	75 NE.
Cook,	1830		528	9,826	Chicago,	268 NNE.
Edgar,	1823	648	788	6,668	Paris,	100 NE.
Edwards,	1814	200	239	2,006	Albion,	96 SE.
Effingham,	1831	486	129	1,055	Ewington,	29 ENE.
Fayette,	1821	684	665	3,638	VANDALIA,	
Franklin,	1818	850	759	5,551	Frankfort,	83 S.
Fulton,	1825	590	607	5,917	Lewistown,	135 NNW.
Gallatin,	1812	828	1,312	8,660	Equality,	100 SSE.
Greene,	1821	912	1,360	12,274	Carrollton,	90 WNW.
Hamilton,	1821	378	460	2,877	McLeansboro',	76 SSE.
Hancock,	1825	775	357	3,249	Carthage,	180 NW.
Henry,	1825	800		118		210 NNW.
Iroquois,	1833		67	1,164	(Not established),	165 NNE.
Jackson,	1816	576	354	2,783	Brownsville,	96 SSW.
Jasper,	1831	288		415	Newton,	60 E.
Jefferson,	1819	576	455	3,350	Mount Vernon,	48 SSE.
Jo Daviess,	1827		492	4,038	Galena,	300 NNW.
Johnson,	1812	486	316	2,166	Vienna,	120 S.
Knox,	1825	792	180	1,600	Knoxville,	182 NNW.
Lasalle,	1831		289	4,754	Ottawa,	187 N.
Lawrence,	1821	560	618	4,450	Lawrenceville,	88 ESE.
Macon,	1829	1,404	292	3,022	Decatur,	75 N.
Madison,	1812	750	1,307	9,016	Edwardsville,	58 W.
Macoupin,	1829	720	624	5,554	Carlinville,	55 WNW.
Marion,	1823	576	372	2,844	Salem,	25 SSE.
McDonough,	1825	576	304	2,883	Macomb,	155 NW.
McLean,	1830	1,916	496	5,311	Bloomington,	120 N.
Mercer,	1825	558		497	New Boston,	209 NW.
Monroe,	1816	360	449	2,660	Waterloo,	72 SW.
Montgomery,	1821	960	475	3,740	Hillsboro',	28 NW.
Morgan,	1823	1,150	2,717	19,214	Jacksonville,	91 NW.
Peoria,	1825	648	223	3,220	Peoria,	141 NNW.
Perry,	1827	446	273	2,201	Pinckneyville,	71 SSW.
Pike,	1821	800	657	6,037	Pittsfield,	126 WNW.
Pope,	1816	576	444	3,756	Golconda,	130 SSE.
Putnam,	1825	1,340	383	4,021	Hennepin,	180 N.
Randolph,	1795	540	814	5,695	Kaskaskia,	90 SSW.
Rock Island,	1831	377	83	616	Stephenson,	220 NW.
Sangamon,	1821	1,234	2,219	17,573	Springfield,	79 NNW.
Schuyler,	1825	864	680	6,361	Rushville,	128 NW.
Shelby,	1827	1,080	636	4,848	Shelbyville,	60 NNE.
St. Clair,	1795	1,030	1,183	9,055	Belleville,	44 WSW.
Tazewell,	1827	1,130	433	5,850	Tremont,	131 N.
Union,	1818	396	545	4,156	Jonesboro',	120 S.
Vermillion,	1826	1,000	1,025	8,103	Danville,	135 NE.
Wabash,	1824	180	441	3,010	Mount Carmel,	95 SE.
Warren,	1825	900	266	2,623	Monmouth,	184 NW.
Washington,	1818	656	333	3,292	Nashville,	48 SSW.
Wayne,	1819	576	471	2,939	Fairfield,	76 SE.
White,	1815	516	977	6,489	Carmi,	103 SE.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE. — Continued.

New Counties formed, Jan. 1836.	Date of forma- tion.	Square Miles.	Votes in 1834.	Pop. in 1835.	Seats of Justice.
Will, Whiteside, Kane, Ogle, McHenry, Winnebago,	1836 " " " "				Juliett. These counties were taken from Jo Daviess, LaSalle, Cook, and Iroquois. The seats of jus- tice not established, and much of the land unsurveyed, though rapidly settling.
<i>Total,</i>			34,102	272,427	

*Abstract of the Population, &c.*

[From the "Mount Carmel Sentinel."]

Free white males, . . . . .	141,667
Free white females, . . . . .	125,558
Free male persons of color, . . . . .	1,145
Free female do. . . . .	1,099
Indentured and registered servants and children, . . . . .	304
French negroes and mulattoes held in bondage, . . . . .	184

*Total,* 269,957

Militia, 44,141. — Mills, 916. — Manufactories, 339. — Distilleries, 142. — Machines, 87.

## CANALS.

The *Illinois and Michigan Canal*, extending from Chicago on Lake Michigan, to Ottawa on Illinois river, about 95 miles, was commenced in 1836, as a state work, under the direction of a Board of Commissioners. The canal is to be 36 feet wide at the bottom, 60 on the surface, and 6 feet deep. The Illinois river is navigable for steamboats at all seasons to Ottawa. Within 36 miles of Chicago, the canal must be cut 24 miles through solid rock, from 7 to 28 feet in depth. The cost of making this part is estimated at \$4,000,000; of the whole, at \$7,000,000. The commissioners advertised in July, 1836, for 10,000 laborers, offering from \$20 to \$30 per month.

The *Beardstown and Sangamon Canal* was incorporated at the last session of the legislature.

## THE NATIONAL ROAD.

This national work, which commences at Baltimore, extending west, passing by Cumberland, Md., Washington, Pa., Wheeling, Va., Zanesville and Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Indiana, to Vandalia, Illinois; and it is expected to cross the Mississippi, at Alton or St. Louis, and be continued to Jefferson City, and perhaps further. Its course in Illinois from the eastern side of the state to Vandalia, is 90 miles in length,

nearly straight; but this part is not yet in a travelling condition. The width of the road, as laid out, is 80 feet; and of the central part, 30 feet.

#### RAILROADS.

A considerable number of railroads have been projected and chartered in this state; and some of them have been surveyed, and the stock taken.

The *Alton and Springfield Railroad*, extending from Alton on the Mississippi to Springfield, about 70 miles, has been surveyed, and the stock was subscribed for in December, 1835.

A railroad has been projected to extend from Ottawa, the termination of Illinois and Michigan Canal, by Vandalia to the mouth of the Ohio.

Railroads have been chartered from Danville to Springfield, 100 miles; — from Springfield to Quincy, 90 miles; — from Alton to Galena, 350 miles; — from Galena to Ottawa; — from Grafton to Springfield; — from Meredosia to Jacksonville; — from Chicago to Vincennes.

The following railroads were chartered during the session of the legislature which closed early in the year 1836.

The Alton, Wabash, and Erie Railroad; — the Belleville and Mississippi Railroad; — the Central Branch Wabash Railroad; — the Galena and Chicago Railroad; — the Mississippi, Springfield, and Carrollton Railroad; — the Mount Carmel and Alton Railroad; — the Pekin, Bloomington, and Wabash Railroad; — the Rushville Railroad; — the Shawneetown and Alton Railroad; — the Wabash and Mississippi Railroad; — the Wabash and Mississippi Union Railroad; — the Warsaw, Peoria, and Wabash Railroad; — the Waverley and Grand Prairie Railroad; — the Winchester, Lynnville, and Jacksonville Railroad.

#### XXIV. MISSOURI.

##### GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
LILBURN W. BOGGS, <i>Governor</i> ; (term, from 3d Monday in } Nov. 1836, to 3d Monday in Nov. 1840,)	\$1,500
F. Cannon, <i>Lieut.-Governor and President of the Senate.</i>	
Henry Shurlds, <i>City of Jefferson, Secretary of State,</i>	730 and fees.
John Walker, <i>do. Treasurer,</i>	730 and fees.
Peter G. Glover, <i>do. Audit. of Public Acc's,</i>	730 and fees.



## JUDICIARY.

*Supreme Court.*

		Salary.
Matthias McGirk,	<i>Presiding Judge,</i>	\$ 1,100
George Tompkins,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,100
Robert Wash,	<i>do.</i>	1,100

*Circuit Courts.*

Judges.	Salary.	Judges.	Salary.
David Todd, 1st Circuit,	\$ 1,000	John F. Ryland, 5th Circuit,	\$ 1,000
P. H. McBride, 2d do.	1,000	Chas. H. Allen, 6th do.	1,000
L. E. Lawless, 3d do.	1,000	Wm. Scott, 7th do.	1,000
John D. Cook, 4th do.	1,000		

The population of Missouri, in 1830, was 140,455; in 1832, 178,276; in Jan. 1836, estimated at 210,000.

*Trade of St. Louis as indicated by the Steamboat Register.*

	1831.	1835.
Number of different steamboats arrived,	60	121
Number of arrivals,	532	803
Aggregate amount of tonnage,	7,769	15,470

## RAILROADS.

A railroad from Marion City to Palmyra has been commenced; and it is intended to continue it to New York, the capital of Shelby county, and thence to the Missouri, near Chariton. Another has been projected to extend from St. Louis to Fayette, upwards of 100 miles in length; and another, to extend from St. Louis to the lead mines in Washington and Franklin counties.

## XXV. MICHIGAN.

STEVENS T. MASON, *Governor*; term expires on the 1st Monday in January, 1838.

The first election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and members of the legislature, was held on the first Monday in October, 1835, Michigan not having been admitted by Congress into the Union as a state. Towards the close of the last session of Congress, an act was passed to admit Michigan into the Union as a state, on condition that the terms fixed by Congress with respect to its limits were assented to by the people of Michigan. A state convention, composed of 50 members elected by the people, is to meet at Ann Arbor, on the 4th Monday in September, to decide upon the question of accepting these terms.

A convention assembled at Detroit on the 11th of May, 1835, and framed a Constitution for a state government, which was submitted to and ratified by the people on the 1st Monday in the succeeding October. The outlines of this Constitution may be seen in the American Almanac for 1836.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Pop.	Seats of Justice.	Dist. from Detroit.	Counties.	Pop.	Seats of Justice.	Dist. from Detroit.
Berrien,	1,787	Berrien,	180	Macomb,	6,055	Mount Clemens,	25
Branch,	764	Branch,	133	Monroe,	8,542	Monroe,	36
Calhoun,	3,280	Eckford,	100	Oakland,	13,844	Pontiac,	28
Cass,	1,865	Caspopolis,	160	St. Clair,	2,244	St. Clair,	60
Jackson,	3,124	Jacksonburg,	77	St. Joseph,	3,168	White Pigeon,	125
Kalamazoo,	7,911	Bronson,	137	Washtenaw,	14,920	Ann Arbor,	42
Lenawee,	6,055	Tecumseh,	63	Wayne,	16,638	DETROIT,	

The population in the above table is 85,856, and it is given according to the census taken near the end of the year 1834. The number of counties at the commencement of the year 1836, was 36; and the population in July, 1836, was supposed to amount to 120,000.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The following railroads have been incorporated by the new legislature of Michigan:—

The *Detroit and St. Joseph Railroad*, extending from the city of Detroit to the mouth of the river St. Joseph, on the east side of Lake Michigan, about 200 miles in length. This railroad was put under contract in the spring of 1836.

The *Detroit and Maumee Railroad*, extending from Detroit to the river Maumee. The capital for this railroad, \$500,000, has been taken up.

The *Toledo and Kalamazoo Railroad*, extending from the town of Toledo to the mouth of the Kalamazoo.

The *Detroit and Pontiac Railroad*, to extend from Detroit to Pontiac, with the expectation that it will be continued to Saganaw or the Grand River.

A railroad from Monroe to some point on the Detroit and St. Joseph's Railroad.

Other railroads and some canals are projected.

## XXVI. ARKANSAS.

A convention of delegates assembled in January, 1836, and formed a Constitution; near the close of the last session of Congress, an act was passed to admit Arkansas into the Union as an independent state; and on the 1st of August, 1836, an election of governor and other state officers was commenced.

JAMES S. CONWAY, *Governor*; — elected by the people in August, 1836, for four years.

## JUDICIARY.

The following statement exhibits the judiciary under the territorial government; but a change will doubtless soon be made by the legislature of the state.

	Salary.
Benjamin Johnson, of Little Rock, <i>Judge of the Superior Court</i> ,	\$1,200
Edward Cross, of Washington, <i>do.</i>	1,200
Archibald Yell, of Fayetteville, <i>do.</i>	1,200
Thomas I. Lacey, of Helena, <i>do.</i>	1,200
Samuel C. Roane, of Pine Bluff, <i>Attorney</i> ,	250
Elias Rector, of Little Rock, <i>Marshal</i> ,	200

## OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION,

*formed by a Convention that met on the 1st of January, 1836.*

Every white male citizen of the United States, who has been a citizen of the state for six months, is deemed a qualified *elector*.

Members of the *House of Representatives* are elected for two years; members of the *Senate*, for four. — The *General Assembly* meets every two years. All elections are *viva voce*. The senate can never consist of less than 17, nor more than 33 members; the House of Representatives, of not less than 54, nor more than 100 representatives.

The *Governor* holds his office for four years, but is not eligible more than 8 years in any period of 12 years.

The *judicial power* is vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, and justices of the peace. The supreme court consists of three judges; and its jurisdiction is appellate. The official term of the judges of the supreme court is 8 years; of the judges of the circuit court, 4 years. The judges of the supreme and circuit courts are chosen by the general assembly. Justices of the peace are elected by the people, and their term of office is two years. Judges of the county courts are to be chosen by the justices of the peace.

No lotteries can be established, nor the sale of lottery tickets allowed. The person of a debtor cannot be imprisoned, except where there is strong presumption of fraud. — The legislature may establish one state

bank with branches, and one banking institution to promote the agricultural interests of the country.

The legislature has no power to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners. In the prosecution of slaves for any crime, they are to have an impartial trial by jury. Any slave convicted of a capital offence, is to suffer the same degree of punishment as would be inflicted on a free white person, and no other; and courts of justice, before whom slaves are tried, are required to assign them counsel for their defence.

#### POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1835.

Arkansas,	2,080	Independence,	2,653	Phillips,	1,518
Carroll,	1,357	Izard,	1,879	Pike,	449
Chicot,	2,471	Jackson,	891	Pope,	1,318
Conway,	1,214	Jefferson,	1,474	Pulaski,	3,513
Clark,	1,285	Johnson,	1,803	Scott,	100
Crawford,	3,139	Lafayette,	1,446	Sevier,	1,350
Crittenden,	1,407	Lawrence,	3,844	St. Francis,	1,896
Greene,	971	Miller,	1,373	Union,	878
Hempstead,	2,955	Mississippi,	600	Van Buren,	855
Hot-Spring,	6,117	Monroe,	556	Washington,	6,742

Population, in 1820, 14,273; in 1830, 30,388; in 1833, 40,660; in 1835 (as in the above table), 58,134.

#### XXVII. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia is under the immediate government of Congress. The city of Washington became the seat of the government of the United States in 1800; and it is the residence of the President and the other chief executive officers of the national government.

The Congress of the United States meets every year at Washington, on the first Monday in December, unless it is otherwise provided by law: and the Supreme Court of the United States meets here annually on the 2d Monday in January.

#### JUDICIARY.

##### *Circuit Court.*

	Residence.		Salary.
William Cranch,	Washington,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$ 2,700
Buckner Thurston,	do.	<i>Assistant Judge,</i>	2,500
James S. Morsel,	Georgetown,	do.	2,500
Francis S. Key,	Washington,	<i>Attorney,</i>	Fees, &c.
Alexander Hunter,	do.	<i>Marshal,</i>	do.
William Brent,		<i>Clerk for Washington County,</i>	do.
Edmund I. Lee,		<i>Clerk for Alexandria County,</i>	do.

*Orphans' Court.*

			Salary.
S. Chase,	Washington,	Judge,	\$ 1,000
Edward N. Roach,	do.	do.	800
H. C. Neale,	do.	Register.	
Alexander Moore,	Alexandria,	do.	

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

*Washington Branch Canal* connects the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal with the Potomac at Washington;  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles long.

*Alexandria Canal* extends from the termination of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at Georgetown, to Alexandria;  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles.

For an account of the *Baltimore and Washington Railroad* and the *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal*, works connected with this District, see pages 233 and 236.

## XXVIII. FLORIDA TERRITORY.

## GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
RICHARD K. CALL, <i>Governor</i> ; (first appointed in 1836; term } of office expires in April, 1839), }	\$ 2,500
George K. Walker, <i>Secretary</i> ,	1,500

The Legislature, or Legislative Council, is composed of 26 members, who are elected annually by the people on the 2d Monday in October. It meets annually on the 1st Monday in January, and its sessions are limited to 6 weeks.

## JUDICIARY.

	Judges.	Salary.	Attorneys.	Marshals.
Western District,	J. A. Cameron,	\$1,800	George Walker.	J. W. Exum.
Middle do.	Th. Randall,	1,800	J. D. Westcott.	T. E. Randolph.
Eastern do.	Robert R. Reid,	1,800	Th. Douglass.	Samuel Blair.
Southern do.	James Webb,	2,300	Wm. Marvin.	Thomas Eastin.

The Western District comprises the counties of Escambia, Walton, Washington, Franklin, and Jackson; and the Superior Courts are held at Pensacola and Mariana.

The Middle District comprises the counties of Leon, Gadsden, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Madison; and the courts are held at Tallahassee and San Pedro.

The Eastern District comprises the counties of Nassau, St. Johns, Duval, Columbia, Alachua, Hillsborough, and part of Mosquito; and the courts are held at St. Augustine, Newmansville, and Jacksonville.

The Southern District comprises the county of Monroe and part of Mosquito; and the courts are held at Key West.

The *Court of Appeals*, consisting of the Judges of the several Super-

rior Courts, is held annually at Tallahassee on the 1st Monday in January.

The territory comprises 19 counties; and the County Courts are held semi-annually by the judges in the respective counties, who have a limited civil jurisdiction, and original jurisdiction in all matters relating to estates, testate and intestate, and to guardians, wards, and orphans, and their estates.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

There are 8 weekly newspapers published in Florida; 3 at Tallahassee, 1 at Pensacola, 1 at St. Augustine, 1 at Key West, 1 at Jacksonville, and 1 at St. Joseph.

#### RAILROADS.

Several railroads have been incorporated by the legislative council of Florida; but the only one yet in operation is the railroad from St. Joseph to Bayou Columbus, which was opened early in the season of 1836.

A railroad has been projected from Brunswick on the coast of Georgia, through Florida, to the Apalachicola River or Bay, which is expected to be soon commenced: and another, to extend from Columbus in Georgia, on the Chattahoochee to Pensacola in Florida; 110 or 120 miles in length. See page 249.

It has been proposed to unite the Atlantic Ocean with the Gulf of Mexico by a canal across the northern part of the peninsula of Florida, in a direction nearly parallel with the route of the projected railroad across the peninsula.

### XXIX. WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

#### GOVERNMENT.

	Salary.
HENRY DODGE, <i>Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs</i> ; term from 1836 to 1839, }	\$ 2,500
John S. Horner, <i>Secretary</i> ,	1,200

#### JUDICIARY.

	Salary.	
Charles Dunn, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$1,800	W. W. Chapman, <i>Attorney</i> .
Wm. C. Frazier, <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1,800	Francis Gehon, <i>Marshal</i> .
David Irvine, <i>do.</i>	1,800	

This territory has heretofore, for civil purposes, formed a part of the late Michigan Territory; but in 1836, it was erected into a territorial government by an act of Congress. The population has been recently estimated, by the legislature of the territory, at 30,000.

# AMERICAN STATES.

## Republics of North America.

	Population.	Capitals.	Population.	Presidents.
United States, . . .	12,866,020	Washington,	18,827	Andrew Jackson.
Mexico, . . . . .	7,847,292	Mexico,	170,000	*Santa Anna.
Central America, . .	1,800,000	Guatemala,	45,000	Gen. Morazan.
Haiti, . . . . .	935,335	Cape Haytien,	15,000	J. P. Boyer.

## Republics of South America.

United Prov. La Plata,	2,379,888	Buenos Ayres,	80,000	Gen. Rosas.
Peru, . . . . .	1,700,000	Lima,	70,000	Gen. Obregoso.
Chili, . . . . .	1,500,000	Santiago,	65,675	Gen. Prieto.
Bolivia, . . . . .	1,300,000	Chuquisaca,	12,000	Gen. Santa Cruz.
New Grenada, . . .	1,227,680	Bogota,	60,000	Gen. Santander.
Venezuela, . . . .	659,638	Caraccas,	40,000	Dr. Vargas.
Paraguay, . . . .	600,000	Assumption,	9,000	Dr. Francia, <i>Dict.</i>
Equator, . . . . .	481,966	Quito,	60,000	Gen. Flores.
Uruguay, . . . . .	175,000	Monte-Video,	10,000	Gen. Ribeira.

## Empire.

Brazil, . . . . .	5,130,458	Rio Janeiro,	160,000	Emperor. Pedro II.
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\* Now a captive.

The population of the above, with the exception of that of the *United States*, is given according to the Weimar Almanac for 1835.

## BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

### NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

	Year.	Pop.	
Lower Canada,	1831	539,822	Earl of Gosford, <i>Governor-General</i> ,
Upper Canada,	1833	296,544	Major-Gen. Sir Francis B. Head, <i>Lieut.-Governor</i> .
Nova Scotia,	1827	123,848	Major-Gen. Sir C. Campbell, <i>do.</i>
New Brunswick,	1834	119,116	Major-Gen. Sir A. Campbell, <i>do.</i>
Prince Edw. Isl. }	1833	28,925	Sir A. Young, <i>do.</i>
Newfoundland, }	1828	58,088	Captain Prescott, <i>Governor</i> .
Cape Breton,	estim.	30,000	
<i>Total,</i>		1,196,343	

### BRITISH WEST INDIES IN 1833.

Whites, 77,460 ; Free colored, 113,890 ; Slaves, 692,700 : — Total, 884,050.

*Colonial Bishops.* Charles J. Stewart, D. D., Bishop of Quebec ; George J. Mountain, D. D., Bishop of Montreal ; John Inglis, D. D., Bishop of Nova Scotia ; Christopher Lipscomb, D. D., Bishop of Jamaica ; Wm. H. Coleridge, D. D., Bishop of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands.

## TEXAS.

Texas is very thinly peopled, and the greater part of its inhabitants consist of emigrants or adventurers from the United States. It has for some time past been in a state of insurrection or revolution. The principal revolutionary and military events, during the past year, are noticed in the *Chronicle of Events* in the subsequent pages.

In the latter part of December, 1835, about 90 individuals assembled at La Bahia or Goliad, and made a declaration of the independence of Texas; and, early in March, 1836, a convention consisting of 44 delegates, of whom only three or four, it is said, were Mexicans or natives of the country, assembled at a place called Washington, and made a more formal declaration of independence. A republican government was established, the principal executive officers of which were as follows:—

David G. Burnet,	President.
Lorenzo D. Lavala,	Vice-President.
James Collinsworth,	Secretary of State.
Thomas J. Rush,	Secretary of War.
Bailey Hardiman,	Secretary of the Treasury.
Robert Potter,	Secretary of the Navy.
J. R. Jones,	Postmaster-General.
P. W. Grayson,	Attorney-General.

On the 21st of April a great victory was gained by the Texans under General Houston, over the Mexicans; and Santa Anna, the Mexican commander and the President of Mexico, was taken prisoner; and, on the 15th of May, an agreement was signed at Velasco by David G. Burnet, as President of Texas, and General Santa Anna, by which it was stipulated that hostilities should cease; but this agreement was disapproved by the President *ad interim* of Mexico.

A new election of President, Vice-President, Senators, and Representatives was appointed to take place on the 1st of September, 1836. The number of Senators, 14; of Representatives, 32;—the Congress to meet on the 1st of October, 1836.

The extent of the province of Texas and such portions of the adjoining provinces as lie east of the Rio Bravo del Norte, estimated according to Turner's "Map of Mexico."

	Sq. Miles.	Acres.
Texas (proper),	165,000	— 104,560,000
Tamaulipas, east of the Rio Bravo,	13,000	— 8,960,000
Coahuila, do. do.	7,000	— 4,430,000
Chihuahua, do. do.	9,000	— 5,760,000
New Mexico, do. do.	107,000	— 68,480,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	301,000	— 192,210,000



*Population of Coahuila and Texas, as far as ascertained, in 1832-3.*

Leona Vicario, . . .	24,087	Guerrero, . . .	1,015
Vallalonguin, . . .	3,499	Rosas, . . .	2,122
Capellania, . . .	3,576	Nava, . . .	569
Parras, . . .	11,941	Gigedo, . . .	863
Visca of Bustamente, . .	5,189	Morelos, . . .	616
Monclova, . . .	5,021	Alende, . . .	678
San Francisco and San Miguel de Aguas, }	1,005	Bexar, . . .	1,677
San Buenaventura, . .	4,212	Goliad, . . .	1,439
Nadadores, . . .	1,984	Austin, . . .	6,186
Cienegas, . . .	1,631	Nacogdoches, . . .	834
Abasola, . . .	1,237	Gonzales, . . .	466
Candela, . . .	2,491		
Santa Rosa, . . .	2,334		
		<i>Total,</i>	84,672

Of these municipalities, the five last named only are in what was originally called the Province of Texas, comprising 11,602 of the population enumerated. A complete census of Texas was not, however, taken; but the whole population at that time, exclusive of uncivilized Indians, was estimated by an agent of the Mexican government at 21,000; about 3,000 native inhabitants, and 18,000 foreigners or colonists. — See *N.A. Review* for July, 1836; *The National Gazette*; and *Niles' Register*.

# EUROPE.

## REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Accession.</i>	<i>Age at Accession.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>
Charles XIV.	King	Sweden & Norway	Jan. 26, 1764	Feb. 5, 1818	54	Lutheran
Nicholas I.	Emperor	Russia	July 6, 1796	Dec. 1, 1825	29	Gr. Ch.
Frederick VI.	King	Denmark	Jan. 28, 1768	Mar. 13, 1808	40	Lutheran
William IV.	do.	Great Britain	Aug. 21, 1765	June 26, 1830	65	Pr. Ep.
William I.	do.	Holland	Aug. 24, 1772	Mar. 16, 1815	41	Reform'd
Leopold	do.	Belgium	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831	40	Luth'n*
Fred. Wm. III.	do.	Prussia	Aug. 3, 1770	Nov. 16, 1797	27	Evang'l
Frederick	do.	Saxony	May 18, 1797	June 6, 1836	39	Prot.
Francis	Gr. Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwer.	Dec. 10, 1756	April 24, 1785	28	Lutheran
George V.	do.	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 6, 1816	37	do.
Augustus	do.	Oldenburg	July 13, 1783	May 21, 1829	46	do.
William	Duke	Brunswick	April 25, 1806	April 25, 1831	25	do.
William	do.	Nassau	June 14, 1792	Jan. 9, 1816	23	Evang'l
Ch. Frederick	Gr. Duke	Saxe-Weimar	Feb. 2, 1783	June 14, 1828	45	Lutheran
Ernest	Duke	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Jan. 2, 1784	Dec. 9, 1806	22	do.
Bernard	do.	Saxe-Meiningen	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1803	3	do.
Joseph	do.	Saxe-Altenburg	Aug. 27, 1789	Sept. 29, 1834	45	do.
Leopold	do.	Anhalt-Dessau	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1817	22	Evang'l
Alexis	do.	Anhalt-Bernburg	June 12, 1767	April 9, 1796	28	do.
Henry	do.	Anhalt-Cothen	July 30, 1772	Aug. 23, 1830	52	Reform'd
Fred. Gunther	Prince	Schwartz'g Rudolst't	Nov. 6, 1793	April 28, 1807	13	Lutheran
Gunther	do.	Schwartz'g Sonder'n	Dec. 5, 1760	Oct. 14, 1794	33	do.
Henry XIX.	do.	Reuss, Elder Line	Mar. 1, 1790	Jan. 29, 1817	26	do.
Henry LXII.	do.	Reuss, Younger Line	May 31, 1785	April 17, 1818	32	do.
Leopold	do.	Lippe-Detmold	Nov. 6, 1796	April 4, 1802	5	Reform'd
George William	do.	Lippe-Schauenburg	Dec. 20, 1784	Feb. 13, 1787	2	do.
George	do.	Waldeck	Sept. 20, 1789	Sept. 9, 1813	24	Evang'l
Louis	Landg'v'e	Hesse-Homburg	Aug. 29, 1770	April 2, 1829	59	Reform'd
Ch. Leopold Fr.	Gr. Duke	Baden	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830	40	Evang'l
William II.	Electeur	Hesse-Cassel	July 28, 1777	Feb. 27, 1821	44	Reform'd
Louis II.	Gr. Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt	Dec. 26, 1777	April 6, 1830	52	Lutheran
Charles	Prince	Hohenzol'n Sigmar'n	Feb. 20, 1785	Oct. 17, 1831	23	Cath.
Frederick	do.	Hohenzol'n Hechin'n	July 22, 1776	Nov. 2, 1810	34	do.
John Joseph	do.	Lichtenstein	June 26, 1760	Mar. 24, 1805	44	do.
William	King	Wurtemberg	Sept. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816	35	Lutheran
Louis	do.	Bavaria	Aug. 25, 1786	Oct. 13, 1825	39	Cath.
Ferdinand	Emperor	Austria	April 19, 1793	Mar. 2, 1835	42	do.
Louis Philip	King	France	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 9, 1830	57	do.
Isabella II.	Queen	Spain	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833	3	do.
Maria II.	do.	Portugal	April 4, 1819	May 2, 1826	7	do.
Charles Albert	King	Sardinia	Oct. 2, 1798	April 37, 1831	31	do.
Leopold II.	Gr. Duke	Tuscany	Oct. 3, 1797	June 18, 1824	26	do.
Maria Louisa	Duchess	Parma	Dec. 12, 1791	May 30, 1814	22	do.
Francis IV.	Duke	Modena	Oct. 6, 1779	June 8, 1815	35	do.
Charles Louis	do.	Lucca	Dec. 23, 1799	Mar. 13, 1824	24	do.
Gregory XVI.	Pope	States of the Church	Sept. 18, 1765	Feb. 2, 1831	65	do.
Ferdinand II.	King	Two Sicilies	Jan. 12, 1815	Nov. 8, 1830	21	do.
Otho	do.	Greece	June 1, 1815	Jan. 25, 1833	18	do.*
Mahmoud II.	Sultan	Turkey	July 20, 1785	July 28, 1808	23	Mahom'n

\* The King of Saxony is a *Catholic*, though the greater part of his subjects are *Protestants*; the King of Belgium is a *Protestant*, though his subjects are mostly *Catholics*; and the King of Greece is a *Catholic*, though most of his subjects are of the *Greek Church*.

## EUROPEAN STATES,

*with the Population and the Number of the different Religions belonging to each.*

[From the Weimar Almanac for 1835.]

States.	Catholics.	Protest'ts.	Greek Ch.	Jews.	Total.
1. Anhalt-Bernburg,	1,050	43,165		160	43,325
2. Anhalt-Cöthen,		35,800		200	36,000
3. Anhalt-Dessau,		55,985		1,640	57,629
4. Austria,*	25,441,000	2,750,000	2,900,000	470,000	33,482,692
5. Baden,	810,330	377,530		19,423	1,208,697
6. Bavaria,	2,880,383	1,094,633		57,574	4,187,397
7. Belgium,	3,420,198	12,394		782	3,827,222
8. Bremen,	1,500	50,000			52,000
9. Brunswick,	2,500	242,000		1,400	243,000
10. Cracow,	105,463	1,500		17,694	123,157
11. Denmark,	2,000	2,048,091		6,000	2,067,079
12. France,	30,620,000	1,310,000		60,000	32,560,934
13. Frankfurt,	6,000	42,800		5,200	54,000
14. Great Britain,	6,100,000	18,000,000		12,000	24,271,398
15. Greece,			830,000		830,000
16. Hamburg,	3,060	138,890		7,500	150,000
17. Hanover,	210,000	1,342,850		12,300	1,662,500
18. Hesse-Cassel,	103,000	518,349		8,300	629,909
19. Hesse Darmstadt,	177,888	516,687		22,174	718,373
20. Hesse Homburg,	3,000	20,000		1,050	24,050
21. Hohenzol'n-Hechingen,	21,000				21,000
22. Hohenz. Sigmaringen,	42,260			100	42,360
23. Ionian Islands,	35,200		133,898	5,500	188,717
24. Liechtenstein,	5,800				5,800
25. Lippe-Detmold,	1,600	75,118			76,718
26. Lippe-Schauenburg,	100	23,128			23,128
27. Lubeck,	400	45,703		400	46,503
28. Lucca,	145,000				145,000
29. Mecklenburg-Schwerin,	565	457,053		3,121	460,529
30. Mecklenburg-Strelitz,	50	83,978		662	84,690
31. Modena,	380,000			1,500	381,500
32. Nassau,	163,053	193,483		5,932	362,532
33. Netherlands,	280,000	2,050,000		50,000	2,763,608
34. Oldenburg,	70,880	175,912		980	246,885
35. Parma,	440,000				440,000
36. Portugal,	3,530,000				3,530,000
37. Prussia,	4,924,153	7,962,221		167,430	13,068,960
38. Reus-Elder Line,		24,000			24,000
39. Reus-Younger Line,		57,696		300	57,696
40. Russia,*	6,600,000	2,643,000	33,326,000	361,000	41,866,317
41. St. Marino,	7,000				7,000
42. Sardinia,	4,142,177			30,000	4,460,000
43. Saxe-Altenburg,	150	113,898			114,048
44. Saxe-Coburg,	2,200	109,593		1,100	130,231
45. Saxe-Meiningen,	450	140,584		1,030	142,064
46. Saxe-Weimar,	9,563	225,392		1,420	236,375
47. Saxony,	27,693	1,526,577	39	874	1,558,153
48. Schwartz-Rudolstadt,	150	59,683		167	60,000
49. Schwartz-Sondersh'n,	200	51,567			51,767
50. Spain,	12,280,000				12,280,000
51. States of the Church,	2,574,329			16,000	2,592,329
52. Sweden and Norway,	4,000	4,023,000		845	4,028,045
53. Switzerland,	731,343	1,248,183		1,840	2,037,030
54. Turkey,*	310,000	3,000	2,550,000	250,000	10,163,000
55. Tuscany,	1,310,700			930	1,320,000
56. Two Sicilies,	7,416,936		85,000	2,300	7,504,236
57. Waldeck,	800	54,700		500	56,000
58. Wurtemberg,	484,376	1,082,612		10,670	1,586,372
Total,	117,546,105	51,593,915	39,739,821	1,655,991	218,945,744

\* Turkey in Europe has 7,150,000 *Mahometans*, Russia 800,000, and Austria 500 : — total, 7,950,500.

*Note.* — The several numbers and the sums total are given in this table as they are found in the Weimar Almanac; but they are not all consistent with each other.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

## MINISTRY.

The Ministry under *Earl Grey* went out of office in July, 1834; and a new ministry was formed with *Lord Melbourne* at its head. This latter was dissolved in November, 1834, and another was formed with *Sir Robert Peel* at its head. In April, 1835, *Sir Robert Peel* and his colleagues resigned, and *Lord Melbourne* was reinstated in office.

	Salary.
Viscount Melbourne, . . . . .	<i>First Lord of the Treasury</i> , £ 5,000
Lord Cottenham, . . . . .	<i>Lord-Chancellor</i> , 14,000
Marquis of Lansdowne, . . . . .	<i>Lord President of the Council</i> , 2,000
Viscount Duncannon, . . . . .	<i>Lord Privy Seal; Commissioner</i> <i>of Woods and Forests</i> , 2,000
Rt. Hon. Th. Spring Rice, . . . . .	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i> , 5,000
Lord John Russell, . . . . .	<i>Sec. State for the Home Dep.</i> 5,000
Viscount Palmerston, . . . . .	<i>Sec. State for Foreign Affairs</i> , 5,000
Lord Glenelg, . . . . .	<i>Sec. State for Colonial Affairs</i> , 5,000
Earl of Minto, . . . . .	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i> , 4,500
Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse, . . . . .	<i>Pres. of the Board of Control</i> , 3,500
Rt. Hon. Sir Ch. Poulett Thompson, . . . . .	<i>Pres. of the Board of Trade</i> , 2,000
Viscount Howick, . . . . .	<i>Secretary at War</i> , 2,580
Lord Holland, . . . . .	<i>Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster</i> .

\* \* The above form the Cabinet.

Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Parnell, . . . . .	<i>Paymaster-Gen. and Treas. of Navy</i> .
Sir R. Hussey Vivian, . . . . .	<i>Master-General of the Ordnance</i> .
Earl of Lichfield, . . . . .	<i>Postmaster-General</i> .
R. Cutlar Ferguson, . . . . .	<i>Judge-Advocate-General</i> .
John A. Murray, . . . . .	<i>Lord-Advocate for Scotland</i> .
John Cunningham, . . . . .	<i>Solicitor-General for Scotland</i> .
H. Labouchere, . . . . .	<i>Master of the Mint</i> .
Sir John Campbell, . . . . .	<i>Attorney-General</i> , £ 6,200
Sir R. M. Rolfe, . . . . .	<i>Solicitor-General</i> , 4,000

## IRELAND.

Earl Mulgrave, . . . . .	<i>Lord-Lieutenant</i> , 20,000
Lord Plunkett, . . . . .	<i>Lord-Chancellor</i> , 8,000
Viscount Morpeth, . . . . .	<i>Secretary of State</i> , 5,500
Mr. Perrin, . . . . .	<i>Attorney-General</i> .
Mr. O'Loughlin, . . . . .	<i>Solicitor-General</i> .

## PARLIAMENT.

The American Almanac for 1834 contains a complete list of the House of Lords, and also of the first House of Commons that was elected under the Reform Bill. This Parliament was dissolved Dec. 30th, 1834, and a new one was assembled Feb. 19, 1835. The new House of Commons contains upwards of 180 members who were not members of the first Reformed Parliament.

*House of Lords or Peers.*

Lord Cottenham, *Speaker*.

The House of Lords is composed of all the five orders of nobility of England, dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, who have attained the age of 21 years, and labor under no disqualification; of 16 representative peers from Scotland; 28 representative peers from Ireland; 2 English archbishops and 24 bishops; and 4 representative Irish bishops: — The number of each in 1835 being as follows:

Dukes (3 Royal Dukes),	24	Representative Peers of Scotland, 16	
Marquises,	19	Representative Peers of Ireland, 28	
Earls,	108	English Archbishops and Bishops, 26	
Viscounts,	17	Irish Representative Bishops, 4	
Barons,	188		
<hr/>			
<i>Total of the House of Peers,</i>			430

*House of Commons.*

<i>England.</i>	{	26 Counties, 4 each; 7, 3 each; 6, 2 each; York-		}	471
		shire 6; Isle of Wight, 1,	144		
		133 Cities and Boroughs, 2 each,	266		
		53 Boroughs, 1 each,	53		
		City of London,	4		
		Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, 2 each,	4		
<i>Wales.</i>	{	3 Counties, 2 each; and 9 Counties, 1 each,	15	}	29
		14 Districts of Boroughs, 1 each,	14		
<i>Scotland.</i>	{	33 Counties,	30	}	53
		Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2 each,	4		
		18 Boroughs and Districts of Boroughs,	19		
<i>Ireland.</i>	{	32 Counties, 2 each,	64	}	105
		6 Cities, 2 each; 27 Boroughs, 1 each,	39		
		The University of Dublin 2,	2		
<i>Total,</i>					658

The number of county electors in Great Britain and Ireland, enrolled previously to the election of the first Reformed Parliament in 1832, was 464,101, and of borough, &c. electors 348,815: — total, 812,916. The number of electors was to the whole population in proportion of 1 to 37: the average number of electors to one representative, 1,235.

	When assembled.	When dissolved.	Existed.		
			Y.	M.	D.
2d Imperial Parliament,	August 31, 1802	October 24, 1806	4	1	25
3d do. do.	Nov. 25, 1806	May 27, 1807	0	6	2
4th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1807	Sept. 29, 1812	4	10	2
5th do. do.	Nov. 24, 1812	June 10, 1818	5	6	16
6th do. do.	August 4, 1818	February 29, 1820	1	6	25
7th do. do.	April 23, 1820	June 2, 1826	6	1	9
8th do. do.	Nov. 14, 1826	July 24, 1830	4	1	22
9th do. do.	Oct. 26, 1830	April 22, 1831	0	5	27
10th do. do.	June 14, 1831	Dec. 3, 1832	0	5	20
11th Im. or 1st Ref. Par.	Jan. 29, 1833	Dec. 30, 1834	2	0	25
12th do. do.	Feb. 19, 1835				

## JUDICIARY.

*High Court of Chancery.* — Lord Cottenham, *Lord High Chancellor*; Lord Langdale, *Master of the Rolls*; Sir Launcelot Shadwell, *Vice-Chancellor*.

*Court of the King's Bench.* — Lord Denman, *Lord Chief Justice*; — Sir Joseph Littledale, Sir J. Patteson, Sir J. Williams, and Sir J. T. Coleridge, *Judges*.

*Court of Common Pleas.* — Sir N. C. Tindal, *Lord Chief Justice*; — Sir James Allan Park, Sir Stephen Gaselee, Sir John B. Bosanquet, and Sir John Vaughan, *Judges*.

*Court of Exchequer.* — Lord Abinger, *Lord Chief Baron*; — Sir W. Bolland, Sir J. Gurney, Sir J. Park, and Sir E. Alderson, *Barons*.

*Court of Admiralty.* — Sir John Nicholl, *Judge*; — Sir John Dodson, *King's Advocate General*; — Dr. Phillimore, *Admiralty-Advocate*.

## Scotland.

*Court of Session.* — 1st Division. Charles Hope, *Lord President*; D. R. W. Ewart, *Lord Balgray*; Adam Gillies, *Lord Gillies*; J. H. Mackenzie, *Lord Mackenzie*.

2d Division. — David Boyle, *Lord Justice Clerk*; Sir Wm. Miller, *Lord Glenlee*; Alexander McConnochie, *Lord Meadowbank*; J. H. Forbes, *Lord Medwyn*.

## Ireland.

*Court of Chancery.* — Lord Plunket, *Lord Chancellor*. Sir William McMahon, *Master of the Rolls*.

*Court of the King's Bench.* — Charles K. Bushe, *Chief Justice*. Charles Burton, P. C. Crampton, Louis Perrin, *Judges*.

*Court of Common Pleas.* — John Doherty, *Chief Justice*. Arthur Moore, William Johnson, and Robert Torrens, *Judges*.

## ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF ENGLAND;

with the net annual income of each bishop, on three years' average, ending in the year 1831, and the number of benefices in each diocese; from a Report laid before Parliament in 1835.

*Province of Canterbury.*

Cons.	Archbishop.	Dioceses.	Income.	Benefices.
1813	Wm. Howley, D. D., <i>Primate.</i> Bishops.	Canterbury,	£ 19,182	344
1824	Charles J. Blomfield, D. D.	London,	13,929	635
1826	Charles R. Sumner, D. D.	Winchester,	11,151	416
1803	Thomas Burgess, D. D.	Salisbury,	3,939	386
1805	Henry Bathurst, D. D.	Norwich,	5,395	1,021
1812	George Henry Law, D. D.	Bath & Wells,	5,946	441
1816	Herbert Marsh, D. D.	Peterborough,	3,103	290
1820	John Kaye, D. D.	Lincoln,	4,542	1,234
1820	William Carey, D. D.	St. Asaph,	6,301	131
1824	Robert James Carr, D. D.	Worcester,	6,569	212
1824	Christopher Bethell, D. D.	Bangor,	4,464	124
1825	J. Banks Jenkinson, D. D.	St. David's,	1,897	407
1827	George Murray, D. D.	Rochester,	1,459	94
1828	Edward Copleston, D. D.	Llandaff,	924	192
1829	Richard Bagot, D. D.	Oxford,	2,648	209
1830	John Henry Monk, D. D.	Gloucester,	2,282	281
1830	Henry Phillpotts, D. D.	Exeter,	2,719	611
1832	Edward Grey, D. D.	Hereford,	2,576	256
1834	Joseph Allen, D. D.	Ely,	11,105	149
1836	P. N. Shuttleworth, D. D.	Chichester,	4,229	267
1836	Samuel Butler, D. D.	Lich. & Cov.	3,923	606
1836	Charles Th. Longley, D. D.	Bristol,	2,351	254
<i>Province of York.</i>				
	Archbishop.			
1791	Edward Harcourt, D. C. L.	York,	12,629	891
	Bishops.			
1831	Edward Maltby, D. D.	Durham,	19,066	146
1827	Hugh Percy, D. D.	Carlisle,	2,213	127
1828	John Bird Sumner, D. D.	Chester,	3,261	554
1827	William Ward, D. D.*	Sodor & Mann		
* Not a Lord of Parliament.				

## ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF IRELAND.

Cons.	Archbishops.	Sees.	Cons.	Bishops.	Sees.
1806	Lord J. G. Beresford, D. D.	Armagh.	1812	John Leslie, D. D.	*Elphln.
1831	Richard Whately, D. D.	Dublin.	1813	Robert Fowler, D. D.	*Ossory.
1822	Richard Laurence, D. C. L.	Cashel.	1819	James Saurin, D. D.	*Dromore.
1802	P. Le Poer Trench, D. D.	Tuam.	1820	Richard Mant, D. D.	Down & Con.
	Bishops.		1822	Edmund Knox, D. D.	Leig. & Ferns.
1801	N. Alexander, D. D.	Meath.			Limerick.
1803	Ch. D. Lindsey, D. D.	*Kildare.	1828	R. Ponsonby, D. D.	Cloyne.
1802	G. la P. Beresford, D. D.	Kilmore.	1830	Samuel Kyle, D. D.	Derry.
1804	Stephen C. Sandes, D. D.	Killaloe & Cl.			*Cork & Ross.
1804	Ld. R. F. Tottenham, D. D.	*Clogher.			*Raphoe.
		*Killala & A.			*Clonfert & K.
					*Waterf. & L.

According to the act of Parliament of 1833, entitled "An Act to alter and amend the Laws relating to the Temporalities of the Church of Ireland," the archbishoprics of *Cashel* and *Tuam* are to be annexed to Armagh and Dublin, and are to be suppressed as archbishoprics, and reduced to bishoprics; and the ten bishoprics to which an asterisk is prefixed are to be abolished, and their duties transferred to other sees. This change is to take effect whenever the sees become vacant by the decease of the present incumbents.

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## FRANCE.

### GOVERNMENT.

The government of France comprises three powers or branches, the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies; and their three-fold sanction is necessary in order to give validity to a law of the country; but in other respects their functions are distinct and determinate.

#### *The King.*

The executive power is vested in the King. Participating with the other branches the right of proposing laws, he alone is authorized to promulgate them. He is the supreme chief of the state, commands the forces both of land and sea, declares war, makes treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce, appoints to all offices of Government, and makes the rules and ordinances necessary for executing the laws, without having power either to suspend the laws themselves, or dispense with their execution.

The person of the King is inviolable and sacred; but his ministers are responsible.

#### *Chamber of Peers.*

The rights of the Peers were formerly hereditary; but, in 1831, their hereditary rights were abolished, and they are now nominated for life by the King, who can select them only from among those men who have held, for a certain time, high public offices, such as those of ministers, generals, counsellors of state, prefects, mayors of cities of 30,000 inhabitants or more, presidents of royal courts, members of the Institute, members of general councils, or of councils of commerce, &c.

The Chamber of Peers participates the legislative power with that of the Deputies and with the King. It is convoked at the same time as the Chamber of Deputies, and it can hold no session, at any time when the Chamber of Deputies is not also in session. Nevertheless, as it has cognizance of the crimes of high treason and of outrages



against the safety of the state, it may, in this case only and for the exercise exclusively of its judicial functions, form itself into a court of justice, even at a time when the Chamber of Deputies is not in session. — The Chamber of Peers occupies the Palace of the Luxembourg, which has been successively the residence of Maria de Medicis, of the family of Orleans, of the Directory, of the First Consul Bonaparte, of the Conservatory Senate, &c. Its sessions are public.

#### *Chamber of Deputies.*

This body is composed of Deputies elected, every five years, by 459 colleges, distributed among the departments in proportion to their population; and to these colleges all Frenchmen, who perform certain conditions specified by one of the fundamental laws, are summoned. In order to be eligible as a deputy, a Frenchman must be 30 years of age and pay a direct tax of 500 francs; and in order to be an elector, he must pay a direct tax of 200 francs. To the King pertains the right of convoking the Chamber of Deputies; he may also prorogue or dissolve it; but in this last case he must convoke a new one within three months. — The Chamber of Deputies meets at Paris in the palace which formerly belonged to the family of Bourbon Condé. Its sessions are public.

All the power of the Chamber of Deputies consists in deliberating and voting respecting laws, which must also obtain the assent of the other two branches; but with respect to the execution of them, it takes no part. Taking no part either in the nomination or the dismissal of functionaries of any class, it exercises, in relation to the government of the country, only an oversight and control. Every year, the law relating to the finances or budget, which gives authority for collecting the taxes, and for disposing, under certain restrictions, of the revenue which they afford, is submitted to its vote, before it undergoes an examination in the other chamber. It is then by giving its assent, or rather its refusal, that it can make known to the country whether it approves or disapproves of the proceedings of the executive power.

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS. — Feb. 1836.

The general direction of all the affairs of the state is divided into eight divisions or branches, with a minister at the head of each.

M. Thiers, . . . . .	<i>Pres. Council; Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i>
M. Sauzet, . . . . .	<i>Keeper of the Seals; Min. Justice &amp; Worship.</i>
Marshal Maison, . . . . .	<i>Minister of War.</i>
Admiral Duperre, : . . . .	<i>Minister of Marine.</i>
Count Montalivet, . . . . .	<i>Minister of the Interior &amp; of Public Works.</i>
M. l'assay, . . . . .	<i>Minister of Commerce.</i>
M. Pelet de la Lozère, . . . . .	<i>Minister of Public Instruction.</i>
Count D'Argout, . . . . .	<i>Minister of Finance.</i>

## FOREIGN OBITUARY.

1835.

July 6. — In London, Rt. Hon. *Edward Harbord, Lord Suffield*, in his 54th year. He was much respected for his talents, and for his benevolent, philanthropic, and religious character; and was distinguished for his zealous and unwearied services in effecting the abolition of slavery.

July 28. — At Paris, *Marshal Mortier, Duke of Treviso*, shot dead by the discharge of fire-arms aimed at the King, in his 68th year. Edward Adolphus Casimir Joseph Mortier was the son of a merchant, and was brought up in his father's profession, but quitted his station as clerk in a mercantile house at Dunkirk, in 1791, to enter on his successful military career, with the rank of captain. He was not long afterwards raised to the rank of a general officer; in 1804, to that of a marshal; and in 1808, to that of Duke of Treviso. He accompanied Napoleon in his Russian invasion; and it was to him that the hazardous undertaking of blowing up the Kremlin at Moscow was intrusted. In 1834, he succeeded Marshal Soult as President of the Council and Minister of War. "Mortier is among the small number of Napoleon's generals whose reputation for integrity and private worth has remained unquestioned through life."

July 29. — In London, in his 57th year, *Robert Lemon, F. S. A.*, Deputy Keeper of the State Papers. He became a clerk in the State Paper Office in 1795, and was appointed Deputy Keeper in 1818. He applied himself with zeal and indefatigable industry in arranging a vast quantity of valuable papers which were in the utmost confusion, buried under accumulated dust and cobwebs; and here was found by him the long-lost work of Milton, "*De Doctrina Christiana*," which has since been translated by the Rev. Charles Sumner, now Bishop of Winchester.

July 29. — At New Lodge, near Belfast, Ireland, aged 55, *Michael Thomas Sadler, F. R. S.*, formerly a member of parliament. He was highly esteemed for his talents and for his excellent and religious character. He was a distinguished orator, an eminent philanthropist, and was indefatigable in the cause of benevolence. "The Factory Regulation Bill" was the result of his parliamentary efforts. His writings commanded much attention, as well as his speeches, particularly his two principal works; "*Ireland, its Evils, and their Remedies*," and his "*Law of Population*," in two vols., in which he maintains views opposite to those of Malthus.

July. — At Liverpool, on a journey from Ireland to London, *Thomas Eltrington, D. D.*, Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns. He was chosen Professor of Mathematics in Trinity College in Dublin, in 1795; in 1811, he was appointed Provost; and in 1820, he was consecrated Bishop of Lim-

erick. He was distinguished as a scholar and a man of science, and was the author of several publications.

Aug. 5. — At Edinburgh, aged 63, *Thomas McCrie*, D. D., a distinguished divine and ecclesiastical antiquary. His theology and sermons assimilated him to his covenanted forefathers two centuries ago. He was distinguished for his patient research, candor, and ability, as an ecclesiastical historian; and he produced several works which have a high reputation. His "Life of John Knox" was published in 1812; the "Life of Andrew Melville" in 1819; the "History of the Progress and Suppression of the Reformation in Italy in the 16th Century," in 1827, and a similar "History of the Reformation in Spain" in 1829. He had been several years engaged on a Life of Calvin, which it is expected will be edited by his son.

Aug. 5. — At Chelsea, England, in his 41st year, *G. S. Newton*, R. A., an eminent painter. He was born at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and was the son of Henry Newton, Collector of Customs. He went to Europe about 15 years before his death, entered himself a student in the English Royal Academy, became distinguished in his profession, and produced a number of works which are highly esteemed. About three years before his death he visited America, married a young lady, and soon after his return to England, he was deprived of his reason, and continued in this state till four days before his decease.

Aug. 23. — At Maidenhead, in England, aged 54, *Isaac Pocock*, one of the most successful dramatic writers of his day.

Aug. — At Naples, *Thomas James Matthias*, F. R. S., F. S. A. He received his degree of A. B. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1774; was for several years Treasurer of the Household of Queen Charlotte; and in 1814, he quitted England for Naples, where he resided till his death. He was the reputed author of the anonymous poem, entitled "The Pursuits of Literature," the first part of which appeared in 1794. This work, for some time, attracted great attention, on account of the criticism on opinions, and the free and poignant remarks on contemporary characters; but it has now nearly sunk into oblivion. He published, in 1814, the "Works of Thomas Gray, with his Life and Additions," in 2 vols. 4to. His other publications in English were chiefly of a light and evanescent character. He was a great proficient in Italian literature, and was the author of a number of publications in the Italian language.

Sept. 14. — At Dublin, aged 72, *John Brinkley*, D. D., F. R. S., Bishop of Cloyne, President of the Royal Irish Academy, and distinguished as a mathematician and astronomer. He was educated at the University of Cambridge, appointed Professor of Astronomy in Trinity College, Dublin, in 1792, and Bishop of Cloyne in 1826.

Sept. 23. — At Puteaux, near Paris, in his 29th year, *Signor Bellini*, a native of Catania in Sicily, a distinguished musical composer, and author of "I Puritani," and various other works.

Sept. 24. — In London, aged 79, *John Pitt*, second Earl of Chatham, a general in the army. He was the eldest son of William Pitt, the great Earl of Chatham, and brother of William Pitt, the distinguished prime minister of England. He was appointed, in 1796, President of the Council; and in 1801, Master-General of the Ordnance; and in 1809, he commanded the unfortunate Walcheren expedition. He has left no heir, and the peerage has become extinct. The only representatives of William Pitt, the great Earl of Chatham, are three granddaughters, one of whom is Lady Hester Stanhope, the eccentric resident in Syria.

Sept. 27. — At a great age, the *Abbé Gervaise de la Rue*, Dean of the Faculty of Letters of the Royal Academy of Caen, Member of the Institute, Knight of the Legion of Honor, &c. This long celebrated antiquary was Professor of History in the University of Caen before the French Revolution, and is the author of various learned works relating to the poetry and literature of the middle ages.

Oct. 1. — Near Bristol, England, aged 73, *Luke Booker*, LL.D., a much respected clergyman, and author of various publications.

Oct. 4. — At Paris, aged about 30, *Don Telesforo de Trueba y Cosia*, a native of Spain, but during a great part of his life, a resident in England, and author of several dramas and novels, published in the latter country. He wrote dramas in Spanish, French, and English, which were successfully produced at the several national theatres.

Nov. 1. — At Glasgow, in Scotland, in his 38th year, *William Motherwell*, a poet of considerable reputation. A collected edition of his lyrical and narrative poems was published in 1833.

Nov. 1. — At Walworth, near London, aged 77, *Thomas Taylor*, long known by the appellation of "The Platonist." He was born in London, in 1758, and acquired the rudiments of classical learning at St. Paul's School. He early manifested a love of mysticism and metaphysical subtilty. He applied himself with zeal and assiduity to the study of the old Greek philosophers, beginning with Aristotle and proceeding to Plato, and their successors. His publications comprise 23 volumes 4to, and 40 volumes 8vo. His greatest works are complete translations of Aristotle and Plato, illustrated copiously from the ancient commentators; and a translation of Pausanias with elaborate notes.

Nov. 10. — At Macao, China, *Sir Andrew Ljungstedt*, a native of Sweden, and eminent as a man of learning, who resided 40 years at Macao. Besides other works, he was the author of "Historical Sketches of the Portuguese Settlements in China."

Nov. 13. — Aged 69, *Henry F. Storch*, first Vice-President of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, and author of a "Statistical and Historical View of the Russian Empire," a "Course of Political Economy," &c.

Nov. 17. — At Dresden, aged 75, *Charles Augustus Böttiger*, Aulic Counsellor to the King of Saxony, Director of Studies at the "Ritter-

*Akademie* " at Dresden, &c., an eminent scholar and archæologist, and the author of various learned works.

Nov. 19. — At Islington, England, *Charles Coote*, D. C. L., in his 76th year. He was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford; was of a retired disposition; pursued the life of a literary man; was for some years the editor of the *Critical Review*; and was the author of various works, some of which are the "*Elements of the Grammar of the English Language*," — 1788; "*History of England from the earliest Dawn of Record to the Peace of 1783*," — 1791; "*Lives of English Civilians*," — 1804; "*History of Ancient Europe*," — 1815; "*Continuation of Russell's Modern Europe*," — 1818.

Nov. 21. — At Helsingfors, in Finland, in his 34th year, *Alexander Chemiotte*, formerly Professor at the University of Cracow, one of the most learned orientalists in Europe, and author of a "*History of all the Arabian Emperors under the Abassides*," and other works.

Nov. 21. — At his residence on the banks of the Yarrow, in Scotland, aged 63, *James Hogg*, styled "the Ettrick Shepherd." He was the son of a shepherd, and was born in Ettrick Forest, in the county of Selkirk, Scotland, Jan. 25th, 1772. His parents were very poor; he attended school in his childhood so as merely to learn to read correctly; and was employed in his childhood and youth as a cowherd and a shepherd's boy. He began to write songs and ballads about the year 1796; and the first published effort of his art of ballad-writing, "*Donald Macdonald*," appeared in 1801. After publishing various other matters, he planned and produced, in 1813, his most celebrated poem, "*The Queen's Wake*," which in a short time passed through five editions, and raised its author to a high standing as a poet, and caused his society to be sought by the learned and the great. His other principal productions were "*Madoc of the Moor*," "*Poetic Mirror*," "*Brownie of Bodsbeck*," "*Winter Evening Tales*," "*The Three Perils of Man*," "*The Three Perils of Woman*," "*Confessions of a Sinner*," "*Queen Hynde*," "*Shepherd's Calendar*," "*Altrive Tales*," "*A Queer Book*," "*Lay Sermons*," and "*Domestic Manners of Sir Walter Scott*."

"The 'Ettrick Shepherd' was a simple yet vigorous minded, and on the whole, an extraordinary man; but ambitious, vain, and egotistical, as his works most strongly testify; — and a peasant nearly all his life, possessing little knowledge of general or refined society. Hale, hearty, and robust, he bore up against misfortunes with amazing spirit. His natural character, although exaggerated in the coloring, has been ably drawn in the '*Noctes*' of '*Blackwood*.' His prose writings are full of raciness and humor, but occasionally broad." — *Gent. Mag.*

Nov. 25. — At Edinburgh, in his 59th year, *Robert Goodacre*, a distinguished Lecturer on astronomy. He was a native of Leicestershire, England; was, for many years, the principal of a respectable seminary at Nottingham; and was the author of various works on education, of which

those on arithmetic still have an extensive circulation. In 1820, he constructed an astronomical apparatus, and having lectured on astronomy for some time in England, he proceeded to the United States, where he passed four years, and visited the principal towns. After his return he lectured in almost every large town in Great Britain, and continued his professional labors till within ten days of his death.

Dec. 21. — At Edinburgh, in his 82d year, *Sir John Sinclair*, LL. D., F. R. S., F. S. A., &c. He was born, in 1754, at Thurso Castle, in the county of Caithness; was educated at Edinburgh; was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1775; was first elected a representative in Parliament in 1780, and continued for many years a member. Sir John Sinclair was a very voluminous author, and was distinguished for his patriotism and philanthropy. During a public life of upwards of 50 years, there is scarcely any topic in the whole range of political, statistical, or medical science, to which he did not turn his active and inquiring mind; and his services in promoting improvement with respect to agriculture and the fisheries, entitle him to the lasting gratitude of his native country. His reputation and correspondence were widely extended, not only in Europe, but also in America; though some of his speculations were considered fanciful by more practical men. Some of his principal publications are a "Statistical Account of Scotland," "History of the Revenue of Great Britain," "Thoughts on the Naval Strength of Great Britain," "Considerations on Militias and Standing Armies," "Essays on Agriculture," "An Account of the Northern Districts of Scotland," "Code of Health and Longevity," "Agricultural Practice of Scotland," and papers on "The Bullion Question."

Dec. 22. — In London, at an advanced age, *Edmund Fry*, M. D. He was a member of the Society of Friends, originally bred to the medical profession, but was more generally known as an eminent and learned type-founder.

## 1836.

Jan. 19. — At Ewelme, in Oxfordshire, England, in his 42d year, *Edward Burton*, D. D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford. He took his degree of bachelor of arts at Christ Church College in 1815, was appointed Select Preacher in the University in 1824, Bampton Lecturer in 1828, and Regius Professor of Divinity in 1829. He was distinguished for his learning, great industry as a student, and uncommon activity in the offices which he sustained; and he was the author of a large number of publications. He has been succeeded in office by R. D. Hampden, D. D., an appointment by Lord Melbourne, which has caused a great sensation at Oxford.

Jan. 20. — At Brussels, aged 51, *Thomas Walker*, a barrister-at-law, and an officer in the police of London. He was born at Manchester in 1784, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1808, and died at Brussels, while

on a tour on the continent for his health. He was the author of an eccentric and humorous work entitled "The Original," originally published in 26 weekly numbers, from May, 1834, to November, 1835.

Jan. 28. — At Early Court, near Reading, England, in his 91st year, the Rt. Hon. *William Scott, Baron Stowell*, D. C. L., F. R. S., &c. He was the eldest son of William Scott, a coal merchant of Newcastle upon Tyne, and was born in 1745, the year of the Scottish Rebellion, at Heworth, in the county of Durham, his mother having been conveyed to that place on account of the alarm occasioned by the approach of the rebels to Newcastle. Lord Stowell, as did his younger brother John (now the Earl of Eldon, and lately Lord Chancellor of England), received the rudiments of his classical education at the grammar school in Newcastle. He was graduated, in 1764, A. B. at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; in 1765, was admitted fellow of University College, also the same year appointed a tutor; in 1773, was elected Reader of Ancient Histories; in 1779, he took the degree of D. C. L., and soon after he commenced his career as an advocate in the Civil Law Courts, and rapidly rose to the highest eminence. He was knighted in 1788; in 1798, he became Judge of the High Court of Admiralty; in 1790, he was elected M. P. for Downton, and in 1801, for the University of Oxford, which office he continued to fill till he was called to the House of Lords; and in 1821, he was created a Peer by the title of Baron Stowell.

In 1828, Lord Stowell retired from his station as Judge of the Court of Admiralty, having performed the duties of the office for 30 years with great ability and reputation. "Devoting his brilliant talents and extraordinary acumen to the noblest branch of his profession, the study of international law, and living in times when a general war called all this knowledge into action, his decisions have passed into precedents equal, if not superior, in authority to those of the venerable founders of the science, Puffendorf, Grotius, Vattel, &c."

Lord Stowell was intimately associated with several very eminent men of the past age. In 1778, he became a member of the "Literary Club," which then numbered among its members Dr. Samuel Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Edmund Burke; and Dr. Johnson, just before his death, in 1784, appointed him one of his three executors, the other two being Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir John Hawkins. Lord Stowell is represented to have been the charm and ornament of every society of which he formed a part; and his unbounded charities acquired for him universal regard and esteem.

Feb. 3. — At Rome, aged 85, *Madame Marie Letitia Bonaparte*, mother of Napoleon. "*Gentleman's Magazine*," for March, 1836. The American Almanac for 1834 contains an obituary notice of Madame Bonaparte, who is stated, on the authority of European journals, to have died at Rome in October, 1832. In "*The Gentleman's Magazine*" for November, 1832, she is stated to have died "lately at Rome at the age of 82."

Feb. 4. — At Naples, aged 59, *Sir William Gell*, F. R. S., F. S. A., &c., a celebrated classical antiquary, the illustrator of the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and author of various learned works on classical antiquity. "Those who had opportunities of appreciating the character of this amiable man," says "The Gentleman's Magazine," "knew not which most to admire, — the depth and versatility of his erudition, the benevolent kindness of his heart, or the suavity of his manners."

Feb. 6. — In London, aged 71, *John Bell*, who was for many years a distinguished ornament of the chancery bar, held in the highest estimation for his learning, acuteness, and judgment. He was a native of Cumberland, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, yet retained, through his professional career, unalloyed, his broad provincial dialect; his utterance was also greatly embarrassed by hesitation and stuttering; his handwriting was noted for its illegibility; and one of his feet was so distorted as to render walking a painful operation. George IV., while Prince Regent, is said to have asked the Lord Chancellor Eldon, who was considered at that time the greatest lawyer? — to which he replied, "Please your Royal Highness, the greatest lawyer we have at this time, is a gentleman who can neither read, write, walk, or talk."

Feb. 10. — At Paris, aged 81, the *Countess of Rumford*, widow of Count Rumford, and also of Lavoisier, the celebrated chemist.

Feb. 15. — At Clapham, near London, in his 90th year, *John Gillies*, LL. D., F. R. S., F. S. A., &c., Historiographer to the King for Scotland. Dr. Gillies was born at Brechin, county of Forfar, in Scotland, in 1747; was educated at Glasgow; and went early in life to London with a view of making literature his chief pursuit. After spending some time upon the continent of Europe, the Earl of Hopetoun invited him to travel with his sons, and in 1777, he settled upon him an annuity for life. After the death of Dr. Wm. Robertson, in 1793, he was appointed historiographer for Scotland; he continued his literary industry to an advanced age; and "closed a long and honored life by a death worthy of it, — during the last few weeks of a rapid decline, having shown a mind full of composure, benevolence, and piety."

His principal works are the "Orations of Isocrates and those of Lysias, translated;" "History of Ancient Greece;" "View of the Reign of Frederick II. of Prussia;" "Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, translated from the Greek;" "History of the World from Alexander to Augustus;" and "Translation of Aristotle's Rhetoric."

Feb. 21. — At Bishop's Auckland, county of Durham, England, aged 70, *William Van Mildert*, D. D., Bishop of Durham. He was born in London in 1765, and was the grandson of Abraham Van Mildert, of Amsterdam, who settled as a merchant in London. He graduated A. B. at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1787; and D. D. in 1813; was elected Preacher of Lincoln's Inn in 1812; Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford in 1813; and was made Bishop of Llandaff in 1818, and of Durham in 1826.



He had the reputation of being an able and learned theologian. His principal works are his "Bampton Lectures," "Boyle's Lectures," "Life of Waterland," and two volumes of "Sermons." As Bishop of Durham, he possessed an almost princely income, and his charities, public and private, are represented to have been very great, and his character highly exemplary. The new University of Durham was founded chiefly by his munificence.

Feb. 27. — In England, *Mrs. Whitlock*, aged 74, formerly an eminent actress. Her maiden name was *Elizabeth Kemble*, and she was the fifth child of Roger Kemble, a provincial manager, whose family have been long distinguished for their theatrical talents, and six of whose children have gained more or less celebrity by their connection with the stage; viz. Sarah (*Mrs. Siddons*), born 1755; John, born 1757; Stephen; Elizabeth (*Mrs. Whitlock*), born 1761; Fanny, (*Mrs. Twiss*); Charles, born 1775, the father of Fanny Kemble (*Mrs. Butler*).

*Mrs. Whitlock* is said to have borne a very strong resemblance, in face, figure, and voice, to her more celebrated sister *Mrs. Siddons*. She accompanied her husband to America in 1793, on a professional expedition, where he died in 1799. She played at Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, &c., with much success and popularity.

• March 1. — At Mexico, *General Barragan*, acting President of Mexico, in the absence of the President Santa Anna.

March 14. — Near London, at an advanced age, *John Mayne*, a Scotch poet, author of various poems, of which the most celebrated is "The Sil-ler Gun," the first form of which was written in 1777, and consisted of only 12 stanzas; but it was enlarged in subsequent editions, and in 1808, was extended to four cantos.

March 20. — In London, in his 40th year, *Henry David Inglis*, author of "Travels in Spain," "Ireland in 1834," and some other works. He was a native of Scotland, and was the great grandson, on his mother's side, of the celebrated Col. James Gardiner, who fell at Preston Pans.

March 22. — At Bath, England, aged 88, *Christopher Butson*, D. D., Bishop of Killaloe and Clonfert, Ireland.

March 25. — At Gateacre, near Liverpool, in his 37th year, *Henry Roscoe*, barrister-at-law. He was distinguished for his legal and various learning and ability, and was the author of several professional works, also of the "Lives of Eminent British Lawyers," a volume of Lardner's Cyclopædia, and the "Life of William Roscoe," his late eminent father.

March 28. — At Kensington, England, in his 82d year, *Richard Valpy*, D. D., a distinguished scholar, author of a Latin and a Greek Grammar, and other publications, and long Head Master of Reading School.

March 31. — At Westminster, in his 63d year, *Edward S. Ruthven*, M. P. for the city of Dublin, a man of singular and eccentric appearance and character.

March 31. — At Tooting Common, Surrey, England, in his 58th year, *Matthew Lumsden*, LL. D., late Professor of Persian and Arabic in the College of Fort William, Calcutta, an eminent orientalist, and author of a Persian and an Arabic Grammar.

March 31. — At Hastings, England, aged 58, *Henry Ryder*, D. D., Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. He was the youngest son of the first Lord Harrowby, and brother to the present Earl of Harrowby; and was greatly respected for his exemplary piety, and for the zeal and fidelity with which he discharged his duties as a Christian minister and bishop.

April 4. — In London, aged 76, *Bowyer Edward Sparke*, D. D., Bishop of Ely.

April 7. — At Westminster, aged 81, *William Godwin*, a voluminous author, as a novelist and a political and miscellaneous writer. He was the son of a Calvinistic dissenting minister; born at Wisbeach in Cambridgeshire, March 3d, 1756; educated at the Dissenting College, at Hoxton; was three or four years a minister of a Dissenting congregation at Stowmarket in Suffolk; but in 1782 he gave up the office of a preacher, and repaired to London, resolving to gain a subsistence by literature. He soon became known as an avowed freethinker and contemner of religion.

Some of Mr. Godwin's principal works were "Political Justice," of which the first edition was published in 1793; — (in the subsequent editions, he recanted some of the most offensive doctrines of this work); — "Caleb Williams," the most popular of all his works, was published in 1794; "The Enquirer," published in 1797; "St. Leon," 1799; "Life of Chaucer," 1803; "Fleetwood," 1804; "The Lives of Edward and John Phillips," 1815; "History of the Commonwealth of England from its Commencement to the Restoration of Charles II.," 1824 to 1828; "Cloudesley," 1830; "Thoughts on Man; his Nature, Productions, and Discoveries," 1831; and "The Lives of the Necromancers," 1834.

In 1797, Mr. Godwin was married to the celebrated Mary Wolstoncraft, authoress of a "Vindication of the Rights of Woman," with whom he had lived for some time before their marriage. His wife died a few months after her marriage in giving birth to a daughter, who is now the widow of the poet Shelley, and authoress of "Frankenstein." The following year Mr. Godwin published the "Memoirs of Mary Wolstoncraft," a work disreputable to his name, as well as that of his wife. He also edited her Posthumous Works.

May 4. — At Paris, *M. Ganihl*, a celebrated writer on Political Economy.

May 13. — In London, aged 85, *Sir Charles Wilkins*, D. C. L., F. R. S., distinguished for his oriental learning, particularly in the Sanscrit language and literature.

May 14. — At Herne-hill, England, aged 74, *James Horsburgh*, F. R. S., Hydrographer to the East India Company, author of the "East India Sailing Directory," &c.

May 25. — In London, aged 66, Rt. Hon. *George Gordon*, fifth *Duke of Gordon*, Marquis of Huntly, premier Marquis of Scotland, a General in the army, Grand Master of the Orangemen in Scotland, Chancellor of Marischal College, &c. He was born at Edinburgh in 1770, and was greatly esteemed for his kindness and philanthropy. He left no heir to his Scottish titles, and the line of the Dukes of Gordon has become extinct.

June 6. — At Pilitz, Saxony, *Anthony*, King of Saxony, in his 81st year.

June 20. — At Paris, *Edmund Joseph Count de Sièyes*, aged 88. The Abbé Sièyes, born May 3d, 1748, at Fréjus, was vicar-general of the bishop of Chartres, when, in 1789, he was appointed a deputy of the third estate of Paris in the Estates-general; and for a long time afterwards he acted a conspicuous part in the affairs of France. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Sièyes was made a member of the chamber of peers; but in 1816, by the royal decree against regicides, he was banished from France. For some years previous to his death, he had been reduced to a state of idiocy.

July 14. — At Montego Bay, Jamaica, aged 110, *Mrs. Isabella James*, a native of Guadaloupe.

July 19. — At Bourdeaux, in France, *Cardinal Cheverus*, archbishop of Bourdeaux, in his 69th year. Lefebure de Cheverus was born at Mayenne, Jan. 28th, 1768; came to America after the French revolution, and was consecrated first Catholic bishop of Boston in 1810; returned to France by the invitation of Louis XVIII., and was consecrated bishop of Montauban in 1823, and archbishop of Bordeaux in 1826; and was, in 1835, made a cardinal. He was a man of distinguished talents, and extensive, scientific and literary acquirements. He was well versed in Hebrew and Greek; and he read and spoke Latin, as a vernacular tongue. He seems to have gained, in all situations in which he was placed, universal confidence and esteem. During his residence in Boston, he sustained the character of a most amiable, exemplary, and devout man. He devoted himself with great zeal and assiduity to the duties of his office, not overlooking the meanest of his flock; and he was regarded by Protestants, as well as by Catholics, with sincere affection and high respect.

July 28. — At Frankfort on the Maine, where he was on a visit, *Nathan Mayer Rothschild*, aged 59, the celebrated London Banker. He was a Jew, born at Frankfort, and has left four sons and three daughters, and four brothers and four sisters. "The death of this eminent banker is one of the most important events for London and perhaps for Europe, that has occurred for some time. His financial transactions have pervaded the whole continent, and may be said to have exercised more or less influence on money business of every description. No operations on an equally large scale had existed in Europe previous to his time; for they were not confined to his own capital and resources, which were immense, but were carried on in conjunction with his brothers in Paris, in Vienna, in Frankfort, and in Naples, — all of whom possess colossal fortunes of their own."

## AMERICAN OBITUARY.

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The names are arranged *alphabetically*, under the respective years, 1835 and 1836, for the sake of convenient reference.

The notices, which are all necessarily brief, do not always correspond, in length, to the importance of the persons; and many names which it would be desirable to have recorded, are omitted on account of the difficulty, in many cases, of obtaining the requisite information.

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### 1835.

Oct. 16. — At Baltimore, Md., aged 50, *Dr. Samuel Baker*, President of the Medico-Surgical Society of Baltimore, and formerly Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Maryland.

Aug. 30. — At Liverpool, England, *William T. Barry*, of Kentucky, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain, formerly post-master-general of the United States, and a senator in Congress, from Kentucky.

Dec. 25. — At Plymouth, Mass., aged 70, *Dr. Zaccheus Bartlett*, Vice-President of the Pilgrim Society.

Nov. — At Lexington, Va., *George Baxter*, a distinguished lawyer.

Nov. 13. — At Mount Airy, Richmond County, Va., aged 72, *Sir Jennings Beckwith*, known as the "Leather Stocking" of the Northern Neck.

Dec. 5. — In Pennsylvania, *Seth Chapman*, President Judge of the 8th judicial district of that State.

Nov. 24. — At New Ipswich, N. H., aged 82, *Captain Ebenezer Clark*, a revolutionary soldier.

Nov. — At Charlestown, Mass., aged 60, *Samuel Dana*, a respectable lawyer, formerly a member of Congress and a judge.

Oct. 27. — At Cambridge, Mass., aged 73, *Daniel Davis*, for 32 years solicitor-general of Massachusetts.

Nov. — In Caroline Co., Va., aged about 48, *John Dickinson*, an eminent lawyer.

Nov. 24. — At Philadelphia, in his 76th year, *Col. William Duane*, long known as editor of "The Aurora," one of the most able and distinguished newspapers which supported Mr. Jefferson and his measures.

Dec. 16. — In Baltimore Co., Md., *John Emery*, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a man highly respected, and much lamented.

He left his home near Reisterstown, in the morning, for Baltimore ; after proceeding 2 miles, 13 miles from the city, he was thrown from his carriage, his skull was fractured, and he died in the evening.

Dec. 21. — At Cincinnati, Ohio, *Gen. James Findlay*, a native of Pennsylvania, and a member of Congress from Ohio from 1825 to 1833.

Nov. 14. — At Newton, Mass., *James Freeman*, D. D., senior pastor of the Stone Chapel Society in Boston, in the 77th year of his age and the 54th of his ministry. He was born at Charlestown, Mass., in 1759, was graduated at Harvard College in 1777 ; in 1782, he was invited to officiate as reader, and in 1783, he was chosen pastor of the Episcopal church and society that worshipped in the house, which, before the revolution, was called the King's Chapel, but since that event, commonly the Stone Chapel. When he consented to act as reader, he stipulated for liberty to omit the reading of the Athanasian Creed. Having not long after wholly rejected the trinitarian doctrine, he became dissatisfied with his situation. The greater part of his hearers responded to his sentiments, and resolved to alter their liturgy and retain their minister. The liturgy was accordingly altered so as to be conformed to the Unitarian doctrine, and Bishop Provoost having declined to give him ordination, he "was ordained by his society alone, as their rector and minister, by a solemn, appropriate, and interesting service, on the 18th of November, 1787. Thus did the first Episcopal Church in New England, become the first Unitarian Church in the new world."

Dr. Freeman was a man of talents and learning, and was much esteemed by his people. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and for this society he performed very important services. His reputation as a writer rests principally upon two volumes of Sermons, which are written in a style of great simplicity and purity. See *Mr. Greenwood's Sermon*.

Nov. 1. — At Princeton, N. J., aged 48, *Samuel L. Howard*, M. D., much respected both as a man and a physician.

Dec. 22. — At New York, suddenly of apoplexy, aged 66, *David Hosack*, M. D., F. R. S., an eminent physician. Dr. Hosack received his medical education at Edinburgh ; was long at the head of the profession in New York ; had a very extensive practice ; and was an eloquent and able teacher, as a professor of the theory and practice of physic in the New York Medical College. He was held in high estimation as a man of talents, learning, and worth ; was a liberal promoter of the arts and sciences ; and was the author of the History of the Erie Canal, and of the Life of his friend De Witt Clinton, formerly governor of New York.

Dec. 12. — At Washington, D. C., *Elias K. Kane*, senator in Congress from Illinois.

Oct. 20. — At West Nottingham, Md., *James Magraw*, D. D., aged 61.

Sept. 24. — At New York, aged 51, *William McMurray*, D. D., a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Sept. 30. — At Wethersfield, Conn., *Stephen Mix Mitchell*, LL. D., in his 92d year. He was born at Wethersfield, Dec. 20th, 1743; was graduated at Yale College in 1763; was chosen a tutor in the college in 1766, in which station he continued three years; entered upon the practice of law in Wethersfield in 1772; was appointed, in 1779, to the office of an associate judge of the Hartford County Court, and in 1790, was placed at the head of that Court; in 1795, he was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, and in 1807, chief justice of that Court, which office he held till 1814, when he became disqualified by age. "His services in these stations were highly acceptable to the community, and he retired from the bench, carrying with him the sincere esteem and affection of all who were acquainted with the unaffected kindness of his demeanor, purity of motive, and solid attainments."

Mr. Mitchell was elected in 1783, and again in 1785, a delegate from Connecticut to the Congress of the United States; and, in 1793, he was appointed a senator in Congress, which station he held till he became judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut in 1795; and it was to his services while in Congress, that Connecticut was greatly indebted for the establishment of her title to the tract of country in Ohio called the "Western Reserve." In this venerable man were "combined the dignity of the Christian, the purity of the patriot, the faithful public servant, the amiable citizen and neighbor, the venerated husband, father, and friend." See the "Christian Spectator" for June, 1836.

Dec. 30. — At New Bedford, Mass., aged 83, *Samuel Rodman*, a distinguished merchant.

Nov. 24. — At Waterloo, N. Y., aged 63, *Robert S. Rose*, formerly a member of Congress.

Oct. 12. — Near Raleigh, N. C., *Henry Seawell*, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of N. C.

Nov. 27. — At New Hampton, N. H., aged 81, *Major Thomas Simpson*, an officer of the Revolution.

Dec. 6. — At Washington, D. C., in his 68th year, *Nathan Smith*, a senator in Congress from Connecticut, and long known as an eminent lawyer. He arrived at Washington, the day preceding his death, in good health, and died of an enlargement of the heart after an illness of a few hours. He was born at Roxbury, Connecticut, in 1770; received his professional education at the Law School in Litchfield; was many years state's attorney for the county of New Haven, and for several years United States attorney for the District of Connecticut. He was respected for his integrity and ability; and was long known as one of the most eminent and successful lawyers in the State.

Oct. 7. — In Wilcox County, Alabama, *Charles Tait*, in his 68th year. He was born in Louisa county, Virginia, but removed at an early age to Georgia. He was for several years a judge of the Superior Court of Geor-

gia, and a senator in Congress from 1809 to 1819; and was an able supporter of the administrations of Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe. In 1819, he removed to Alabama, and was appointed judge of the District Court when first established in the state, which office he resigned in 1826.

Dec. 8. — At Hallowell, Me., aged 84, *Benjamin Vaughan*, LL. D. He was born in 1751, on the island of Jamaica, where his father was a wealthy planter. At an early age, he went with his parents to England, and resided with them in London. After attending school for a while at Hackney, he went to the academy at Warrington, which then numbered among its teachers the celebrated names of Enfield and Priestley. While at the academy, he resided in the family of Dr. Priestley, with whom he formed a friendship and correspondence, which were terminated only by the death of the latter. At the age of 16, he attended Dr. Priestley's "Lectures on History," and these "Lectures," on their publication, in 1788, were dedicated by their author to Mr. Vaughan. At the age of 19, he entered the University of Cambridge, where he resided the usual term, but, being a Dissenter, he declined subscribing the established test, and did not receive a degree. After leaving the university, he studied law at the Temple in London, and medicine at the University of Edinburgh. The latter science he pursued with eminent success, paid much attention to it in the subsequent part of his life, collected a valuable medical library, and, though he did not practise as a physician, he exemplified his benevolent character, in visiting his poor neighbors, and administering to them gratuitously.

For 15 or 20 years before coming to this country, Mr. Vaughan took a deep interest in political affairs, more however as a philanthropist, than a political partisan. He was associated in principle and feeling with Franklin, Priestley, and Price, with each of whom he held an intimate correspondence. He became much interested in the American Revolution; and when the negotiations were going on for peace between Great Britain and the United States, possessing the confidence and friendship both of the American ambassador and the British ministry, and being employed as a confidential agent of the latter, he contributed material aid in bringing about a successful termination.

In 1792, Mr. Vaughan was elected a member of Parliament, and for several years zealously supported the cause of the Whigs. When the French Revolution broke out, he, together with a great many others, hailed it as an event that promised good to mankind; but, in consequence of the atrocities which soon followed, he seems to have become disgusted with politics; and, in 1797, he came to this country, settled in the town of Hallowell, where he lived to an advanced age, greatly beloved and respected. The last fifteen years which he spent in Europe, were in a great measure devoted to public pursuits; but, after coming to America, he lived in retirement, abstaining from party politics, but always manifesting a deep inter-

est in the welfare of his friends and neighbors, and of mankind generally. His active mind found full and constant employment in superintending a large farm, in devotion to study and reading, in an extensive correspondence with literary and scientific men, and in acts of unwearied benevolence. He was a man of great and various learning, and possessed one of the largest and most valuable private libraries in this country. He was a zealous friend to order, morality, and religion; and did much to promote the cause of agriculture, education, and science. Many have reason to remember him as a benefactor, and all to honor him as a philanthropist.

Dec. 3. — At Washington, D. C., aged 47, *Richard Wallack*, a distinguished lawyer.

Dec. 10. — At Washington, D. C., *Zalmon Wildman*, of Danbury, Connecticut, and member of Congress from that state.

Dec. 27. — At Deerfield, Mass., aged 75, *Ephraim Williams*, an eminent lawyer. He was formerly reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and the first volume of the Massachusetts Reports was prepared by him.

Nov. 7. — In Currituck Co., N. C., *Col. John Williams*, aged 85.

Sept. 24. — At Geneva, N. Y., *Nathan Williams*, formerly a judge.

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## 1836.

July 22. — At Hyde Park, N. Y., aged 65, *Benjamin Allen*, LL. D., an eminent classical teacher, and formerly Professor of Mathematics in Union College, Schenectady.

May 7. — In Warren Co., N. J., aged 87, *John Armstrong*, a revolutionary soldier, and for many years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

March 22. — At Washington, D. C., in his 82d year, *General Mountjoy Baily*, an officer of the Revolution.

Jan. 5. — At Atkinson, N. H., aged 100 years and 40 days, *Ezekiel Belknap*, an officer in the revolutionary army. He was the son of Moses Belknap, who died in 1803, aged 99 years and 5 months, and grandson of Hannah Belknap of Atkinson, who died at the age of 107 years.

March 22. — At Chester, N. H., *John Bell*, who was governor of New Hampshire in 1828, and formerly a counsellor of the state, and also sheriff for the county of Rockingham.

May 9. — At Wilmington, Delaware, in his 78th year, *Caleb P. Bennett*, Governor of the State of Delaware, and the last surviving officer of the Delaware regiment in the revolutionary army. He held the rank of major, and was engaged in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth.

Jan. 30. — At Shrewsbury, N. J., *John Borden*, aged 95.

March 7. — At New Haven, Conn., aged 57, *William Bristol*, Judge of the United States Court for the District of Connecticut. He was born at Hamden, Connecticut; graduated at Yale College in 1798; became a dis-



tinguished member of the New Haven bar; was appointed in 1819 a Judge of the Superior Court, and in 1826, a Judge of the United States Court for the District of Connecticut. He was an able lawyer and an upright judge.

April 13 — At Hollis, Me., of the small pox, *Jabez Bradbury*, aged 48, a member of the Executive Council for Maine.

June 22. — At Mansfield, N. Y., aged 104, *John Brown*, a native of Ireland.

April 24. — At Berlin, Vt., aged 74, *Charles Bulkley*, respected as a lawyer and a citizen.

June — In Warren Co., N. J., *John Bunn*, aged 104.

Feb. 15. — On Prince Edward Island, *Margaret Burgeois*, aged 110.

April 23. — At Thetford, Vt., aged 84, *Asa Burton*, D. D., an eminent divine, and for upwards of 50 years a highly respected and useful minister in Thetford.

April 21. — In Lincoln Co., N. C., *Hutchins G. Burton*, late governor of N. C., and a M. C. from 1819 to 1824.

Jan. 19. — In Wake County, N. C., *John Butler*, "the celebrate huntsman." "He was supposed to be at least 110 years of age; and he has left a wife surviving, equally old."

April — At Calais, Me., Mrs. *Hannah Byer*, aged 100.

Aug. — In Bloomfield, Me., in her 100th year, Mrs. *Bridget H. Coburn*, formerly of Dracut, Mass.

July 5. — At Adolphustown, Upper Canada, *Daniel Cole*, in his 106th year, a native of Long Island, N. Y.

Feb. 20. — At Castine, Me., aged 100 years and 5 months, Mrs. *Mary Craiford*, the widow of Dr. Wm. Crawford, who was chaplain and surgeon at Fort Point in the Revolution.

March 6. — Killed at the storming of Bexar, in Texas, Col. *David Crockett*, formerly a member of Congress from Tennessee.

Aug. 9. — At Philadelphia, in his 90th year, *Joseph Cruikshank*, a man much respected, formerly a printer, and an extensive publisher and bookseller.

Jan. 2. — At Norfolk, Va., *John Cuffee*, a negro slave, aged about 120 years. He was a native of Africa, and was first sold as a slave in the island of Barbadoes. At the age of 25, his master having died, he was brought by his master's son to Norfolk, about the year 1740, where he resided till his death.

July 31. — At Little Rock, Arkansas, *David Dickson*, of Jackson, Miss., member of Congress from the state of Mississippi.

March 16. — At Princeton, N. J., aged 80, *Josiah Ferguson*, a Captain in the revolutionary war.

March 28. — At Philadelphia, in his 60th year, *Thomas Fossit*, a distinguished merchant and much respected citizen.

Feb. 7. — At Lancaster, Pa., *Walter Franklin*, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County.

Jan. 28. — At Abingdon, Va., *John H. Fulton*, a respected member of the 23d Congress.

Feb. 17. — At the Seneca Reservation, Pa., aged about 100 years, *Garyan-wah-gah*, or *Cornplanter*, a celebrated Indian Chief. At an early period of the revolutionary war he took an active part on the side of the Americans, and ever afterwards manifested great friendship for the whites. He, with his associate, Red Jacket, was for many years the counsellor and protector of the interests of his nation.

Jan. 22. — At Lebanon, Pa., aged 77, *John Gloninger*, a man much respected, and for many years an associate judge.

Feb. — At Vandalia, Illinois, *A. F. Grant*, Judge of the 3d Judicial Circuit; a man much esteemed.

June 28. — At Hudson, *Jarvis Gregg*, Professor of Rhetoric in the Western Reserve College. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1828.

March 25. — Near Montgomery, Alabama, aged 67, *Bolling Hall*, formerly a member of Congress from Georgia.

April. — At Farmington, N. H., *Joseph Hammons*, M. C. from N. H. from 1829 to 1833.

April 27. — At South Reading, Mass., *Dr. John Hart*, aged 84. He was born at Ipswich in 1752, commenced practice as a physician at Georgetown, Me., at the age of 19; at the commencement of the revolutionary war, he joined the army at Cambridge in Col. Prescott's regiment, in which he remained till it was disbanded; was then chosen surgeon of the second Massachusetts regiment, in which capacity he served till the close of the war; and in 1752, he commenced practice as a physician in Reading, where he resided till his death. He was five years a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and was much respected as a physician, a patriot, and a Christian.

June 27. — At Fort Drane, *Brevet Lieut.-Col. Julius F. Heilman* of the U. S. army.

Feb. 22. — At New York, *Joice Heth*, a blind negro woman, who had been carried about the country as a show, under the pretence that she had been the nurse of George Washington, and that she was 162 years of age; but on a *post mortem* examination, it was stated, that "she could not have been much more than 80 years old."

Aug. 11. — At Philadelphia, *John Adam Hoppel*, in his 101st year, a native of New Jersey.

July 8. — At Skippack, Pa., in his 85th year, *Henry Hunsicker*, of the Mennonist Society. He was a preacher 54 years.

April 29. — In Logan Co., Ohio, *Gen. Simon Kenton*, aged 82. He was a companion of Col. Boone and the Gurtries, in exploring the Western country and commencing its settlement; and he endured many hardships. He was once tied to a stake by the Indians in order to be burnt to death, but was rescued.

Feb. 6. — At Cincinnati, Ohio, *General Edward King*, a distinguished lawyer, and formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives of Ohio.

March 17. — At New York, aged 67, *John Lang*, senior editor of the New York Gazette, with which paper he first became connected in 1797. He was much respected for his benevolence, integrity, and moral worth.

April. — At Baltimore, *Mrs. Elizabeth Lee*, aged 112.

March 25. — At Belmont, Loudon Co., Va., aged 76, *Ludwell Lee*, second son of Richard Henry Lee, a gentleman highly respected.

July 21. — In Gerrard Co., Ken., *Joseph Leasure*, in his 105th year. He was born March 21st, 1732, and died of cancer, having walked seven miles on the day of his death.

Feb. 18. — At Nashville, Tenn., aged 50, *Edward B. Littlefield*, President of the Planters' Bank of Tenn., a native of Newport, R. I.

May 23. — At Rhinebeck, N. Y., in his 72d year, *Edward Livingston*, an eminent jurist. He was descended from an ancient Scottish family, and was born, in 1764, at Claremont, Livingston's Manor, N. Y. He was graduated at Princeton, N. J., in 1781, in the same class with Wm. B. Giles of Va., was admitted to the bar in 1785, was arduously employed in the duties of his profession till 1795, when he became a member of Congress, and represented the city of New York till 1802. He was then appointed District Attorney of the United States for the District of New York, and near the same time was elected mayor of the city of New York. In 1804, he removed to New Orleans, and there pursued his profession with great success. When Louisiana was invaded by the British, Mr. Livingston offered his services to General Jackson, the commander of the army, and acted as Aid; and at the close of the war, and also at a later period, he received flattering testimonials of the friendship of the General.

In 1823, Mr. Livingston was chosen to represent the people of Louisiana in Congress; in 1829, he was elected a member of the Senate of the United States; and in 1831, he was appointed Secretary of State; and, in 1833, he was appointed Minister to France, in which offices he manifested distinguished ability.

"The system of jurisprudence and also of municipal law, which, in conjunction with others, he was appointed by the Legislature [of Louisiana] to prepare, are evidences of his untiring industry and deep research; but his *Penal Code*, his own unassisted work, is an enduring monument of his profound learning, and proves that he was guided by a wise philanthropy, and an earnest desire for the welfare of mankind."

July 8. — At Hawley, Mass., aged 92, *William Longley*, who was one year in the French war, and 5 years in the revolutionary war.

Jan. 10. — At Cherry Valley, N. Y., *Col. Lebbeus Loomis*, in his 80th year. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and afterwards served as an officer in the army till the close of the war.

March 4. — At Bombay, *John Lowell, Jun.* of Boston, aged 37, a man much esteemed for his talents, acquirements, and amiable qualities. He left this country two or three years since for the purpose of visiting several Eastern countries not much frequented by American or European travel-

lers ; and having passed a year in France and England, he explored Greece, Syria, Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia, and proceeded to India, and died of a protracted disease at Bombay.

Feb. 21. — At Williamstown, Vt., aged 84, *Cornelius Lynde*, a revolutionary officer.

June 28. — At Montpelier, Orange County, Va., in his 86th year, *James Madison*, the 4th President of the United States. He was the son of James Madison of Orange County, Va., and was born March 16th, 1751. He studied the English, Latin, Greek, French, and Italian languages, and was fitted for college under the instruction of Mr. Robertson, a Scotchman, and the Rev. Mr. Martin, a Jerseyman ; was graduated at Princeton N. J., in 1771 ; and afterwards remained a year at college, pursuing his studies under the superintendence of Dr. Witherspoon, the President. His constitution was impaired by his close application to his studies, and his health was, for many years, feeble. In 1776, he was elected a member of the General Assembly of Virginia ; in 1778, of the Executive Council ; in the winter of 1779 – 80, of the Continental Congress, of which he continued a member till 1784 ; in 1787, a member of Congress, and in the same year, a delegate to the Convention at Philadelphia, which formed the present Constitution of the United States. He continued a distinguished member of Congress till March 1797, the end of Washington's administration. On the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency in 1801, Mr. Madison was appointed Secretary of State, which office he held during the 8 years of Mr. Jefferson's administration ; and in 1809, he succeeded his friend and coadjutor as President of the United States. After having filled the office for two terms, he retired to his seat, Montpelier, where he passed his remaining years chiefly as a private citizen, declining political office, except that he acted as visitor and rector of the University of Virginia, and as a member of the State Convention to amend the Constitution of Virginia. He was distinguished for his great talents and acquirements, for the important offices which he filled, and for his virtues in private life.

Mr. Madison was the last surviving member of the Convention that formed the Constitution of the United States ; he was one of its most distinguished champions, and at the time of its adoption he was associated with Hamilton and Jay in the production of the celebrated work entitled the "Federalist." The authorship of the different numbers of this work, Mr. Madison designated in his own copy, and in his own handwriting as follows : — Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 59, 60, 61, 65 to 85 inclusive, by *Alexander Hamilton*. — Nos. 10, 14, 18, 19, 20, 37 to 58 inclusive, and 62 and 63, by *James Madison*. — Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 64, by *John Jay*.

Mr. Madison has left, in manuscript, "A careful and extended Report of the Proceedings and Discussions" of the Convention of 1787, which framed the Constitution of the United States, which he has directed in his will

to be published under the authority and direction of his widow. It is stated that the proceedings and debates of each day were carefully written down by him at the time; and that the work will comprise three octavo volumes. It will doubtless be expected with much eagerness by the public as a very valuable legacy. In his will, which is dated April 15th, 1835, he thus notices this work: "Considering the peculiarity and magnitude of the occasion which produced the Convention at Philadelphia, in 1787, the characters who composed it, the Constitution which resulted from their deliberations, its effects during the trial of so many years, on the people living under it, and the interest it has inspired among the friends of free government, it is not an unreasonable inference that a careful and extended Report of the proceedings and discussions of that body, which were with closed doors, by a member who was constant in his attendance, will be particularly gratifying to the people of the United States, and to all who take an interest in the progress of political science and the cause of true liberty. It is my desire that the Report as made by me should be published."

The following statement exhibits a view of the succession of the Presidents of the United States, together with the time of their birth and also of the death of those who have deceased.

	Succession.	Born.	Deceased.	Age.
George Washington	from 1789 to 1797	Feb. 22, 1732	Dec. 10, 1799	68
John Adams	" 1797 " 1801	Oct. 19, 1735	July 4, 1826	91
Thomas Jefferson	" 1801 " 1809	April 13, 1743	July 4, 1826	83
James Madison	" 1809 " 1817	Mar. 16, 1751	June 28, 1836	85
James Monroe	" 1817 " 1825	April 28, 1758	July 4, 1831	73
John Quincy Adams	" 1825 " 1829			
Andrew Jackson	" 1829 "	Mar. 15, 1767		

May 1. — At Philadelphia, very suddenly, while sitting at table with his family, *Richard J. Manning*, of Sumter District, S. C., member of Congress from South Carolina, and governor of that state for two years, commencing in 1824. He was greatly respected for his talents and for his virtues, both in public and private life. On the news of his death reaching Washington, a high testimony was borne in Congress to his worth, by his friends, Mr. Preston of the Senate, and Mr. Pinckney of the House of Representatives; and from the remarks of the latter, the following extract is made; —

"To say that he was a man of sound judgment and extensive information, — a gentleman, in the strictest signification of the term, — a man of sterling honor and integrity, — a devoted husband, and most devoted parent, — pure and irreproachable in all the relations of life: — all this is true, perfectly true, and yet it conveys but a poor idea of the beautiful cluster of noble and estimable qualities that were concentrated in him. He was more than all this. He was emphatically a patriot, who discharged all his duties to his country with ardor and fidelity; and he was a sincere and consistent Christian, who adorned the doctrine of his Lord and Savior. He

died, like a patriot, in the service of his country,—and his life as a Christian assures me that he is now reposing in the bosom of his God. As an evidence of the high estimation in which he was held by the people of his native state, it will suffice to observe, that he was repeatedly elected to the legislature of South Carolina, once unanimously chosen governor of the state, and twice elevated to a seat in Congress. In times of the bitterest party contention in South Carolina, he retained the unqualified respect of his political opponents; nor do I believe that he had a personal enemy.”

July 27. — At Montpelier, Vt., aged 55, *Timothy Merrill*, Secretary of the State of Vermont, a man much esteemed.

March 11. — At Grove, Alleghany Co., Md., aged 102, *Capt. Charles Miel*, a revolutionary officer and pensioner. He was a native of England, served under Gen. Wolfe at the taking of Quebec, afterwards entered the revolutionary service, was in the battle of Bunker Hill, was a captain under Montgomery before Quebec, and served to the end of the war.

March 23. — At Newbury, Mass., the *Rev. James Miltimore*, aged 81.

April 4. — At Boston, aged 62, *Thomas Minns*, who was the editor of the “New England Palladium” from 1792 to 1828, and much respected.

March. — At Elkridge, Md., aged 99, *Nehemiah Moxley*. He assisted in throwing the tea overboard at Annapolis, at the commencement of the revolution.

July 12 — Near Jonesborough, Tenn., *William Murray*, aged 111 years and 6 months, a native of Maryland.

March 18. — In Albemarle Co., Va., *Hugh Nelson*, formerly Speaker of the House of Delegates, a Judge of the General Court, a member of Congress from 1811 to 1823, and afterwards U. S. Minister to Spain.

Sept. 14. — At Baltimore, aged 38, *William Nevins*, D. D.

Jan. 4. — At New York, aged 83, *General William North*, who was aid-de-camp to Baron Steuben in the revolutionary war, and afterwards adjutant-general to the forces. He was highly respected both for his public and private character.

June. — At Pembroke, N. H., *Rev. Nehemiah Ordway*, aged 93. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1764.

July. — At Canandaigua, N. Y., *Jasper Parish*, aged 69. He emigrated with his parents from Connecticut to Luzerne County, Pa.; was captured, in 1778, at the age of 11, by a party of Delawares; remained a prisoner among the Six Nations 7 years, acquiring their languages; and was released at Fort Stanwix in 1784. Speaking five different Indian languages he was appointed interpreter and sub-agent under Washington, and so continued for 30 years.

July 9. — At Greenland, N. H., aged 68, *John F. Parrott*, a United States Senator from New Hampshire from 1819 to 1825.

July 4. — At Antwerp, aged 68, *W. D. Patterson*, U. S. Consul-General for Belgium.

May, about the 1st. — At St. Charles, Missouri, *James H. Peck*, Judge of the U. S. District Court for Missouri, a native of Tennessee, and a man of integrity and ability.

Feb. 12. — At Auburn, N. Y., aged 59, *Matthew La Rue Perrine*, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government in the Auburn Theological Seminary.

May 25. — At Sandy Hill, N. Y., aged 59, *Nathaniel Pitchee*, formerly lieutenant-governor of New York.

June 7. — At Salem, Mass., aged 85, *John Prince*, LL. D., senior pastor of the First Congregational Church and Society in that town. This venerable, respected, and learned clergyman was born in Boston, July 22, 1751, was graduated at Harvard College in 1776, and was ordained in Salem in 1779, having filled the station of pastor of the first church there almost 58 years. His talents were of a superior order, his industry great, and his acquirements in theology and literature extensive; but he was more eminently distinguished for his knowledge of natural and mechanical philosophy, which gave him celebrity among the scientific men, not only of our own country, but also of Europe, with many of whom he long maintained an epistolary correspondence. He distinguished himself especially by his improvements in the air-pump, and the one which he made as early as 1784, gave him a reputation through the scientific world.

Aug. 11. — At Philadelphia, in his 75th year, *Robert Ralston*, long known as one of the most eminent and successful merchants of Philadelphia, and as a distinguished philanthropist, much respected for his Christian virtues, and his liberality in promoting benevolent objects.

April 12. — At Philadelphia, aged 77, *William Rawle*, one of the first lawyers of the country, eminent as a general jurist, and author of a well-known and highly esteemed work on the Constitution of the United States. He was a man of extensive and various learning, and his "professional talents, private worth, and purity of character, reflected honor, during a period of more than fifty years, on his profession, endeared him to his associates, and obtained the respect and esteem of the community."

May 25. — At Georgetown, Delaware, *Peter Robinson*, associate judge of the Supreme Court of Delaware.

April 25. — At Nantucket, Mass., *Mrs. Hepsibeth Russell*, in her 100th year.

Jan. 20. — At New York, *Dr. Xavier Saubert*, the celebrated "Fire King." He was engaged in making some experiments in chemistry with phosphoric ether, or prussic acid, which exploded, and scattered his body into a thousand atoms.

April 20. — In Wisconsin Territory, on the river Wisconsin, in his 90th year, *Schachipkaka*, or *Decari the White Head*, Chief of the Winnebago Indians.

Jan. 27. — At Frederick, Md., aged 77, *Frederick David Schaeffer, D. D.*, lately pastor of a German Lutheran Church in Philadelphia. He was born and educated in Germany, but came to this country in early life. He was a man of learning and distinguished for his knowledge of languages.

April 15. — At Olmsted, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, *James Sisco*, aged 108 years and 5 months.

March 18. — At Philadelphia, at an advanced age, *Charles Smith, LL. D.*, eminent as a lawyer, and much respected as a citizen and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. By the appointment of the legislature, he performed the service of arranging and publishing the Laws of Pennsylvania.

March 3. — At Rockville, Md., aged 86, *Gen. John Smith*, formerly a member of Congress.

Aug. — At Providence, R. I., *Mrs. Phebe Smith*, in her 100th year.

Feb. — At Boston, at an advanced age, *William Spooner, M. D.*

Jan. 13. — At Pembroke, N. H., aged 53, *Boswell Stevens*, formerly Judge of Probate for the County of Merrimack.

March 28. — At Warren, Conn., *Rev. Hart Talcott*, a respected clergyman, who was graduated at Yale College in 1812. He was suddenly taken ill while preaching, and died in about four hours.

March 19. — At New York, aged 45, *Samuel A. Talcott*, formerly Attorney-General of the State of New York, a lawyer of distinguished talents and learning. He possessed many noble and brilliant qualities, but wanted self-discipline; and was "the admiration and sorrow of his friends." He was born at Hartford, Conn., in 1790, and was graduated at Williams College in 1809.

June 3. — In Virginia, in his 53d year, *Allen Taylor*, Judge of the General Court of Virginia, 17th Circuit.

Jan. 7. — At Needham, Va., in his 70th year, *Creed Taylor*, late Chancellor of the Richmond and Lynchburg District.

March 21. — In Hanover Co., Va., *Charles Thompson*, in his 93d year.

Feb. — At Harrisburg, Pa., aged 89, *James Trimble*, late Deputy Secretary of Pennsylvania. Mr. Trimble was appointed a clerk in the executive department of the proprietary government in 1769; which office he held till the formation of the first constitution of Pennsylvania in 1776, when he was appointed under-secretary, and held that office till the present constitution was formed in 1790; and from that time till within a few weeks before his death, he held the office of deputy secretary, performing its duties with fidelity and ability.

July 23. — At Niles, Michigan, aged 63, *John Varnum*, formerly M. C. from Massachusetts,

Jan. 7. — At Philadelphia, *Roberts Vaux*, one of the Associate Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, a member of the Society of Friends, and a man long and honorably distinguished for his zealous efforts in promoting the interests of education, philanthropy, and human improvement.



March 22. — In Knox County, Indiana, *Col. Francis Vigo*, aged upwards of 90 years. "The Terre Haute Courier" says: — "Few men have done more for their country than Col. Vigo, and none, perhaps, have met with a poorer recompense for sacrifices to the public cause. A native of Sardinia, he early emigrated to America, and by his industry and public spirit, amassed a princely fortune, every dollar of which, long since, has either gone to support the starving and perishing army of General George Rogers Clark, in the conquest of our present soil, or been expended in the exhibition of those hospitalities for which the old man was so long proverbial." He lived many years in comparative indigence, declining to urge his claims on Congress to pecuniary remuneration; but one or two citizens of Knox County undertook to prosecute his claims, which just before his death were allowed by the government, to the amount of upwards of \$30,000, for money advanced, and necessities furnished, to the Virginia troops in the early wars of the West.

June 28. — At Augusta, Me., aged 53, *Robert R. Vose*, Secretary of the Convention that formed the Constitution of Maine, and Clerk of the Court of the County of Kennebec.

Jan 24. — At Philadelphia, aged 71, *Robert Wain*, one of the most respectable merchants in the city, and M. C. from 1793 to 1801.

Feb. 5. — In Ann Arundell Co., Md., aged 78, *Dr. Wilson Waters*, a surgeon in the navy during the revolutionary war.

July 17. — At Philadelphia, in his 89th year, *William White, D. D.*, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, and for a long time the senior and presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. He was born at Philadelphia, on the 4th of April (New Style) in 1748; was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania at the age of 17; in 1770, he repaired to England, and was ordained Deacon by Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London, and in April, 1772, Priest, by Dr. Young, Bishop of Norwich; and in September, 1772, on his return to Philadelphia, he was settled as assistant minister of Christ Church and St. Peter's Church, with which he continued to be pastorally connected till his death. During the revolutionary war, he was a zealous friend of the American cause, and was elected chaplain to Congress. At one period he was the only Episcopal minister in Pennsylvania; and when elected Bishop of the Episcopal Church in that state, in September, 1786, there were only three of his brethren present to give him their votes.

Soon after being elected Bishop, he proceeded to England, accompanied by Dr. Provoost, who had been elected Bishop of New York, and on the 4th of February, 1787, they were both consecrated in the chapel of the palace of Lambeth, by Archbishop Moore, assisted by others. They soon returned to the United States, and Bishop White has since, for almost half a century, performed the duties both of a Christian minister and Bishop with distinguished ability, exemplary zeal, and consummate prudence

commanding the respect and attention of those who were of his communion, and also of others, to a degree rarely if ever equalled. "The majestic form of the venerable deceased," says the U. S. Gazette, "was seen, until a short time before his death, in our streets with gratification by every citizen, and the respectful salutations of all that addressed him, showed how general and how deep was the respect which his long life of piety had inspired."

Bishop White was a voluminous author. Some of his principal publications are "Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States," "Comparative Views of the Controversy between the Calvinists and Arminians," "Lectures on the Catechism," and "Commentaries on the Ordination Service."

There have been 32 Bishops, consecrated, of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. Bishop Seabury of Connecticut was consecrated in Scotland in 1784; Bishops White, Provoost, and Madison in England; the last in 1790. Bishop Claggett of Maryland was consecrated by Bishop Provoost; all the others (with the exception of Bishop McCoskry of Michigan, who was consecrated during Bishop White's last sickness) have been consecrated by Bishop White.

March 29. — At Elizabethtown, N. J., aged 84, *Matthias Williamson*, a counsellor at law, and a revolutionary officer in the commissary department.

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# CHRONICLE OF EVENTS.

FROM AUGUST 1835 TO SEPTEMBER 1836.

[The figures on the left designate the day of the month.]

## AUGUST, 1835.

4. The Spanish ministry having suppressed the Jesuits and confiscated their property, a royal decree to this effect is signed. — The Madrid Gazette of July 29th contained a decree for suppressing 900 convents in Spain, the property to be applied towards the payment of the debts of the state.

12-13. The islands of Antigua and St. Christopher visited by a violent hurricane; — many lives lost, and much property destroyed.

22. The celebration of the third centennial commemoration jubilee of the Reformation at Geneva commences, with great ceremony and splendor, lasts three days, and is attended by deputations from various parts of Protestant Europe.

23-24. A revolution breaks out in the provinces of Andalusia, Seville, Malaga, and Grenada, in Spain, and the constitution of 1812 is proclaimed.

25. An earthquake in Natolia destroys about 2,000 houses in the city of Kaisarieh.

— Severe laws in relation to the press, and greatly restraining its liberty, are enacted by the French Chambers in consequence of the late attempt on the life of the King.

— A line of steam packets established this summer by the Austrian government between Vienna and Smyrna, and also between Vienna and Trebisond; an enterprise of great importance.

## SEPTEMBER, 1835.

10. The British Parliament is prorogued, having passed the "Municipal Corporation Bill" and the "Irish Tithe Bill."

11. The troops of the Queen of Spain and the English auxiliaries are worsted near Bilboa by the forces of Don Carlos.

11. The French Chambers are prorogued: — a list of 30 new Peers published in the Moniteur.

14. A new and liberal ministry formed in Spain under Mendizabal.

— Near the last of September a conference was commenced at Toplitz by the Emperor of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia, and was continued in October. A great number of soldiers were assembled together.

## OCTOBER, 1835.

1. A destructive fire in Devonshire street, Boston. Of the property destroyed the amount of about \$40,000 was insured.

4. (Sunday) The third centenary or three hundredth year from the printing the first English Bible, that of Coverdale, (it having, as appears from the Colophon, been finished on the 4th of October, 1535,) generally celebrated in the different churches and chapels in England.

12. An earthquake is felt in Calabria Citra, and destroys 100 persons in the town of Castiglione.

21. A large Anti-slavery Convention, consisting of about 400 delegates, assemble at Utica, N. Y.; but, on account of opposition and disturbance, they adjourn, and retire to Peterborough, 25 miles distant.

21. A Female Anti-slavery Society attempt to hold a meeting in Boston; several thousands of people assemble, many of whom conduct themselves in a disorderly manner.

24. A large meeting is held at Rochester, N. Y., of persons opposed to the measures of the Anti-slavery societies.

— The Emperor Nicholas of Russia addresses the municipal body at Warsaw in a very severe speech; accusing them of hypocrisy, ingratitude, &c., and threatening, on the slightest symptoms of any insurrectionary movement or effort for freedom, to destroy the city with the guns of the citadel.

#### NOVEMBER, 1835.

2. The legislature of Michigan, elected under the new constitution, meets at Detroit.

7. The construction of the New York and Erie Railroad commenced.

11. A great tempest on Lake Erie; some vessels wrecked, and a number of lives lost. — The water was stated to rise, at Buffalo; two feet higher than it had done for the last 30 years, and higher than it was ever known to rise before; great damage was done to the town, and much property destroyed.

15. An attack made on the town of Tampico, and 28 individuals, 11 of them Americans by birth, are taken prisoners. — They were condemned by a court-martial, and publicly shot Dec. 14th.

16. The Cortes of Spain opened by a speech by the Queen-Regent.

17. A very extraordinary aurora borealis is seen in the evening in various parts of America. It was widely diffused, exceedingly brilliant and beautiful, the colors various, mingled with purple and vermilion, and at times of a deeper red. See page 186.

22. Great fire at Canton, — number of houses and stores destroyed stated at 1,400.

23. A considerable fall of snow in the northern and eastern states, which continues on the ground till late in the spring. See page 185.

24. The Constitutionalists of Venezuela defeated near Maracaybo by the insurgents, with the loss of 80 killed and wounded, and 250 taken prisoners.

28. A party of 90 Americans are attacked near San Antonio or Bexar, in Texas, by 300 Mexicans ; — 40 of the latter are killed, and one of the former.

#### DECEMBER, 1835.

2. The Steamboat *Lady Franklin* sinks in the Ohio, below the Yellow Banks, and from 15 to 18 persons are drowned.

3. A public meeting is held in London, for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the relief of the Irish Protestant clergy.

7. The railroad from Nuremberg to Furth, the first rail-road in Germany, opened, and the journey made in 15 minutes. The monumental stone has the inscription : — "Germany's first iron railroad with steam power, 1835."

7. The Congress of the United States meets at Washington. — The President's Message was delivered on the 8th, and was received in Boston on the 9th, having been conveyed in the space of 26 hours and 50 minutes.

10. San Antonio surrendered by the Mexicans to the Texans under Col. Milan, together with 1,900 rounds of powder and ball, 24 pieces of cannon, a large amount of military stores, &c.

16. The weather extremely severe. The day from sunrise to sunset was colder than any other known to be on record in the vicinity of Boston. See page 184.

16. A tremendous fire breaks out in the city of New-York, at 9 o'clock in the evening, and is not fully suppressed till 1 o'clock P. M. on the 17th. It commenced near Wall street, and destroyed most of the entire seat of the greatest commercial transactions of the city, though comparatively but little inhabited. It was the most destructive fire that has ever taken place in the United States. The loss, according to the official report of the committee, amounted to \$17,115,692. The merchandise destroyed was estimated at \$13,115,692; the buildings, the number of which was 529, at \$4,000,000. The Merchants' Exchange, a magnificent edifice of marble, was estimated at \$150,000; and the Garden-street Church at \$50,000. No charitable assistance from abroad for the relief of the sufferers, was solicited; nor did any failures soon follow, in consequence of this destructive fire.

17. The President of the United States communicates to Congress a report of the Secretary of State relating to the bequest, amounting in value to about £100,000 sterling, of James Smithson of London, to the United States, for the purpose of founding, at Washington, an establishment under the name of "The Smithsonian Institution, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

18. A conflict takes place near Fort Crum between a party of 50 or 60 Seminole Indians and a party of 30 or 40 U. S. militia. Of the latter 8 were killed and 7 wounded.

28. Two companies of United States troops, under Major Dade and

Captains Fraser and Gardner, the whole consisting of 8 officers and 102 non-commissioned officers and privates, are attacked between Tampa Bay and Camp King, by an overwhelming force of Seminole Indians, and all slain except three, who are wounded, but escape to Tampa Bay. — The remains of the troops were left uninterred, and 53 days afterwards they were found by a detachment of the U. S. army, having remained untouched. The 8 officers were recognised, and 98 soldiers discovered; and they were all buried.

29. The French Chambers meet, and the King's speech is delivered.

31. An action takes place at Withlacoochie, in Florida, between 200 or 300 United States troops and militia, and 300 Indians. Of the latter 40 were killed; of the former, 4 killed, and 59 wounded.

— Near the end of this month, Texas was declared independent, at La Bahia or Goliad, by about ninety individuals, not assuming to act in a representative capacity.

#### JANUARY, 1836.

2. A fire at Natchez destroys property, estimated to amount to \$50,000.

15. The President of the United States sends to Congress a special message relating to the dispute with France.

16–17. Two engagements take place in the mountains of Arlaban between the forces of the Queen of Spain under General Cordova, and the Carlist troops; — the latter being worsted.

20. A treaty of peace, friendship, navigation, and commerce, between the United States and the republic of Venezuela, concluded and signed at Caraccas.

22. A great Anti-abolition meeting is held at Cincinnati, and resolutions denouncing the course of Anti-slavery societies are adopted.

25. General Paez gains a victory over the rebels of Venezuela near Porto Cabello.

28. The Spanish Cortes dissolved by a royal ordinance, and a new one convoked for March 20.

#### FEBRUARY, 1836.

4. The British Parliament opened; — the King's speech delivered in person.

7. Salaverry, with an army of 25,000 men, after a contest which lasted 7 days, is completely defeated by Santa Cruz with an army of 6,000, at Alto de La Luna, near Arequipa, and the civil war in Peru is terminated. The slaughter is said to have been great; Santa Cruz acknowledged the loss of 600 men. Salaverry and several of his principal officers were taken prisoners, and were shot on the 18th of Feb.

15. Fieschi and his accomplices, Pepin and Moray, who attempted to take the life of the French King on the 28th of July, 1835, by the explosion of an "infernal machine," are executed at Paris.

17. Maine Hall, an edifice of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., burnt.

22. The resignation of Duke de Broglie, Prime Minister of France, and his colleagues, accepted by the King, and a new ministry, with M. Thiers at its head, appointed.

23. An assault is made upon the Fort of Alamo in the town of San Antonio in Texas, by a Mexican army of about 4,000 men, who are repulsed.

29. An engagement takes place at Withlacoochie river, in Florida, between the U. S. troops under General Gaines, and the Seminole Indians, estimated at 1,500.

29. The riggers, stevedores, mason-tenders, and other laborers, at New York, strike or turn out, and demand higher wages, and stir up riots.

— A building and extensive establishment called the "Methodist Book Concern," in the city of New-York, burnt. The loss stated at about \$250,000.

— The bill incorporating the Bank of the United States passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

### MARCH, 1836.

Early in this month a convention of 44 delegates, assemble at Washington in Texas, and make a more formal declaration of independence than was previously made in December.

6. Bexar, in Texas, after standing repeated attacks for two weeks, taken by the Mexicans under Santa Anna. — The garrison, consisting of 187 men commanded by Col. W. B. Travis, were all slain, except the sick and wounded and 7 men who asked for quarter; and among the slain, besides the commander, were Col. David Crockett and Col. James Bowie. The loss of the Mexicans in storming the place was stated at 1,000 killed and mortally wounded.

8. A bill for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire in the city of New-York, is passed in the House of Representatives in Congress by a vote of 114 to 94.

13. The steamboat Benjamin Franklin explodes near Montgomery, Alabama, and between 25 and 30 persons are killed or wounded.

17. The departments of Arequipa, Ayacucho, Ouzco, and Puno make a declaration of independence, at Sieuana, under the denomination of the state of *South Peru*.

19. Colonel Fanning with about 300 Texans, attacked by a Mexican army about three times as numerous, and a bloody battle is fought. — On the 20th, Col. Fanning, with 520 Texans surrendered as prisoners of war; and 9 days afterwards they were massacred by the Mexicans, six only escaping.

28. The Irish Municipal Corporation Bill passed by the British House of Commons.

## APRIL, 1836.

11. Mendizabal and his colleagues in the Spanish ministry resign their offices, and are succeeded by a ministry with Isturiz at its head.

21. A great victory is gained near the banks of the San Jacinto, in Texas, by the Texan troops, under Gen. Samuel Houston, over the Mexican army, commanded by Santa Anna, the President of Mexico.—According to the official account of Gen. Houston, the Mexican force exceeded 1,500 men; and the Texans amounted to only 783. The loss of the Texans consisted of 2 killed and 23 wounded, 6 mortally. The Mexican loss was stated as follows:—killed 630, (1 general officer, 4 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 5 captains, and 12 lieutenants;)—wounded 208, (5 colonels, 5 lieutenant-colonels, and 7 captains;)—prisoners, 730, among whom were Santa Anna and General Cos. About 600 muskets, 390 sabres, 260 pistols, several hundred horses, and nearly \$12,000 in specie were taken.

22. The aurora borealis in the evening presents a spectacle of extraordinary magnificence, as observed in different parts of the United States,—resembling its appearance on the 17th of the preceding November.

27. A battle is fought 12 miles from Fort Brooke, in Florida, between the U. S. volunteer troops and the Indians; the latter being routed, and losing about 200 killed and wounded; loss of the U. S. troops, 3 killed and 24 wounded.

30. General Scott writes from Picolata in Florida, detailing the recent operations of the U. S. army in that Territory, announcing the close of the campaign, and stating that further active operations cannot be commenced before the 20th of November.

— Six fishing vessels belonging to the village of Teste, on the Bay of Biscay, in France, founder in a violent storm, and all on board, 73 in number, perish; and on the 28th an affecting ceremony for the repose of their souls is performed under the direction of Cardinal Cheverus.

## MAY, 1836.

3. The railroad between Brussels and Antwerp opened.

5. A battle is fought between the British and Spanish troops and the Carlists. The former were victorious, yet sustained the loss of 147 killed, and 819 wounded.

— Annual meeting of the American Bible Society at New-York. Receipts of the Society during the year \$104,899-45.

13. Para, in Brazil, retaken from the Indians.

15. A convention or agreement is signed at Velasco, Texas, between David G. Burnet, President of Texas, and Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President and General-in-chief of the Mexican army. By this agreement it is stipulated, that “all hostilities between the Mexican and Texan troops are to cease immediately,” and “the Mexican troops will evacuate the ter-



ritory of Texas ;" also, " Santa Anna will be sent to Vera Cruz as soon as it shall be deemed proper ;" and he " agrees that he will not take up arms, nor will he exercise his influence to cause them to be taken up, against the people of Texas, during the present war of independence."

15. Great Solar Eclipse, the sky being clear. This eclipse is described in the American Almanac for 1835, pp. 34 - 44.

15. The village of Roanoke, on the Chattahoochee, Georgia, is attacked and stormed by 300 or 400 Indians, and burnt to ashes ; 15 men killed, and 20 wounded.

18. The Irish Municipal Corporation Bill, so amended as to destroy its original character, passed by the English House of Lords.

26. The legislature of New York adjourns, having been in session 143 days, and having passed 536 acts, 42 of them for the incorporation of railroad companies.

— The Creek Indians defeated by the Alabama troops at Tuchlaluchie, near Columbus, Georgia, with the loss of about 400 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

#### JUNE, 1836.

1. A severe frost which does considerable damage to gardens, vegetation, and fruits in New-England.

9. The steamboat Rob Roy, on her passage from New Orleans to Louisville 4 miles above Columbia, explodes, and about 20 persons are killed.

9. A party of Seminole Indians, estimated at 150 or 200, defeated near Micanopy, by a detachment of the U. S. troops, under Major Julius F. Heilman.

10. The amendments of the British House of Lords to the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill rejected by the House of Commons, by a vote of 324 to 238.

23. The steamboat Novelty makes an experiment trip from New York to Albany with *anthracite coal* for fuel, and with complete success. It passed from New York to Albany in 12 hours, and returned on the 25th in less than 10 hours.

25. The convention concluded at Velasco between David G. Burnet, President of Texas, and Santa Anna, is disapproved by the President *ad interim* of Mexico, and General Filasola, who was next in command to Santa Anna, is ordered to give up the command of the Mexican army to Gen. Urrea, and repair to Mexico to answer for his conduct.

26. An attempt made at Paris to assassinate the King of France, by a man named Alibeu, with a species of fire-arms in the form of a walking cane.

27. The English House of Lords again reject the Irish Municipal Reform Bill as returned by the Commons, by a vote of 142 to 78.

28. The steamboat Samson burnt on the Mississippi, 50 miles below the mouth of the Ohio, with great loss of property.

— The French Chamber of Deputies pass a vote suppressing all the gambling houses in Paris, from January 1838.

— Great ravages by the plague in Magnesia, Turkey ; — 12,000 persons said to have fallen victims.

#### JULY, 1836.

4. The 24th Congress of the United States, having closed its first session, rises.

— General Gaines, commander of the United States Army, crosses the Sabine, and establishes his head quarters at Nacogdoches, in Texas.

17. General Jesup addresses a letter to the Adjutant-General of the United States Army, officially announcing the termination of the war with the Creek Indians.

21. The town of Matamoras on the Rio Bravo del Norte, in Mexico, declared in a state of blockade by the government of Texas.

29. A meteoric stone falls in Norwich, Conn.

30. An Anti-abolition mob at Cincinnati destroy the printing press of Mr. Birney, the editor of "The Philanthropist," and commit other outrages.

#### AUGUST, 1836.

1. Two colored women, apprehended as slaves belonging to Baltimore, and brought before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, are seized by a party of blacks, and violently taken from the court and conveyed away.

1. The Utica and Schenectady Railroad formally opened to the public : — the passage from Utica to Schenectady, including stops, made in 3 hours and 54 minutes.

4. A National Temperance Convention assembles at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

8. A destructive flood of rein in West Tennessee does much injury.

— The boiler of the steamboat Motto burst on the Ohio, at the foot of Blannerhassett's Island ; — 11 persons killed, and others dangerously injured.

#### SEPTEMBER, 1836.

7. A severe frost in New England does much injury ; various kinds of garden vegetables and Indian corn killed or much injured.

8. The foundation of Harvard University celebrated at Cambridge, Massachusetts ; being the date of 200 years since the origin of the institution. A discourse was delivered by President Quincy, and about 1300 Alumni and invited guests dined together in a pavilion erected for the purpose.

## CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Page 93. In the 7th line from the bottom; for "value \$272,000," read, value \$272,000,000.

Page 110. The names of the three Assistant Postmasters-General are as follows :

		Salary.
Selah R. Hobbie,	1st Assistant Postmaster-General,	2,500
Robert Johnson,	2d do. do. . . . .	2,500
Daniel Coleman,	3d do. do. . . . .	2,500

Page 114. "David Dickson," Member of Congress from Mississippi, died July 31st, 1836.

Pages 114 & 115. *James Graham* has been elected to fill "vacancy" in the representation of North Carolina; and *Archibald Yell* is elected to represent the new *State of Arkansas*.

Page 122. "W. D. Patterson," U. S. Consul at Antwerp, died July 4th, 1836, and his place has been supplied by *Thomas H. Baker*.

Page 199. Add after the line containing the name of the Governor of Massachusetts;  
*George Hull*, of Sandisfield, *Lieutenant-Governor*, Salary, \$533.33.

Page 211; at the top, *Supreme Court*; thus,

		Salary.
Samuel Nelson,	of Cooperstown, Chief Justice,	\$2,500
Greene C. Bronson,	of Albany, Associate Justice,	2,500
Esek Cowen,	of Saratoga Springs, do.	2,500

Judge Nelson has been recently appointed Chief Justice, in the place of Judge Savage, resigned, and Judge Cowen, one of the circuit judges, is appointed a judge of the Supreme Court.

Page 231. *Robert Frame*, of Dover, has been appointed Secretary of the State of Delaware, in the place of *Wm. Hemphill Jones*; and *Caleb S. Layton*, of Georgetown, has been appointed Associate Judge to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late associate judge, *Peter Robinson*, who died May 25th, 1836.

Page 253. On the 30th of August, 1836, *James M. Bullock*, of Shelbyville, was appointed *Secretary of the State of Kentucky*, in place of "Austin P. Cox."

The following is a complete list of the Railroad Companies incorporated by the legislature of New York at its last session, which commenced on the 5th of January, 1836, and ended on the 26th of May.

Names.	To construct a Railroad		Inc.	Capital.
	From	To		
Albany and W. Stockbridge, late Castleton & W. Stock.	Greenbush,	W. Stockbridge, Mass.	1836	\$ 650,000
Attica and Buffalo,	Attica,	Buffalo,	"	350,000
Attica and Sheldon,	Do.	Sheldon,	"	50,000
Auburn and Rochester,	Auburn,	Rochester,	"	2,000,000
Black River,	Carthage,	Cornelia,	"	200,000
Brewerton and Syracuse,	Brewerton Bridge,	Syracuse,	"	80,000
Brooklyn, Fort Hamilton, Bath, and Coney Island,	Brooklyn,	Fort Hamilton, Bath, and Coney Island,	"	150,000
Cassadaga and Erie,	Cassadaga Creek,	Western bounds of Chataaugue Co.	"	250,000
Cherry Valley and Susque- hanna,	Palatine Mont. Co.	N. York & Erie Railroad,	"	500,000
Coeymans,	Coeymans,	Mossy Hill,	"	75,000
Delaware,	Delhi	Deposit,	"	400,000
Dutchess,	Poughkeepsie,	Connecticut or Massachusetts,	"	1,000,000
Fredonia and Van Buren,	Fredonia,	Van Buren,	"	12,000
Geneseo and Pittsford,	Geneseo,	Pittsford,	"	150,000
Herkimer and Trenton,	Herkimer,	Trenton,	"	200,000
Honeyoye,	Erie Canal, pass- ing through E. Mendon,	Honeyoye Lake,	"	250,000
Ithaca and Auburn, Jamesville,	Ithaca, Jamesville,	Auburn, Erie Canal or Butternut Creek feeder,	"	500,000
Johnstown,	Johnstown,	Utica & Schene- ctady Railroad,	"	25,000
Kingston,	Basin of Esopus } Cr. Navigation } Co., }	and through cer- tain streets in village of King- ston to tide wa- ter,	"	75,000
Lansingburg and Troy, Lewiston,	Lansingburg, Lewiston,	Troy, Lockport and Ni- agara Falls Rail- road,	1835 1836	20,000 40,000
Lockport and Batavia, Lockport and Youngstown, Long Island Branch,	Batavia, Youngstown, L. Island Railroad, (Branch),	Lockport, Do.	"	50,000 200,000 350,000
Madison County, (amendment)	Medina,	Hempstead, Cortland or Homer.	"	600,000
Medina and Lake Ontario,	Vienna, Onta. Co.	Lake Ontario,	"	200,000
Newark,	Oswego,	Do.	"	100,000
Oswego and Utica,	Owego,	Utica,	"	750,000
Owego and Cortland,	Owego,	Cortland,	"	500,000
Saratoga and Montgomery,	Ballston Spa,	Northampton,	"	150,000
Schenectady and Troy,	Schenectady,	Troy,	"	500,000
Scottsville and Le Roy, Skaneateles,	Scottsville, Skaneateles,	Le Roy, the Auburn & Sy- racuse Railroad,	"	200,000 25,000
Staten Island, Syracuse Stone,	Southfield, Syracuse,	Westfield, Benedict's Quar- ries, Onondaga,	"	250,000 75,000
Syracuse, Cortl'd, Bingham'tn. Syracuse and Onondaga,	Do. Do.	Binghamton, Onondaga Stone Quarries,	"	500,000 75,000
Syracuse and Utica, Troy and Stockbridge, Ulster County,	Do. Troy, Hudson River, } Ulster Co. }	Utica, West Stockbridge, N. York & Erie Railroad,	"	800,000 600,000 500,000
Unadilla and Schoharie,	Near the mouth of the Unadilla Riv., Otsego Co.	Do.	"	600,000
Watervliet and Schenectady,	West Troy,	Schenectady,	"	500,000

## LOUISIANA.

After the printing of a considerable part of the copies of the Almanac was completed, valuable information in relation to Louisiana was received, the principal part of which is here added.

*Instead of the list of "Judges of the District Courts," on page 251, read the following:—*

*Judges of the District Courts.*

E. Mazeureau,	1st District.	Seth Lewis,	5th District.
J. C. Nichols,	2d do.	Henry Boyce,	6th do.
J. Gibbs Morgan,	3d do.	E. K. Wilson,	7th do.
— Cooley,	4th do.	Jesse R. Jones,	8th do.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The following account of the Canals, Railroads, &c., has been communicated by Professor Barton, of the Medical College of Louisiana.

## CANALS.

1. *Orleans Bank Canal*;—length,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles;—cost, \$952,433. It connects New Orleans with Lake Pontchartrain. It has just commenced with an income of \$300 per week.

2. *Canal Carondelet*;—length, 2 miles;—original cost, \$200,000; four times that amount since expended;—income during the last six months, \$36,055.—It connects New Orleans with Lake Pontchartrain through the Bayou St. John, which is 4 miles long.

3. *Canal Barataria*;—length, 22 miles;—cost of Part 1st, \$200,000;—It connects the Mississippi, 6 miles above New Orleans, with the Lafourche; thence through the Lakes to Berwick's Bay; thence to the sea by Barataria. It consists of four parts, 22 miles in all; one part,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, finished.

## RAILROADS COMPLETED.

1. *Pontchartrain Railroad*;— $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles long;—original cost, \$200,000; income spent on improvements, &c., now valued at \$500,000. Last semi-annual dividend on this sum, 4 per cent.

2. *Carrollton Railroad and City Branches*;—length,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles;—cost, \$293,147; revenue, about 14 per cent. It connects New Orleans with Carrollton,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant; with Lafayette, 2 miles distant; and suburbs.

3. *Orleans Street Railroad*;—length,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles;—cost, \$12,000. It connects New Orleans through Orleans street, with the Bayou St. John.

## RAILROADS IN PROGRESS.

1. *St. Francisville and Woodville Railroad*;—length, 27 miles;—

capital, \$500,000. It connects St. Francisville with Woodville, Mis.; and is connected with a bank.

2. *New Orleans and Nashville Railroad*; — length, 564 miles; — capital, \$10,000,000. To extend from New Orleans to Nashville, Ten. It is surveyed throughout; laid out to the state line, 80 miles; 20 miles under contract.

3. *New Orleans and Lake Borgne Railroad*; — length, 20 miles; — capital, \$200,000. This is an extension of the Pontchartrain Railroad.

4. *Atchafalaya Railroad*; — length, 30 miles; — capital, \$500,000. It connects Point Coupée with Opelousas; proposed to be extended to the Sabine, 150 miles, and to have a branch to Cheneyville.

5. *Alexandria and Cheneyville Railroad*; — length, 30 miles; — capital, \$500,000. To extend from Cheneyville to Alexandria on Red River.

6. *Port Hudson, Jackson, and Clinton Railroad*; — length, 28 miles; — capital, \$400,000. To connect Port Hudson, on the Mississippi, with Jackson, Clinton, &c.

7. *Baton Rouge and Clinton Railroad*; — length, 20 miles; — capital, \$250,000. To connect Baton Rouge with Clinton, &c.

#### RAILROADS PROJECTED.

1. *New Orleans and Bayou Sara Railroad*; — length, 101 miles; — capital, \$1,400,000.

2. *New Orleans and English Turn Railroad*; — length, 4½ miles; — capital, \$60,000.

3. *Springfield and Liberty Railroad*; — length, 30 miles; — capital, \$200,000. To extend from Springfield to Liberty.

4. *Lake Borgne Railroad*; — length, 22 miles; — capital, \$176,000. To connect New Orleans with Lake Borgne.

5. *Livingston Railroad*.

6. *Lake Providence Railroad*; — length, 100 miles; — capital, \$800,000. To extend from Providence on the Mississippi, to the great raft on Red River, and Rigolet Bon Dieu.

7. *Iberville Railroad*. To extend from the town of Plaquemine, on the Mississippi, to the head waters of the Bayou Plaquemine.

#### OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

1. *Commercial Bank Water-Works*; — length of pipe, about 12 miles; — cost, when finished, \$455,000. These works belong to the Commercial Bank Charter. They are for the use of the inhabitants, and for watering the streets of the city. The water is drawn from the river by a steam engine to a reservoir on a mound 20 or 30 feet high, above the city; — thence conveyed by pipes through the city.

2. *City Water Works*;—length of pipe, 1 mile;—cost, \$110,000: used exclusively to keep water running through the gutters in ho weather. The water is pumped by a steam engine from the river.

3. *Draining Company*;—two steam engines;—capital, \$640,000. The object is to drain the swamps between the city and Lake Pontchartrain, containing an extent of about 35 square miles, on the same plan that is adopted in Holland, by hydraulic machines. The profits are derived from the increased value of the lands drained. These lands, which are reclaimed from an inundation of several feet of water, are very valuable, and are under excellent cultivation with cane.

There are many other important public works in successful operation in the state, as the removal of obstructions to navigation in the rivers Atchafalaya, the Amite, Plaquemine, &c.

#### COLLEGES.

The *College of Louisiana*, at Jackson, of *Jefferson*, at St. James's, and of *Franklin*, at St. Landry, have each an endowment of \$15,000 per annum. Louisiana College has 8 instructors and 70 students, and Jefferson College, 7 instructors and 160 students. Franklin College is not yet in operation.

The *Medical College of Louisiana*, at New Orleans, has 7 professors and (first year) 22 students.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is remarked on page 82, that "the total number of volumes contained in the libraries enumerated in this volume of the American Almanac, is between 600,000 and 700,000." This statement is too low, as will be seen by the following recapitulation.

Number of volumes in the <i>College Libraries</i> , enumerated on pages 163 and 165, . . . . .	287,900
Number of volumes in <i>Students' Libraries</i> , enumerated on the same pages . . . . .	113,320
Number of volumes in the Libraries belonging to <i>Theological Seminaries</i> ; see page 161, . . . . .	72,830
Number of volumes in the Libraries enumerated on pages 83, 204, 215, 224, and 258; except such of them as are contained in the preceding classes . . . . .	280,900
<i>Total number of volumes,</i>	<b>754,950</b>













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